The New-York Times.

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STATE POLITICS.

THE MOHAWK VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—HOW HE IS REGARDED IN HIS FORMER HOME—GEN. SPINNER AND THE CURRENCY—SENATORIAL AND LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875.

Both parties are rather late in getting their candidates in the field throughout this section of the State. But the Republicans, if slow, are doing their work exceptionally well. They concede nothing to the Democrats, either in the matter of local nominations or on the State ticket. Wherever the latter gained a point last Fall they must make a desperate fight if they expect to hold it. The State ticket nominated at Syracuse does not meet with that favor here which was expected for it. The nomination for Attorney General is especially obnoxious. "Charley" Fairchild is well known here, having been born and brought up in Madison County. There is no more unpopular name in that county than the name of Fairchild. Its citizens remember an episode in their local history which is known as Fairchild's attempt to steal the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad. A more dishonest transaction seldom gets into the courts. It is a part of the evidence in the case that Sidney T. Fairchild, father of "Charley," and general attorney for the New-York Central Railroad, swore that he invested a quarter of a million dollars in this road, when, in fact, as it is claimed, he did not invest one-fifth part of that sum. The case is still pending before a Referee, and it has developed a degree of chicanery rarely paralleled in the railroad history of this country. The citizens of Madison County who invested their money in this enterprise do not take kindly to the men who have not only pocketed the proceeds of the investment, but are seeking to steal the railroad bodily. Sidney Fairchild, as President of the road, made a transfer of all its franchises to "Charley," his son, so that the odium of the transaction is distributed about evenly between the two. It is a strange misnomer to call the Democratic a reform ticket, when the candidate for law officer upon it has received his schooling for the position he seeks in such a piece of sharp practice as this Cazenovia Railroad transaction. The Bar of this vicinity has never regarded young Fairchild as a lawyer who could achieve any standing in the profession. He never has appeared before even the lower courts, never was connected with the management of a case of any impertance, and has been regarded more as an office clerk than otherwise. His family connection with Gov. Seymour is understood to have secured for him his place in the Albany law firm of Hand & Hale, to have been the lever brought to bear upon Judge Pratt two years ago to induce him to make him the Deputy Attorney General, and finally to have been the reason why Gov. Tilden insisted upon his nomination at Syracuse. I am told that prominent lawyers went to the Governor and pointed out to him the absurdity of such a nomination, and the certainty that it would make a farce of the whole business of prosecuting the canal ring suits. But he was not to be moved. His indebtedness to Fairchild is of a peculiar character. He is the link by which the Seymour family is kept in accord with Tilden's Presidential aspirations. I have good authority for the statement that he brought that influence to bear which finally turned the Albany *Argus* to the support of the Governor, after it had given alarming indications of an intent to go the other way.

GEN. SPINNER AND THE CANVASS.

Gen. Francis E. Spinner was in Utica yesterday, looking and feeling as hearty and active as ever. He talked freely about the canvass, and says that he has daily indications of a Republican success. He is in constant receipt of letters from all parts of the State, thanking him for accepting the nomination for Controller, and saying that his name will secure for the ticket many of those independent votes upon which the Democrats depend for carrying the State. The abuse heaped upon Gen. Spinner by the Democratic press has aroused a universal feeling of indignation through the Mohawk Valley, and his vote in all the river towns will be surprisingly large. The General laughs at the persistant malignant effort to associate him with the financial doctrines upon which Bill Allen is conducting the Ohio campaign. He speaks of Allen in terms of unmitigated contempt. Black and white are not more in contrast than their respective financial opinions. Gen. Spinner holds the credit of the Government as dear as though the nation were his own child. He wants a financial policy that will strengthen that credit.

The Republican Senatorial and Assembly nominations, so far as made, live squarely up to the injunction of the State platform for the selection of only such men as command and compel confidence. Theodore S. Sayre, who is the nominee for Senator in the Oneida district, is known as the enemy of rings. He has fought big rings and little rings in the Common Council of Utica for ten years. You can count upon his election by a majority of over one thousand. The Democrats held their convention yesterday, and every Democrat of prominence and strength who was urged to accept the Senatorial nomination peremptorily declined. One Josiah K. Brown, a rural miller, was finally pitched upon to bear the brunt of the defeat. This district is one which the Democrats have put down to be gained. The nomination of Sayre destroys their hope. It is a nomination which will bring the Oneida Republicans together again, and obliterate the evil results of last Fall's campaign. His friends have announced their intention of making the most vigorous canvass this county has seen in years. All they ask is an equally vigorous co-operation on the part of the State Committee, and assurances of that are already at hand.

The Republicans will gain one Senator and lose none from this part of the State. The favorable complexion of the next Senate seems assured, from the outlook here. The gain will come in the Jefferson and Lewis district, where Anson Harden, of Redwood, Jefferson County, has been nominated. His nomination is the strongest one the Republicans have made in several years. The Democrats are now talking of their old policy of putting up some Republican against him. They are as yet unable to find any Democrat who will undertake it. The St. Lawrence and Franklin District has nominated Darius A. Moore, who was in the Assembly in 1872 and 1873, where he proved himself to be not only an industrious and valuable legislator, but one of those ugly honest ones, out of whom thieves and jobbers can squeeze no consolation. Benjamin Doolittle's nomination in the Oswego and Madison District, was a grievous disappointment to the friends of Senator Kellogg. But the latter gentleman said the other day that he should leave no stone unturned to bring Mr Doolittle's vote up to the old standard in Madison County. In Oswego Mr. Doolittle is known as one of the most liberal and energetic business men of the place, and is deservedly popular among all classes. The Democrats have not been able to find anybody who wants to take the nomination against him. In the Chenango District Mr. Thompson will be renominated next week. In the Herkimer and Otsego District, Senator McGowan's refusal to run again will send the nomination to Otsego County, where Hon. J. Gilbert and Hon. A. R. Elwood—both strong men—are contestants for it.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Oneida County has made but one Assembly nomination, that of George B. Anderson, in the Fourth District. Considerable thinning out of candidates in the other districts has taken place from the discovery that the new Constitution renders ineligible everybody who holds any office under a city government. In the Second Jefferson District, the other day, Mr. Charles R. Skinner, a very popular and deserving young Republican, was nominated for Assembly. He is a member of the Board of Education of Watertown, and Judge Mullin has given a "street" opinion that this is one of the offices which involve ineligibility to the Legislature. Mr. Skinner's friends think otherwise, inasmuch as the Board of Education was created before the city charter was granted, and still exists under an act entirely distinct from that charter. But there is sufficient doubt upon the subject to make it eminently proper that Mr. Skinner should retire, and this he will do. One obvious injustice of this new feature of the Constitution occasions much comment here. Under the charter of Utica a Supervisor becomes a member of a city board of audit, and is therefore ineligible. But Supervisors in all the country towns are put under no such ban. Neither are village officers, although they may hold positions exactly similar to that now filled by Mr. Skinner on the Board of Education. It still looks, as when I wrote you last, that a gain of from five to seven Assemblymen can be made through this part of the State. But it depends altogether upon the character of nominations yet to be made. There is no hope of resurrecting the Republican majority in Lewis County. The Republicans of Utica are now hunting for the man who can beat Richard U. Sherman in the First Assembly District. He announces himself a candidate, not only for re-election, but for the Speakership of the Democratic Assembly. There has been such a noticeable change in public sentiment since the Saratoga and Syracuse Conventions that both of these calculations of Gen. Sherman may be rudely disturbed. Republicans in this city who conceded everything to the Democrats a month ago now see their way clearly, not only to a victory on the State ticket, but in both branches of the Legislature. The need for great care in making the remaining nominations becomes more pressing than ever in this view, and the greatest fear is that personal effort or small spite may destroy the strength Republicans are undoubtedly gaining, by forcing weak local nominations upon the party. If that danger is avoided we can promise good results in this section of the State.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION—DEMOCRATIC AND PROHIBITIONIST NOMINATIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Republicans of the Second District of Dutchess County today unanimously nominated Dewitt Webb for the Assembly. R. N. Palmer and C. P. Dorland were elected delegates to the Judicial Convention.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Hon. S. G. Hammond, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Assembly, was to-day unanimously nominated for Senator by the Democratic Prohibitionists of the Twenty-sixth District.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Prohibitionists of Erie County met in convention here this afternoon and nominated a county ticket. The convention was slimly attended, and not much enthusiasm was manifested. Campaign documents are to be issued and a thorough canvass instituted.

THE MARKLEY MYSTERY.

HIS REMAINS FOUND FLOATING IN THE DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—About 8 o'clock this morning the remains of a drowned man were found in the Delaware River at Allegheny avenue wharf, in the suburban portion of the city. The personal appearance resembled that of the missing official, Albert W. Markley, of Camden, N. J., and Captain of Police Heins and Gen. Sewell, of the West Jersey Railroad Company, visited the place and identified the body as that of Mr. Markley. It was evident that the remains had not been in the water very long. They were taken charge of by the Coroner, and an inquest will be held to-morrow. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Markley committed suicide while deranged. He has been suffering for some time past from a fistula. Inquiries at the bank where he kept accounts showed that he was not financially embarrassed, and it is supposed the rash act was the result of the disease. It is said that on Wednesday last he collected $10,000, and deposited $8,000 in bank and left $2,000 at home. His sudden demise has caused quite an excitement.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

THE SYNDICATE ELECT OFFICERS OF THE BANK—THE BANK TO REOPEN EARLY IN OCTOBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The Syndicate of the Bank of California met to-day and organized by electing William Sharon, President of the Bank of California; R. H. Lloyd, Secretary, and James R. Keene, Charles Mayne, R. F. Morrow, D. O. Mills, and R. H. Lloyd, the Executive Committee.

An assessment of twenty per cent. was levied on the subscription to the Guarantee Fund, amounting in round numbers to one and a half million dollars. This, with the coin now on hand, will give between two and three million dollars to open with. The bank will reopen either Saturday, Oct. 2, or early in the following week. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Monday or Tuesday next, when the date of resumption will be fixed. Entire harmony prevailed at the meeting, and a determination was evinced to push matters to a successful termination.

The action of the Bank Syndicate has caused the utmost good feeling in the city this afternoon. Among the brokers it was the prevailing topic of conversation. It is probable that a meeting of the San Francisco Stock Exchange will be called early next week, and resolutions adopted to resume sessions on the first Monday following the opening of the bank.

John Miller, alias Woodroof, the defaulting Secretary of the Contract and Finance Company, was arraigned to-day on four indictments for embezzlement, aggregating $39,000. He was granted until the 28th inst. to plead.

A GOOD FALL TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Prominent dry goods jobbers of this city report a larger business for the past week than has ever before been transacted here in that branch of trade in the same length of time. The Fall trade is proving to be very heavy, the country merchants throughout the North-west buying freely, and the outlook in business is very promising.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BONAPARTIST COUNCIL.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE TO ABDICATE THE "REGENCY," AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO SHAPE THE POLICY OF THE PARTY, WITH M. ROUHER AS ADVISER.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Bonapartist Council, which met in secret session at Arenenberg, Switzerland, at the chateau of the ex-Empress Eugénie, for the purpose of determining the future policy of the party, in view of the present aspect of affairs in France and the growing strength of the Republic, has resulted in the following party programme:

The first point decided is that the Prince Imperial shall undertake in person the exclusive direction of the imperialist policy.

The Empress, who is unpopular with a large section of the party, on account of her pronounced Ultramontanism, has abdicated the regency conferred upon her by the late Emperor, and leaves the young Prince to be guided by counsels more in accord with the prevailing sentiment of the party.

It is settled that the Prince Imperial will be guided wholly by M. Rouher, thus restoring to prominence in the party the section which steadfastly opposed all concessions to the constitutional party and disapproved of the liberalized policy of M. Emile Ollivier previous to the war of 1870.

Should the party succeed in restoring the Empire this choice of a leader leaves no doubt as to its character. It will be despotic in the full sense of the term, and the council at Arenenburg has decided on the Constitution of 1852, in all its vigor, as the one of their choice.

The policy agreed upon as best calculated to advance the interests of the party in the present Assembly, is a continuous demand for a *plebiscite*, which will, they think, flatter the masses by appearing leave the final decision as to the form of government in the people's hands.

They will also emand a revision of the constitution, in accordance with article 8 of the constitution of Feb. 28.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE PORTE DEMANDS COMPLETE SUBMISSION—THE CONSULAR MEDIATION AT A STAND-STILL.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening has a special telegram from Berlin which contains the following:

"The Sublime Porte has declined to make any concessions until the insurgents have tendered a complete submission. The latter, however, refuse to suspend hostilities until the great powers guarantee eventual concessions. The proceedings of the Consular delegation are at a stand-still, and the Consuls have asked their respective Governments for further instructions."

A MANIFESTO FROM THE FUGITIVE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A number of fugitive Herzegovinians in Austria have addressed a manifesto to the mediating Consuls, enumerating their grievances, rejecting the mediation of the powers, and demanding complete liberation of Herzegovina from Ottoman rule.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS RELINQUISH THE ATTEMPT AT MEDIATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The English, French, and Russian Consuls arrived from Trebigne on Wednesday. They have informed their respective Ambassadors that they completely failed in their mission. They were unable even to see the principal insurgent leaders. Nothing has been heard during the last few days from the Consuls of Germany, Italy, and Austria, and it is presumed they are unable to leave Trebigne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STATE OF THE MARKET—THE AMERICAN BARK FOREST QUEEN FOUNDERED, AND HER CAPTAIN KILLED—MOST OF THE CREW PROBABLY LOST.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Times* this morning, in its financial article, has the following: The tone of the market for public securities has been dull, in consequence of lower prices received from all German exchanges, where, it is stated, the attitude of Russia on the Eastern question is causing a little anxiety. Corn is dull, but holders are rather firm. There has been no further change in prices. Fair weather continues in the districts where the harvesting is not completed, and good progress has been made this week. The foreign and colonial produce markets continue extremely quiet, though there has been an improved demand for West India sugar.

The morning *Standard* to-day has a special telegram from Dover containing the following: The steward of the American bark Forest Queen, Capt. Burns, which was laden with wood and spars, and bound from Port Ludlow, for Havre, has arrived at the National Sailors' Home for the Destitute at Dover. He reports that the Forest Queen foundered off the Rio de la Plata, and that the Captain was killed by the rolling of the spars.

A boat containing the first mate and six men put off from the wreck, and another, with the second mate and five men, followed. The latter was soon lost sight of by the steward, who was in the first mate's boat. On the fourth day one of the men died from exposure. On the nineteenth day they were sighted by a Norwegian bark and taken aboard. The steward, with the others, who are Dutch, were landed at Ramsgate yesterday. The latter will return home from that port.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The departure from Portsmouth of her Majesty's steamer Serapis for Brindisi, where she is to embark the Prince of Wales for his Eastern trip, was to have taken place to-day, but it was postponed on account of an unsatisfactory trial trip. The rolling of the ship during the trip was excessive, and her speed was diminished.

SPAIN.

SURPRISE AT THE POPE'S RECALL OF HIS NUNCIO.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Madrid says the Pope's recall of the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Simeoni, and the implied disavowal of his acts, have occasioned considerable surprise. Monsignor Rappella is more liberal than his predecessor.

INFANTRY EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, Sept. 20.—Thirteen hundred infantry embarked for Cuba to-day. One thousand more will sail on the 2d of October.

A PRISONER DELIVERED TO UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—A man named Sprungly, a native of Switzerland, has been delivered to the United States which had demanded his extradition. Sprungly will embark at Cadiz for New-York.

A CARLIST BOMBARDMENT ABANDONED.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Carlists have abandoned the bombardment of the town of Guetaria, on the Biscayan coast.

THE POPE AND SPAIN.

ROME, Sept. 25.—Cardinal Simeoni has telegraphed to the Pope that the Spanish Government is taking time to consider the question of his circular to the Bishops, and it will do its utmost to arrive at an understanding.

FRANCE.

THE DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT TO RETURN TO PARIS AND PREPARE FOR THE NEXT SESSION—A RUPTURE BETWEEN DUFAURE AND THE LEFT CENTRE.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Deputies of the Left have resolved to return to Paris at the beginning of October, to prepare for the work of the coming session of the Assembly, and particularly for the debate on the Electoral law, which measure will be first discussed.

The *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of several Republican Deputies, says the decision of the Cabinet to advocate voting by arrondissements has produced a strong sensation among the Deputies of the Left Céntre. A rupture between M. Dufaure and the Left Centre is now certain. No effort will break the union of the factions of the Left.

URUGUAY.

THE PROMISES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 25.—The Government has issued a manifesto in which it declares it will make every effort to secure a speedy pacification of the country, promises a reduction of the value of paper money, a reform of the system of taxation, the creation of a national bank, and the regulation of the public debt.

BRAZIL.

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE BROOKLYN SOUTHWARD BOUND.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 6, via LISBON, Sept. 25.—The American frigate Brooklyn sailed for the South to-day.

THE DEPUTIES SANCTION THE PROPOSED TOUR OF THE EMPEROR.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies have sanctioned the proposed visit of the Emperor to Europe and the United States.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

A GREAT MASS-MEETING OF REPUBLICANS IN PHILADELPHIA—SPEECHES BY HON. E. J. MORRIS, GALUSHA GROW, AND EDWARD MACPHERSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Republicans held one of the largest demonstrations here to-night, at Horticultural Hall, that has been seen for years, strongly reminding one of a Presidential canvass rather than a Gubernatorial fight. John E. Addicks, Esq., called the meeting to order, and Hon. E. Joy Morris, ex-Minister to Turkey, presided. On taking the chair he expressed sympathy with the policy and principles of the Republican Party.

We are now engaged, said he, in the preliminary skirmishes to the national battle of next year. Their result will shape the issue of that conflict. It is, therefore, necessary to present a solid front to the enemy, and to rally around the chiefs who have been selected to lead the Republican hosts. Questions of no ordinary moment are at stake. The present circulating medium of the United States of about $800,000,000, with $60,000,000 gold in the Pacific States, is double that of Great Britain, which, in notes and coin, is about £30,693,659, and it is yet greater than that of France. It is proposed to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes. As this would increase this amount to over $700,000,000, it would be a violation of the pledged faith of the Government, which in 1864 bound itself by an act of Congress to limit their issue to $400,000,000. To redeem the principal and interest on the bonds otherwise than as stipulated by the acts under which they were issued, would be such an atrocious violation of the compact with the creditors of the nation as to forever blast the credit of the Government. The degenerate Democracy of the present day may be ready to make any sacrifices to obtain power, but it must not be permitted to blight the American name and reputation in the frenzy of ambition. We have now a currency of equal value in all parts of the country, and on which there is no risk of loss to the holder. For the present admirable national bank system the Democratic Party proposes State banks, regulated by State laws. Whether the national banks are required to close their doors for a long or short term, the drawing in of nearly a thousand millions of money loaned by them will keep business interests in a constant agitation, and will precipitate one of the most disastrous panics ever seen in any country. The advent of the Democratic Party to power with such a financial policy would be a national calamity.

The Democratic Party claims to be a party of reform. The most stupendous frauds ever committed in any country were perpetrated for a long series of years by its leaders in the City of New-York. Their stolen millions, through the quips and quirks of the law, and the stratagems of crafty lawyers, have not yet been restored. Discreditable as is the Erie platform, it is not more so than the record of its candidate for Governor—a man like Cyrus L. Pershing, who could vote against the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, who could vote in favor of a resolution of censure of Abraham Lincoln for his Emancipation Proclamation; who could could vote against the organization of the militia; in the midst of war condemn the Legal Tender act as unconstitutional, and thus seek to obstruct the raising of means to carry on the war.

E. Harper Jeffrys, Esq., ex-President of the Commercial Exchange, presented and read resolutions approving the Lancaster platform, and pledging undivided support to the candidates nominated there—Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor, and Hon. Henry Rawle for State Treasurer; also the following:

Resolved, That we warmly sympathize with our Republican brethren of Ohio, who are gallantly struggling to preserve the principles of the Republican Party, the preservation of American liberty, and the public school fund from the evil grasp of those who seek to apply it to sectarian purposes.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow was introduced and addressed the meeting on the financial issues, which he said had crept into the campaign.

Hon. Edward McPherson followed, and commenced speaking at 10:30 o'clock. He said the main point of his coming here was to reiterate what he had said at Reading concerning Judge Pershing's record in the Legislature, which remarks had been denied.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, followed, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the whole ticket and the Lancaster platform.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Three of the buildings of powder-mill No. 4, west of this city, were blown up at 9 o'clock to-night. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and no one is seriously injured. A man, who was fifty feet from one of the buildings, was thrown back and had his hand slightly injured. The buildings were, two rolling-mills, with eight kegs of powder each, and a batch-mill containing 200 kegs. The explosion shook the buildings in the city, and great alarm was evinced at the Young Men's Christian Association Convention. The large audience supposing, from the shock, that the building was giving way, started for the doors but were quieted before any casuality occurred.

LYNCH LAW IN OHIO.

THE HANGING OF JAMES SCHELL.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OF A BRUTAL CRIME—SCHELL DENIES THE MURDER OF MISS LAUGHLIN AND OTHER CRIMES—THE FINAL SCENES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Your readers have seen in the Associated Press dispatches an account of the horrible manner in which Miss Allie Laughlin, the daughter of a highly-respected and well-to-do farmer of Logan County, in this State, met her death the other day at the hands of James W. Schell, a tenant on Mr. Laughlin's farm. When the people of Bellefontaine and vicinity became acquainted through the testimony of Mrs. Schell, and otherwise, with all the details of Schell's monstrous crime, their first indignation scarcely knew any bounds, and soon after Schell's lodgment in jail Thursday night it became evident from the demonstrations of the populace that he would be dangling between heaven and earth before sunrise the next day. Yesterday the sturdy farmers began to assemble in Bellefontiane, and at 6 o'clock P. M. the town was full of people, greatly excited, and evidently with one idea as to what ought to be done. During the evening groups of men stood around the streets conversing quietly of the situation. There was no brag, no bluster, and no whisky.

The 10 o'clock train from the south brought about one hundred men from along the road. About 11 oclock the most active participants went to a brick kiln in the outskirts of the town and organized in four companies, of about twenty-five men each. The companies and the men were all numbered. For masks they had handkerchiefs tied across the lower half of their faces, and some had their coats turned inside out and their hats slouched over their eyes. Company One carried an iron rail taken from some switch, and the procession marched quietly through the principal streets of the town to the Court-house, turned down the street immediately south of it, and so round in front of the jail, which is in the rear of the Court-house. Here they came to a halt, and a man who acted as leader stepped up to the jail door, knocked on it, and called "Mr. Sheriff," in a loud voice, three times. No answer being elicited, he turned round to the quietly watching crowd and said, "Company One, do your duty." Company One advanced carrying the rail. In quick succession they delivered a series of battering-ram blows which no door could long withstand, and soon forced it from its hinges. With cold chisels and sledge-hammers they hewed a path to the cell where the doomed man lay.

In about twenty-five minutes from the time when they had burst in the outer door the leader appeared at the entrance and announced to the expectant crowd, "We've got him and will bring him out and make him confess this and other crimes." This announcement was received by the populace with stern demonstrations of approval, and after a moment's delay the committee appeared with their prisoner. Emerging from the jail, they took up their line of march around the Court-house. Proceeding to the south corner of the fence, they reached a large tree, whose boughs, destined to bear such an unnatural burden, stretched out over the street. In the twinkling of an eye a long rope, with a noose attached, was produced from some hiding-place, and the noose put around Schell's neck. A dry goods box was pushed forward, and on this impromptu scaffold Schell took his stand for his last ten minutes of life. As he stood there, facing his executioners, with the flickering light of a kerosene lamp playing over his features, his bearing was singularly stolid and impassive.

He was not a bad-looking man, with his dark hair and black mustache and beard. He was dressed in a loose, dark sack-coat, waistcoat, and black plush cap turned up at the edges. He was of medium height, and compact, strongly-knit frame.

Some disposition was manifested to summarily run him up at once, but calmer counsels prevailed, and his self-constituted judges, informing him briefly that he had a few moments to live, invited him to improve the time by making a confession of his crime, or rather crimes, for there was more than one count in Judge Lynch's indictment. Thus urged he opened his lips, but only to reiterate his denial of the charges, and charged his wife with the commission of the murder, alleging that he had once bought a pound of candy for Miss Laughlin, and that his wife had been jealous ever since. He was then asked about the murder of Mr. Torrence, and denied all complicity in his disappearance. The questioning then became general. On being asked again to confess, he replied, "Do you suppose I'd do such a thing? Mr. Laughlin was my best friend."

Only four minutes of his time was now left, and he was asked what disposition was to be made of his body. "I should like to be buried by the side of my little boy," said he. "Write to my folks in Canada about this." On some one's objecting that he did not wish to let them know, he replied emphatically, "Yes, I do." He spoke in a low, monotonous voice, without the shade of a tremor. Permission was extended him to pray. In the same monotone he said: "I hope the Lord will have mercy on me and on all of you."

Ten minutes had now elapsed and the leader, detailing four men whom he designated by numbers, cried, "Push away the box!" At the word the box was knocked away and James Schell was suspended in the air, with his feet about two feet from the ground. His body swung back and forth like a pendulum, with the vibratory motion communicated to it by the box in being removed. His neck was probably broken, as his head was jerked back so that the face lay horizontal.

After hanging about eight minutes some one in the crowd, either through sympathetic nervousness or from a secret friendship for Schell, cried "Cut him down." The leader jumped on the box and said in stern and convincing tones, "If any man makes his appearance to cut him down I'll put five balls through that man," and pointed and emphasized his remark with a revolver. After Schell had hung about fifteen minutes a physician pronounced him dead, upon which the leader, turning to the people, said, "Citizens, we have met and done justice; now let us disperse peaceably to our homes." On this there was a general cry of "Home! home!" and in a short time all of the actors in this midnight tragedy of one act had started for their rural homes, leaving their victim hanging to the Court-house tree. The body was shortly after taken down and into the jail. A Coroner was summoned and impaneled a jury, who rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE AND KILLED.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—William Proudfit, aged eighteen years, son of Ebenezer Proudfit, of this city, and grandson of the late Henry Burden was thrown from his carriage yesterday, receiving injuries from which he died last night. He was a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he had an excellent record.

JUDGE PERSHING'S ACCEPTANCE.

HE ACCEPTS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION, AND DEFINES HIS POSITION—NOT AN INFLATIONIST, BUT DESIRES A SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 25.—Following is Judge Pershing's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania:

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 23, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply.

The issues which so long divided the people of the State and nation have lost much of their former importance; many of them have been permanently settled by constitutional amendment. Of those who were politically opposed to each other during the war, thousands have formed new political relations. In the South the Republican Party is a powerful organization, and constitutes the majority in some of the States. Among its membership are found those who were conspicuous leaders in the Confederate Army, and who are now in possession of lucrative offices conferred upon them by the National Executive. New issues are now presented for the consideration of the people. The question of the currency is attracting the attention of the thoughtful men of all parties. Its final settlement rests with Congress and the President. The legal-tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am opposed to inflation in its true sense, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform. It opposes any further contraction of the currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, mills, and manufactories are closed and thousands of men willing to work are out of employment. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring debts and to rapidly contract it when the time for payment has come will prove ruinous to every business enterprise. The attempt to force the country to a resumption of specie payments, under the provisions of an act passed by the last Congress, will only intensify the distress which now everywhere prevails. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad before specie payments can safely be resumed. I favor such a volume of currency as the legitimate demands of business and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate standard, or test for regulating the amount of currency, may be established by our representatives in Congress. I will only add that I adhere to the doctrine always held by the Democratic Party that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank-note circulation. The question as to this is not the same with that as to a paper currency, that is of itself made by the sovereign power a legal tender, and therefore money.

I will regard it as my highest duty should the action at Erie be ratified by the people to meet the demand for reform in our State Government. The taxes paid into the sinking fund have steadily decreased the State debt. It is well known, however, that for years past large amounts belonging to the sinking fund have been diverted from it and applied to other purposes than the payment of the debt of the State. The effect of this is to leave a large indebtedness, the payment of which, with the accruing interest, has to be provided for by taxation, which, in many cases, operates oppressively on the mining and other industries of the State. The faithful appropriation of the public moneys to the purposes for which they were paid into the Treasury by the people, would have lessened the amount of taxation now required when business interests are so generally prostrated. Not only should the taxes paid into the sinking fund be promptly and honestly applied to the payment of the State debt, but the condition of the Treasury should be open to the inspection of the people's representatives. The monthly balances in the Treasury, frequently very large, should be used for the benefit of the people, and not converted into a source of private gain to the State Treasurer.

To distribute the funds of the Treasury over the State in banks on such terms as will most advantage not the tax-payer, but the officers having them in charge, is to establish a system at once corrupt and dangerous. Reform by holding all public officers to a strict accountability, by dispensing with supernumerary officers, and reducing expenses to the lowest practicable amount, thus relieving the people as much as is possible from the burden of taxation, should be regarded as objects of chief importance on the part of the Executive. Labor, the foundation of our prosperity, should be amply rewarded, and to this end such legislation as is just to the laborer as well as the employer should be enacted.

Abiding by the action of the convention in its nominations and declaration of principles, I accept the nomination tendered me with a due sense of the responsibilities involved in an election to the gubernatorial chair. The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me busily engaged in the discharge of the judicial duties intrusted to me by the people of the Twenty-first Judicial District. Yielding to what appears to be their unanimous expression of opinion, I do not propose to tender my resignation to the Governor and solicit votes from the stump. The issues are well understood, and I have faith in the intelligence of the people to decide them. Should they see proper to call me from my present position to a higher one I will endeavor to serve them faithfully. I will leave by them the decision of the contest, believing that He who rules the destinies of States will guide to that conclusion which in the end will be for the best.

I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Dallas Sanders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, William Patton, and B. C. Sawyer, Esqs.

SUSPENSION OF A CHICAGO BANK.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS—DEPOSITORS TO BE SATISFIED IN NINETY DAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The doors of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago closed at 10 o'clock to-day, and the institution went into liquidation. There was no particular excitement over it in financial circles, as depositors were assured they would be satisfied within ninety days. The bank had never fully recovered from the big fire and the following financial panic, and has ever since been winding up its business. It has for a long time been carrying a lot of worthless paper on which it could not realize.

At the time of closing the deposits amounted to only $120,000. Of this, $72,000 belonged to the city and the balance to country depositors. The bills receivable foot up $300,000, but it is doubtful whether this sum can be all realized, as much of it was what commercial men term "cats and dogs." While the bank all along had been liquidating it did not anticipate any immediate unusual demand, and therefore when a debit of $25,000 at the Clearing-house appeared yesterday morning, when not more than $10,000 was expected, the officers wisely concluded that the best thing would be to close its doors.

GRANGERS' PICNIC.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Grangers of Schuylkill County held a picnic to-day near Landingville, which was largely attended. Victor E. Piolette was present in his capacity of State Lecturer, and made an address, but did not touch upon political topics.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

HOW COLOGNE WAS NAMED—A TRIP DOWN THE RHINE—THE HEIDELBERG CASTLE—A FETE AT PENSION STUTZ—THE QUEEN OF SAXONY'S VACATION.

PENSION STUTZ, LUCERNE, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1875.

Cologne has other churches beside the Dorn and the Boue establishment well worth seeing. Several are rich in stained windows, intoxicating combinations of color, and one boasts for an altar-piece Rubens' terrible crucifixion of St. Peter. The Art Museum was only interesting to me in its modern galleries. Most of its old pictures are of sacred subjects, a monotonous and monstrous collection. I was, however, comforted in looking through the old portrait gallery of German ladies of rank—Landgravines and Princesses—by the fact that the German ladies of to-day are actually great improvements on their great-grandmothers. Among all these Fraus and Frauleins there was not one beauty, and most of them were deplorably, desperately ugly. Cologne is no sweeter than it was in the days of Coleridge. I am inclined to believe that this unsavory condition is preserved and conserved to compel travelers in self-defense to lay in a good stock of Johann Maria Farina's celebrated compound. The old gentleman, born in 1600 and something, seems to be living still. I have an idea that he is none other than the Wandering Jew who, having purchased absolution from the Church, invented his sweet water, and settled down to its eternal manufacture here. The city did not, as some suppose, derive its name from Cologne water. About eighteen hundred years ago, when the Romans were encamped at this place, a baby girl was born to Gen. Germanicus, and he kissed her and called her Agrippina. In after years she had a baby son, and called him Nero, and he was the Emperor of Rome, and the death of her. It seems this Agrippina sent hither a Roman colony, and gave the old camp, her birthplace, the name of Colonia Agrippina—whence Cologne.

THE RHINE'S HISTORIC BANKS.

The trip down the Rhine to Mayence was one long Midsummer day-dream of beauty. I seemed to live over in it the romance of a lifetime. First my childish rapture over Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine"—a rapture in which smiles, tears, and sweet timid guesses at the mystery of love and sorrow were deliciously mingled; then the ecstacy of my girlhood over the grand rythmical "Pilgrimage of Childe Harold;" later, more sober but deep delight in the legends of Schiller and Goethe, and our own noble poet, Longfellow. Then even seemed to come back to me all the laughs I had laughed over Hood's, Thackeray's, and Lover's stories—frolicsome, but faithful—of English and Irish tourists on the Rhine, and jolliest of all, the "Adventures of Jones, Brown, and Robinson." We recognized every great point by the guide-books of the poets—Byron's "Drachenfels" and "Ehrenbreitstein," Bulwer's "Castle of Rolandseck," Goethe's "Larueck," the Lorelei of a hundred ballads—Southey's "Mouse Tower" and Mrs. Norton's "Bingen." I do not think that the Rhine is naturally more beautiful than is the Hudson at its finest part; but it has immeasurably the advantage over our river in its ruins and legends, the variety and perfection of culture on its shores, and the picturesqueness of its towns. It is banked with history, and flows on forever under golden and rosy lights of romance. I never wearied of looking out for and gazing at the ruined strongholds of those sportive Middle Aged gentlemen who once ravaged and reveled here, holding high wassail in their old towers, and rallying out to levy toll alike on the raft of the Swiss lumberman and the barge of an Emperor. Oh! that we could have them—the ruins, I mean—on our Hudson. But, please God, all such good things will come with time. The robbers we have there now, all dwelling together like brothers in unity and in one big castle, at Sing Sing.

As the weather was hot, and most of the party panting for Switzerland, we did not linger at Mayence, though I was wild to see the Cathedral. I am "daft" on cathedrals, they tell me, and in this I knew was the monument to Fastrada, the third and, as a matter of course, the best loved wife of Charlemagne; and there also is the tomb of the Minnesenger, Frauenlob, who had just the loveliest funeral ever beheld—eight beautiful ladies carried his bier, strewed flowers on it, and poured over it libations of wine. What poet of our time will, by perpetual "praise of the ladies," bid for such romantic obsequies? No Swinburne need apply. We had but a short time at Heidelberg, yet made the best use of that to see well the castle of castles, the most royal stronghold of all. Few complete and magnificent buildings have ever impressed me as did the most ancient part of this old Schlosse. So grand in desolation, so proud in decay, the Lear of ruins, it wraps the mantle of its ivy about it and stands out uncrowned to the heavens. It does not smile back to the fickle sunlight, it does not tremble to the storm. Fortune has done its worst; glory and power have ebbed and flowed for the last time through its halls. History has closed her tablets, and walked silently and forever from its gates—passed under that beautiful triumphal arch which stands a sad satire on human grandeur and happiness—built as it was to celebrate the marriage of the Elector Frederick V. with that Elizabeth Stuart, afterward Queen of Bohemia, proudest and most unhappy of her race, though "suffering was the badge of all her tribe." The battlements to which we climbed gave us enchanting views of the old town—the heights above the winding Neckar—innumerable hamlets and villages, and the distant forests of the Vosges; but our thoughts would not fly far from the castle. Even while plucking ivy and wild flowers, which climb everywhere here, over moat and bastion, the beautiful besiegers of ruin, the far proud past was present to us. We pictured fair ladies sitting there in golden Autumn afternoons, cheating time with eternal needle-work, and looking off over the vine-clad hills, or down the silver river, for the coming of their warlike lords, who most likely when they did come had small comfort or tenderness to bestow on them. After all, the most pathetic and immortal interest about a ruin of this kind, or about any human structure, is womanly. Some woman's glory, love, or misfortune is necessary to give to it the last vital, vivid romance. Westminster Abbey is the tomb of Elizabeth Tudor and Mary Stuart; Versailles is more the monument of Marie Antoinette than of Louis le Grand, Kenilworth is haunted by the gentle ghost of Amy Robsart, and that haughty, hapless Queen of Bohemia sits enthroned amid the ruins of Heidelberg Castle for all time.

On our way to Basle we passed in sight of the Black Forest, forever haunted by the sombre spirit of German romance and peopled by the creatures of its weird fancy. At Freiberg I caught sight of the Cathedral, with its lovely open stone-work spire, and came near leaping

from the train, but was restrained by the majority. I am a victim to party tyranny. That night as I sank to sleep I did not sigh, "I have lost a day," but "I have lost a cathedral." Only the Alps could console me, and of them I had grand glimpses the next day on our journey to Lucerne. We also passed in sight of the lovely lake and old town of Sempach, the scene of the grandest battle in Swiss history, and of the glorious deed of Arnold von Winkelried. I remember how, on first reading the story in my girlhood, I was fired with passionate admiration of that most dramatic incident, and not having read all the fine things that great orators and poets had said and sung about it, I resolved to write a poem on Arnold, his deed, and wrestled with the strong angel of song till he helped me through. I cannot recall the ballad now, but it was a very good thing.

PENSION STUTZ.

We found Lucerne packed and swarming with tourists, hot and dusty to a degree; but were not destined long to endure its discomforts, our three brave young ladies setting out at once on a trip down the lake two or three miles to engage quarters for us at this pension, which had been warmly recommended. They came back like spies from the Promised Land, radiant with success, with glowing accounts of the good luck, good lodging, and good landlady in store for us. We could hardly credit so rose-colored an account of a Paradise, "*a louer;*" but we came, we saw, we were conquered. We gathered other friends about us, three dear Americans, who happened along just then, and here we have all remained, well content and, some of us at least, quietly, lazily, ideally happy. Pension Stutz is a decayed gentlewoman of an old villa. There is still a good deal of ancient dignity left, and there never was any pretension. It is situated on the west side of the lake, on a high green bank, lovely with trees, shrubs, flowers, and wild vines, and with just that amount of culture which nature herself cannot resent—it so seems to fall in with her moods and humors—all her little wayward fancies. On each side of the large white chateau, saved from glaring effect by the dark red tiles of its roofs stand two tall sentinel poplars, challenging every wind that blows, and whispering the tale of coming storms with ten thousand tongues. On the right stands a quaint old chapel, which we greatly prize. To be sure, we do not use it, but it gives an air of respectability and sanctity to the place. Directly in front is a lovely bit of lawn, set with flower-plots, and surrounded by a low red wall, half covered with ivy. This yard runs out like the prow of a great ship, and has for a figure-head an old summer-house. Below is the boat-house, and a little further down the lake is the bath-house. Back of the chateau are two attendant *chalets*—one new, and the other dating back, I should say, to the time of Tell. Back of all the buildings, and to each side extend the grounds—we do not know how far, as there are no fences and few hedges in any direction, but you can wander a long way through the woods, Shakespearean woods, of deep, dark shades, "banks where the wild thyme grows," and the "sweet south" breathes—purling streams, and under foot mossy and ivy-wrought carpets, and all that sort of thing. In another direction lie green meadows and golden harvest fields and the grounds of charming villas. You can walk if you wish till you come plump up against Pilatus, a peculiarly striking and picturesque mountain, or immense rocky ridge, salient, black, and jagged, that rises up above the green billows of the foot hills, like the fin of some awful sea monster. It has its name from Pontius Pilate of old, who, the legend says, came here from Jerusalem, climbed this mountain to the loftiest peak, and there, leaning on his alpenstock, surveyed the land for a while, then flung himself down headlong, and was dashed to pieces. As that was before English and American tourists had found out Helvetia and sowed their money in its fertile soil, as if it was desperately poor and always in hot water, Pontius doubtless did the best thing he could for himself. Pilatus looks most grandly standing out amid the sunset glories. He seems to set himself insolently to block the way and bar the exit of the sun. All the evening and early morning effects of cloud and mist are wonderfully beautiful and varied here, and the clear, blue lake has a thousand sympathetic exquisite phases. We spend much of our time on it; during the moonlight nights we were always abroad in our row-boat when the rest of the world were asleep. Everybody here seems bent on rest and recreation of the simplest and most independent sort. There is little dress or ceremony, and our souls are no longer vexed with the iteration of the word "fashion," and that still more execrable word, "style." We have a few books, not French novels, but dear old friends, such as *Henry Esmond* and *Martin Chuzzlewit*, and when reading, sketching, and rowing give out, there is music to fill up the chinks of time. We have two really remarkable German pianists in the house, two sweet young singers, and one almost full-fledged prima donna, before whom the callow birds are usually mute. Pension Stutz prides itself on its neatness, and with reason—cleanliness and order are its law and its gospel. It is managed in the quietest way by four sisters, kindly, cheery, sweet-tempered women, but, as we soon found, rigid and inexorable as fate in their system of housekeeping. Their rules are as steadfast as the everlasting hills, and their ways and their manners take hold on eternity. The table, especially at dinner, is excellent, wholesome, simple, and everything the best of its kind. The house is furnished with perfect comfort, and the attendance is ample, prompt, and cheerful, and all for less cost by at least one-third than was our living at a very ordinary boarding-house in London.

One glorious moonlight night, our head hostess, Mlle. Elise, invited us to a novel entertainment in the grounds—a concert given by some Tyrolese musicians and singers. They stood under a grand horse-chestnut whose deep shade was illumined with lamps, which also lit up their brown faces and dark eyes, and brought out the gay colors and quaint fashion of their costumes admirably. They were mostly "young and joyous creatures," and fine natural singers, and quite charmed us all by their bits of naïve acting, and their voices used to career in mountain solitudes, to borrow strange and weird effects from bird and wind and waterfall, voices with Alpine echoes born in them. It was a romantic and an Arcadian affair, and yet there was something aristocratic, old-time-ish and *fête champetre-ish* about it. We began to fancy ourselves noble dames and demoiselles De Stutz, and these our feudal vassals, performing for our divertissement. The prettiest *junge frau* coming round with the hat rudely dispelled the illusion. The truth is, we are rather a democratic set at the Stutz. Art and letters are respectably represented, but no woman here has that solid and enduring claim to distinction which rank and title bestow. We have not a single Countess among our Teutonic ladies, though Counts in Germany are plentiful and of little account; we have not even a Baroness, though the barren Alpine land is fruitful in Barons. A small title would go a great way with us. I know an English lady who has come into possession of that chief ornament of life, rather late in the day. Her husband is only a Knight, but she is as much "my lady," and "your ladyship," as the daughter of a Duke, and her kind friends seem bent on making up by much iteration of the title for the fact that it is not transmissible and for lost time. I never knew a title worked so hard. The gentlewoman by brevet may yet attain the air patrician, which is no air at all, before her demise—an event which I pray may be far in the future. If it be hard to die and leave no title, it must be double death to have one's title die with one.

A COURT CIRCULAR TO ORDER.

But Pension Stutz may well care little for the common run of titled people. The proud old lioness said of her progeny, "One, but a lion." Pension Stutz may say, *Una, sed regina!* for it has August and Albertine claims to distinction; a royal presence seems to linger about its handsomest first-floor chamber, its roomiest balcony, its best bed. I rise to explain. When, on that first day at Lucerne our envoys returned to us exceeding joyful, they brought word that her Majesty the Queen of Saxony, under the title of the "Countess Paulen," was rusticating at the Pension, with a small retinue, and when at last we were rowed out to take possession of our quarters we drew near the quaint old château with becoming awe. We took the Stutz flag for the royal "banner on the outer wall," and saluted it; but alas! on landing, we found that her Majesty had taken an unlucky royal freak, and departed that very morning. It was the more aggravating, as we soon ascertained that one of our rooms connected with the royal apartments. It is true, they had locked the door and taken away the key—but they had left the keyhole. Then, though all the royal meals were taken in private, there would have been chances of seeing the Queen upon her balcony, or of encountering her in her walks, though it might have been considered impertinent to be strolling about when royalty was at large. Then when she went out on the lake in the large boat, the state barge of the Stutz, we might have taken the row-boat, and run close alongside. True, they might have ordered us away, but then we don't understand "Deutsch." True, they might have put "the helm hard a-starboard" and run us down; but then again, they might have picked us up and the Queen might have spoken to us. What golden opportunities we have lost. From a lady who was fortunate enough to be here through the whole three weeks of her Majesty's stay, and took note of her outgoings and incomings, and as far as circumstances would permit of her private life, I have learned some interesting facts. Her Majesty had quite a modest suite—not more than eight persons all told. She was quite simple in her tastes and style of dress, or she was for the nonce bent on enjoying the privileges and privacies of her incognito, for she frequently appeared almost *en deshabille*, even throwing off her chignon with other burdens of royalty. She conformed wonderfully to the primitive ways of the house, though she was known to order two *petits pains au lait* and two little pots of honey for her breakfast, and two towels a day, being dissatisfied with the usual allowance of one of these articles apiece, with which we are expected to be content. It must be so hard to get over the luxurious habits of court and the traditions of royalty. With the aid of this privileged lady I am even able to make out a sort of court circular, principally from observations taken from the Summer-house, opposite the royal suite of apartments:

July 20.—Her Majesty went out boating in the afternoon, accompanied by her entire court, with the exception of the court physician, who remained behind in attendance on her Majesty's favorite Blenheim, that interesting animal being indisposed. Her Majesty wore a green silk dress and carried a blue parasol.

July 21.—Her Majesty sat for an hour on her balcony in the morning, quite in demi-toilet, reading. Her Majesty was pleased to regard an American lady in the Summer-house with undisguised curiosity and an opera-glass.

July 22.—Her Majesty honored the Rigi by sketching it from her balcony. During her graceful employment she chatted with her *dame d'honneur*, and was repeatedly heard to laugh quite naturally.

July 23.—Her Majesty's royal father arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Upon meeting an American lady on the landing of the stairway, his Serene Highness was graciously pleased to say, as she gave way to him, "*Guten morgen;*" but as he was strictly *incog.*, traveling as a gentleman, this condescension cannot be presumed upon.

July 24.—Her Majesty walked on the slopes. Her Majesty was accompanied by a distinguished visitor, Baron Von Pumpernickle, who, though bald-headed and much annoyed by gnats, walked with his hat in his hand, and finally backed down the long staircase to the landing at the imminent peril of his neck.

July 25.—Her Majesty was heard to order a lunch of bread, butter, and honey, a salad, a bottle of Bavarian lager, and some Limberger cheese.

July 26.—Her Majesty did not appear on her balcony this morning, being engaged in writing important dispatches to her milliner at Paris, but the royal bedclothes were hung out to air as usual.

SMUGGLING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

During last year, 1,157 seizures were made of smuggled goods in the United Kingdom, and 1,094 persons were convicted of smuggling. The quantity of tobacco and cigars seized was 10,738 pounds, and of spirits, 266 gallons. The Commissioners of Customs state that from the reports made to them, and from their own inquiries and observations, they have no reason to doubt that smuggling is gradually diminishing. Among the cases noticed in this year's report is one at Londonderry, where the large quantity of nearly five hundred pounds of leaf tobacco was found concealed in a vessel from Baltimore, and owned by the steward, a very young man, who probably had more experienced accomplices in the venture; for whose offense, as for his own, he was called upon to pay the penalty. One of the regular traders between Hamburg and London was searched three times in the Thames by different officers, and nothing irregular was discovered, yet on a fourth search no less than 482 pounds of manufactured tobacco, eleven pounds of cigars, and some gallons of spirits were discovered artfully concealed in the bearings of the engines; a fireman, who represented that the articles belonged to him, was convicted and imprisoned, and a fine of £50 was imposed on the ship. In another case, upward of 100 pounds of cavendish was so ingeniously concealed in a part of a steam vessel which was accessible only with great difficulty, that, unless private information had been received that tobacco was concealed on board, the vessel certainly would not have been re-rummaged with sufficient perseverance to discover it; the information was in writing, far from precise, and anonymous, and the writer never applied for the reward to which he was entitled. In these cases the goods were seized while still on board; sometimes they are captured in the street. In November, in London, the Police arrested four men in the act of putting 180 pounds of tobacco, supposed to be then brought ashore from a vessel from Antwerp, into a cab in Lower Thames street; the men were detained in prison four months. The Commissioners report that smuggling still continues at Portsmouth, where tobacco and tobacco stalks are systematically conveyed ashore from ships of the Royal Navy in commission there. Many seizures arising out of this traffic were made in the course of last year. In one case private information led to the seizure of a box of forty-nine pounds of tobacco stalks while being removed by rail to London, and, from the inquiries then made, it was ascertained that more than a half a ton weight of similar packages, reasonably supposed to contain the same kind of goods, had been forwarded to the same address in the course of the preceding four months.

SUFFOLK COUNTY (LONG ISLAND) CRIMINALS.

At the session of the Suffolk County Court of Sessions, held last week at Riverhead, the Grand Jury found an indictment against William Gill for assault upon with intent to kill his wife at Bellport last Summer. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and his trial was deferred. Franz Faust, indicted for manslaughter in the second degree in killing Adrian Groenleather on the Great South Bay last Summer, pleaded not guilty. The prosecution claimed that the prisoner quarreled with Groenleather, and that while fighting the deceased was knocked overboard and drowned, while the prisoner insisted that Groenleather fell overboard by accident. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

JEROME PARK.

PROGRAMME OF THE FALL RACES.

A SPLENDID SEASON OF SPORT PROMISED—THIRTY-THREE EVENTS TO BE DECIDED—SOME OF THE GREAT HORSES TO BE ENGAGED—IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TRACK.

The programme arranged by the stewards of the American Jockey Club for the Fall meeting at Jerome Park is full and comprehensive enough to satisfy all demands. Thirty-three events are to be decided, the distances ranging from five furlongs to four miles. The club has, with its usual liberality, given a very large sum of money in purses, and added money to stakes, which in the aggregate, amounts to $23,500, a pecuniary inducement thoroughly appreciated by the proprietors of racing stables. Since the Spring meeting the track has improved greatly, the new sand, which was laid in the Spring, having become thoroughly packed by the heavy rains. The stands and fences have been repainted and cleaned, and, on Saturday next, the sport at New-York's favorite racing Park will begin. The meeting will be opened, as usual, with a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages for a purse of $400; beaten maidens allowed if four years old or less seven pounds; if five, or more, twelve pounds. Then will follow one of the most important three-year old events of the year; the Jerome Stakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes, two miles. This stake closed in 1873 with forty-six nominations, and many of the best colts of the year are engaged. No books have been opened on the Jerome Stakes this year, and consequently the status of any single colt can only be determined by his performances during the recent Summer campaign. No one colt has yet earned the title to the championship, and with so many fine ones in the field, it is doubtful whether the termination of the season will settle the question. The principal entries that deserve consideration are Mr. P. Lorillard's b. c. James A., by imp. Leamington, whose brother Parole has proved himself the most remarkable two-year-old that has appeared for a long time; McGrath's Chesapeake, by Lexington, Calvin, by Tipperary, and Aristides are also engaged, and have been undergoing the grand preparation for the Fall struggles. Since early in August, when McGrath left the scene of his signal defeats, hastily and in disgust, John M. Harney's Ozark, by Pat Malloy, is regarded as a really dangerous competitor, as his performances certainly entitle him to the consideration of the speculators. With two stakes at Long Branch to his credit, and a dead heat with Milner for the Kenner stake at Saratoga, he will be a leading favorite. E. A. Clabaugh's Viator, by Vauxhall, has also shown his mettle. John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, by Leamington, is one of the best colts of the year, but he has been remarkably unfortunate. He ran third in the Belmont Stake, was second in the Travers, and made a dead heat with Ozark in the Kenner Stake. After the latter race he showed a weakness in one of his legs, but has been able to stand moderate work, and may come to the post fit to run, but it is doubtful. Mr. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, who won a three-quarter dash at the Baltimore Spring meeting, and supplemented it by carrying off the Preakness stake, is also engaged in this stake. Besides the colts mentioned above, there are others engaged worthy of notice, among them J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Pussy, by Diophantus; August Belmont has imp. b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, and Rhadamanthus, whose best performance this year was in the Withers Stakes when he ran second to Aristides. The successful stable of Thomas Puryear & Co. is represented by Warwick, The Weasel, and Meko. From the character of the entries as above set forth the race will be a close and interesting one.

THE NURSERY STAKES.

The third race of the day will be the Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit and $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile. This has thirty-nine nominations, and will bring a splendid lot of youngsters into competition. Mr. Lorillard had all the other two-year-old events "mortgaged" with Faithless and Parole, but in this stake neither of these is entered, and this fact will increase the interest in the result. Mr. Belmont has six nominations, and two of them—Adelaide, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, full sister to Joe Daniels, and Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred, full sister to Monarchist—were beaten only by Parole. Pierre Lorillard has eight nominations, and among them are Merlin, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Merry Wife; Baronet, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, being a full brother to Mate; Bertram, by imp. Leamington, out of Ulrica, by Lexington; Lord Carlisle, by Lexington, out of Maggie Hunter, and Bambino, by Baywood, out of Goneril. George L. Lorillard has two fine animals engaged in Ambush, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, and Lindhurst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward. Col. McDaniel, who has been singularly unlucky this season, will endeavor to carry off this stake with the brother to Bassett, a finely formed colt, but requiring another year to develop his powers. He does not run like his famous brother, however, and his success is doubtful. Among the other colts and fillies worthy of mention in the Nursery Stake are Pastor, Waco, Dauntless, Patience and several high-bred ones without names.

The fourth race will be the Manhattan Handicap, one mile and a quarter; a sweepstakes of $50 each, and only $10 if declared, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. This had originally twenty-two nominations, but of these fourteen have declared out. This is certainly a large number of declarations out of twenty-two, but those remaining in are of sufficient calibre to make an interesting struggle. Madge will carry the top weight, 112 pounds; Woodfield, late Harry Felter, carries 98 pounds; Picolo, 98 pounds; Willie Burke, 94 pounds; Vassal, 95 pounds; Vanderbilt, 102 pounds; Beatrice, 104 pounds, and Calvin, 100 pounds. The fifth race will be a selling race for all ages, for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry weight for age; if for $750, allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds. The distance is a mile and one-eighth.

The second day will be Tuesday, Oct. 5, and the proceedings will begin with a dash of one mile for all ages, for a purse of $500, with penalties as follows: Winners of $1,000 to carry 7 pounds extra, while beaten maidens are allowed, if 4 years old or less, 7 pounds; if 5 or more, 12 pounds.

THE HUNTER STAKES.

This will be followed by the Hunter Stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and three-quarters, $100 each, half forfeit, $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. This has thirty-six nominations, but the real contest will lie with Col. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A., by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, and August Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Oljata. The former has shown herself to be very fast, but at Saratoga she struck herself and was laid up. There are many other fine fillies engaged, but from public performances Mattie A. may be considered the only filly worthy to measure strides with the wonderful Olitipa. The third event will be the Maturity Stakes for four-year olds, three miles, $200 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,200 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. This rich stake, worth at least $4,000, has twenty-five nominations, and will doubtless fall a prey to a second-rate horse, as both Grinstead and Rutherford are not here to run for it. Madge, Planter, Bannerette, and Dublin are the best that are likely to start. Brigand may come to the post, but it is doubtful. The fourth race will be a purse of $600 for all ages, one mile and a half, winners of $2,000 to carry 7 pounds extra, and beaten maidens allowed 7 pounds. The day's sport is to close with a handicap steeplechase of about two miles and a half, for a purse of $800, of which $200 goes to the second horse, the entries to close on the first day of the meeting, and the weights to appear on Monday, Oct. 4.

For the third day, Thursday, Oct. 7, there are four races, beginning with a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry weight for age; for $1,000, allowed 4 pounds; for $750, 7 pounds, and for $ 00, 12 pounds. The distance is one mile and a half. The second event is the grand national handicap, two miles and a quarter, sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared, with $1,000 added, of which $200 goes to the second horse. There were fourteen nominations, but five have made declaration, leaving in the following nine: Busy Bee, 95 pounds; Culpepper, 102 pounds; Shylock, 116 pounds; Willie Burke, 90 pounds; Madge, 110 pounds; Vassal, 90 pounds; Acrobat, 120 pounds; Beatrice, 103 pounds; and Aaron Pennington, 116 pounds. This should make an exceedingly interesting race. The third race is one of mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $700, and the fourth affair will be a dash of five furlongs, for two-year olds, for a purse of $500. On the fourth day, Saturday, Oct. 9, we have five races again, the opening event being a selling race, with the usual allowances, for a purse of $400, the distance being one mile and an eighth. This will be followed by the Annual Sweepstakes, the last great three-year-old race of the meeting. The entrance is $250 each, $100 forfeit, and $1,000 added the second horse to save his stake. The distance is two miles and an eighth, and there are seventeen nominations, including Mr. Sanford's fine colt Bay Final, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, being a full brother to the old favorite Preakness. He bids fair to make as fine a race-horse. He will compete with Capt. Cottrill's great filly Ascension, by imp. Australian, are Lillie Ward. Chesapeake and Aristides out of also engaged, with Tom Ochiltree, Warwick, Matador, James A. Sangaree, Vassal, &c. This will be followed by the Champagne Stakes for two year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner of any stake at Saratoga, Jerome Park, or Long Branch to carry 7 pounds extra; of two or more such stakes, 10 pounds extra. The distance is three-quarters of a mile, and twenty-eight youngsters are engaged, sons and daughters of Leamington, Lexington, imp. Eclipse, Virgil, Phaeton, Narragansett, War Dance, Planet, Kentucky, Brown Dick, Australian, &c. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, with the usual allowances to mares and geldings. The fifth and concluding race to be a dash of one mile for maiden three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds; fillies, 97 pounds. Purse, $500.

RACES OF THE FIFTH DAY.

The fifth day, Tuesday, Oct. 12, is taken up with purse races entirely. The first is a purse of $500, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds; fillies to carry 105 pounds, and beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; winners during the year of $500 to carry 3 pounds; of $1,000, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds extra. The second race is a purse of $500, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, the conditions being the same as those in the preceding race. The third race is a dash of two miles, for all ages, for a purse of $800. The fourth race is a sweepstakes for maidens of all ages, $30 each, half forfeit, with $400 added; the second horse to save his stake; if four years old, allowed 3 pounds; if five or more, 7 pounds, to name and close at 6 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 9. The distance is one mile. The fifth event will be a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $800, of which $200 to the second horse. Entries are to be made on Saturday, Oct. 9, by 6 o'clock P. M., and weights to appear on the following Monday. The sixth day, Thursday, Oct. 14, promises to be of great interest, and it will undoubtedly draw an immense concourse of spectators. The sport is to begin with a purse of $600, winners of any race (except handicaps, matches, and private sweepstakes) exceeding in value $1,000, to carry weights for ages; other winners allowed 5 pounds; maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 10 pounds; if five or more, 15 pounds; one mile and a half. After this will come the great contest of the day, the Post Stake, four miles; $200 entrance, half forfeit, and $2,000; the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes. This closed on March 1 with ten subscribers—Messrs. Belmont, Sanford, Sears, Lorillard, Littell, McDaniel & Co., Donahue, Puryear & Co., Lewis & Co., and Cottrill. As the subscribers are entitled to run horses of which they are not the owners, it is impossible to give the starters with accuracy, but there will doubtless be a fine field and a good race. The third race will be the Members' cup, a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes, members of the club to ride, and the lowest weight to be 140 pounds, one mile and an eighth. The fourth race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes, one mile and an eighth.

The meeting will be brought to a close on Saturday, Oct. 16, and five races will be run, beginning with a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $600, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes, one mile and five-eighths. The second race will be a purse of $500, for maiden two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; the third race a purse of $600, the winner to be sold at auction, with the usual allowances, one mile and three-quarters; the fourth race a purse of $800, for all ages, two miles and a half, winners of the meeting of $1,500 to carry 7 pounds, of $2,000 10 pounds extra; horses beaten and not having won a race at the meeting are allowed 7 pounds. The closing event will be a steeplechase handicap for a purse of $800, over the usual course, to close Friday, Oct. 15. The entrance money, five per cent. for purses, goes to the second horse in all cases except the steeplechases. The first race each day will begin punctually at 1:30 P. M., and in case of postponement on account of the weather the Executive Committee will announce any consequent change in the time for closing the several handicaps. Special trains will leave the Grand Central Depot every day during the races, as usual. The course can also be reached by carriage through Central Park and Jerome avenue, a very delightful drive during October.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THE FALL REGATTA AT PROSPECT PARK—THE CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPION PENNANT.

The regular Fall regatta of the Prospect Park Club, in connection with the fortnightly contest for the champion pennant, drew quite a crowd of spectators to Prospect Park Lake yesterday afternoon. There was a splendid breeze all the afternoon until after 5 o'clock, and had it not been for the inexcusable delay of the contestants in getting their boats in position a very interesting afternoon's sport might have been enjoyed. It was 4:42 o'clock before the regatta of the Prospect Park Club was started, that for the champion pennant having preceded it by only eight minutes. The consequence was that after sailing two heats the regatta of the Prospect Park Club was postponed, the wind having died out almost entirely, and it being almost dark. There were five entries in the Prospect Park Club Regatta, as follows: Mr. Willet Smith's Wonder, Mr. Kershaw's Henrietta, Mr. Grant's Adirondack, Mr. Conklin's Republic, and a little yacht called the Sarah, the name of whose owner could not be ascertained. The yachts were all started off on the starboard tack, in the order above named, fifteen seconds intervening between the startings. The course was from the platform at Club Island to South Cove. The Henrietta, Republic, and Sarah carried their main gaff topsails, and the Adirondack sported her flying-jib, which, without doubt, was a great detriment, from the fact that it caused her to pay off, instead of keeping her head up to the wind. The time consumed by the boats in making the race was as follows:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Henrietta	9	40	Republic	12	02
Wonder	10	00	Sarah	13	28
Adirondack	12	02			

The yachts were again started in the same order as before, with the same intervening time, and the wind having further died out, notwithstanding the fine manœuvring on the part of the boats, the time consumed in making the race was longer, as will be seen by the following:

	M.	S.
Republic	11	30
Henrietta	11	35
Wonder	11	40

The Adirondack and Sarah were so far behind that their time was not taken. The Republic and the Henrietta having each won a heat, and it not being certain whether the sailing of another would decide the contest, it was decided to postpone the race until another day.

In the race for the champion pennant there were three entries only, Mr. Peto's Tudie, Mr. Northrup's Millie, and Mr. Pease's John Cole. The boats were started off on the port tack, in the order above named, with fifteen seconds intervening, and on the first starboard tack the Cole beat up to windward and crossed the Tudie's bow, but failed to overhaul the Millie. In this order they passed between the stakes, the Millie leading the Cole forty-five seconds, the Tudie one minute and forty-five seconds behind the Cole.

In the second race the boats started in the same order, and the Cole passed to windward of the Millie on the second starboard tack, but lost her temporary advantage on going about, and the result was that the Millie won the second heat, and captured the pennant again for the fifth time this season. Mr. Smith, the owner of the Wonder, which boat won the pennant two weeks ago, and which is the only one which has yet defeated the Millie, declined to enter the contest yesterday, and gave up the pennant to be again contested for.

Arrangements are now being made to sail a regatta some day during the coming month down the bay for a valuable silver cup, and the owners of several of the yachts at Prospect Park have signified their intention of entering their boats.

THE QUEENS COUNTY YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the Queens County Yacht Club is appointed to take place to-morrow, the 27th inst. It is open to all boats, no restriction on sail; time allowance, two minutes to the foot, measured on the water-line. The entrance fee for the first class, which includes cabin sloop-yachts, is $5; for the second class, sloops, 25 feet long and upward, $4; third class, all sloops under 25 feet, $3; all entries under false measurement to be ruled out, and the race to be sailed under the Queens County Yacht Club's rules. The prize for the first class is a solid silver goblet, suitably engraved, and a pennant, presented by the Queens County Yacht Club; for the second class, first boat, $50; second boat, $15; third class, first boat, $40; second boat, $10. In addition, the residents of Bay Side will present a handsome silk pennant, bearing the inscription "Queens County Regatta, 1875," to the boat hailing from and belonging to Queens County, irrespective of class, making the quickest time over the course with time allowance. The entries are quite numerous, and the regatta, should the weather prove favorable, will be very attractive and successful.

CRICKET NOTES.

On Saturday next, Oct. 2, on the St. George's Cricket Club grounds, Hoboken, a match will take place for the benefit of the two well-known professionals, George Gates, of the St. George's, and William Brewster, of the Staten Island Clubs. The game will be between twelve Americans and twelve Englishmen, residents of New-York. The American team will comprise Soutter, Stevens, Cashman, Moore, Westfeldt, Davis, Satterthwaite, Duer, Jenkins, Robinson, Hosford, and Sprague, and the English: Marsh, Jones, Moeran, Giles, Bance, Brewster, Sleigh, Gibbes, Roberts, Luske, Donald, and Phipps. The wickets will be pitched at 11 o'clock, sharp.

ARREST OF LOTTERY DEALERS.

Officer William J. Newell, of the First Precinct, yesterday purchased one-twentieth of the ticket No. 6,766 in the Havana lottery drawing of Oct. 4, in the office of Joseph Hernandez, at No. 10 Wall street, paying therefor $1. He afterward arrested the proprietors, Joseph Hernandez, and Joseph Hernandez, Jr., and took them before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court when he made a charge against them of conducting a lottery in violation of law. The prisoners both pleaded not guilty, and were held in $1,000 bail each, to appear for trial. James Gallagher, of No. 87 Centre street, became their surety. The prisoners were both arrested on a similar charge about a week ago, and fined $50 each, but a similar, and larger, and better-known establishment on the opposite side of Wall street is not disturbed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NORTH RIVER WALL.

GEN. GRAHAM'S DEFENSE—HE CLAIMS THAT HIS PLANS WERE NOT CARRIED OUT.

In regard to the defects reported to have been discovered in the river wall on the North River side of the city, a reporter of THE TIMES called on Gen. Graham to ascertain whether he desired to make any statement in defense of his plan. He was at first reluctant to speak, saying that he would prefer to let the gentlemen about to be appointed for the further examination of the work make their report. As a report had already been made, however, he would say that if his plan had been carried out properly he had no fears for the result. This called for the placing of the lower portion of the concrete fourteen feet below mean low water. The plan is not a novel one, Gen. Graham says; it has been successful in England, France, Austria, and Italy; not in a way precisely similar, but there, as here, the stone work rests on a concrete bed. He has been down to see the investigations in progress at King street, and from superficial observations thinks the work good. He carried off a portion of the concrete taken from a pit sunk in the mass deposited there, and found the specimen very good. Gen. Graham states that he did not personally superintend the work. Mr. Radenhorst had charge of the work at Canal street, and Mr. Kid was superintendent of construction over the King street work. Some discussion of his plan speedily following its adoption caused Gen. Graham to write to the last Civil Engineers' Convention, about assembling at Pittsburg, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"I would respectfully suggest the appointment of a committee of six members of the society, three of them United States engineers and three of them civil engineers in the active practice of their profession, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the plans now in use in this department, with the view of determining whether the system of béton en masse is one which can be safely and economically adopted in future works."

No definite action was taken upon this suggestion, and so the question has been mooted ever since. Now, Gen. Graham says he is very much gratified to find that men of such ability as Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, Gen. John Newton, and Allan Campbell are suggested to make a thorough examination of the system and the work executed under it. He would cheerfully appear before them if desirable and give them any information in his possession to aid them in the necessary investigations. There were many reasons that he could suggest for the defects mentioned, all of which were attributed by him to careless or improper construction. Some kinds of cement will not harden under water as soon as others, and in one instance the shutters may have been taken off too soon, or the rip-rap may have been deposited against the concrete, and thus caused the defects described, which he was inclined to think were not of a nature so grave as to cause much apprehension. Of these facts, however, he preferred to say little until a full report is sent in; then he will justify his course more fully. One thing, he was quite satisfied about: the principle is a correct one, whatever may be the fault of construction.

WORKING OF THE FAST MAIL SERVICE.

A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday upon Mr. Jackson, Assistant Superintendent of the Postal Mail Service, to ascertain, if possible, the average amount of matter daily carried over the two Fast Mail routes. The Fast Mail trains have been in service more than a week, and it was believed that the Post Office authorities would be ready to furnish the public with the desired information. Mr. Jackson was, however, unable to do so for the reason, as he said, that the system is not yet perfected, consequently the reports from the various postal clerks, messengers, and way postmasters, are not yet sufficiently definite to furnish the desired information. So far there has been no delay in the movement of the fast trains worth speaking of, but the changes in the working details have brought on more or less confusion which time alone will remove. Superintendent Jackson and his associates are endeavoring to ascertain these troubles, and when discovered they will be at once remedied if not removed. As yet it is no easy matter to determine whether the few faults existing are to be credited to the postal clerks, to the local postmasters, or to the department at Washington. The establishing of two new routes has had much to do with the existing troubles. The department was in fact hardly ready for the Northern route, much less for the Southern one. But the importunities of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company were such as to compel the department to start a second or Limited Fast Mail over that line, consequently the arranging of the details for the two routes has been a work of no little importance. It will be several weeks before the working details of the Fast Mail will be thoroughly systematized.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

On Wednesday evening next, the 29th inst., the members of the Jewish persuasion throughout the world will commence the celebration of one of the most important feasts in the Hebraic calendar, viz., Rosh Hashono, or the New Year. On that evening commences the year 5636 of the Jewish calendar, beginning on the first day of the month Tishri. The new year is ushered in with the most impressive ceremonies known to the ritual of the Jewish Church, and the celebration among what are known as the orthodox Jews is continued for two days—Thursday and Friday next—but those who have thrown off the yoke of the Rabbinical ordinances, and who rejoice in the designation of reformers, celebrate but one day—Thursday. The celebration of the festival is equally enjoined on both sects, and orthodox and reformers vie with each other in the solemnity with which they surround this important event. Business is almost entirely suspended, and the temples and synagogues are alike crowded with devout worshipers. The services appropriate for the celebration of Rosh Hashono are very solemn and impressive, and in the temples, when accompanied by organ and choir, are very beautiful. After the religious services the day is spent in general festivity and congratulations attendant upon the inauguration of the New Year. Rosh Hashono is quickly followed by Yom Kippur, a day of atonement, which occurs on Saturday, the 9th of October, commencing on the evening of the previous day. This is a solemn fast, and is universally observed among the orthodox Jews by abstaining from food or drink of any nature whatever for twenty-four hours, and spending the entire day in continuous attendance at their places of worship.

A HOTEL SWINDLER PUNISHED.

Herman G. Uebel, a person of gentlemanly exterior, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of swindling the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel. The accused a few days ago arrived at the hotel and registered himself as from Canada. His dress and his baggage were of a character comporting with that of a solid, well-to-do merchant visiting the City on business. After he had remained at the Windsor for one week his bill was presented, but under various pretexts its payment was delayed. The hotel people, becoming suspicious, seized his trunk, a handsome Saratoga of the largest size, and of great weight. An inspection of its interior revealed the fact that it was ballasted with geological specimens of a common order. There not being enough of them to balance the account he was arrested. The prisoner unblushingly admitted the deception, and confessed that he had during the past two years deposited many trunk loads of stones and bricks—enough to build a small hotel—with American and Canadian tavern-keepers, but that he had never before been stupid enough to delay his departure until the imposition was disclosed. The hotel act having been repeatedly declared unconstitutional, Justice Kasmire adopted a novel but effective method of bringing the scamp to punishment. He required Uebel to furnish sureties in the sum of $1,000 for his good behavior for twelve months, in default of which he was committed to the island for one year.

THE KIDNAPPED CHILD.

Mr. Sullivan has received no news of his lost child, and no clue in addition to the information which was published in yesterdays TIMES. Detectives Reilly and O'Brien, who were detailed by Superintendent Walling to work up the case, have returned to the City, and report that they have been unable to follow the boy to the place of his concealment. The only result of their expedition was to demonstrate the truth of the clue which Mr. Sullivan furnished to the Police Department, and which first staggered the officials in their theory that the boy was drowned. The two men employed by Mr. Sullivan to work up the case in the neighborhood of Woodside made no report yesterday. It is probable, however, that some report will be received to-day, and very likely that further traces of the boy and of the wagon in which he was being carried off will be discovered. Mr. Sullivan's younger child, who was playing with Josey when he was kidnapped, persists in his statement that "a man took Josey," but no questioning can elicit any further information from him.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Mr. J. Boalton, the English sailor who was taken into the Brooklyn City Hospital on Wednesday, suffering from yellow fever, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and was buried yesterday afternoon in Potter's field.

CHASTISING A CUSTOMER.

Simon Freidberg, of No. 329 East Thirtieth street, yesterday visited the fancy store of Isaac Stern, at No. 367 Sixth avenue, for the purpose, as he alleges, of making some purchases. The fancy goods merchant, suspecting that his customer was an emissary from certain rival shops in the neighborhood, sent to ascertain his prices and thereby damage his trade, gave Freidberg, it is alleged, an unmerciful and unmerited "drubbing." Stern was arrested and taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, by whom he was held for examination.

PLANS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

THE COMMISSIONERS CONFUSED—CLAIMS OF THE ARCADE ROUTE—OBJECTIONS TO IT.

The confused condition of the Rapid-transit Commissioners was by no means lessened by their meeting of yesterday. In the multitude of advisers surrounding them it seems that they find little comfort, nor do they expect complete relief until after their term of office expires. The meeting of yesterday was therefore brief. It was soon agreed that nothing could be done until after the forthcoming legal opinion of their counsel, as to whether or not a depressed road plan may be adopted, had been received; consequently the meeting was adjourned to Monday. The usual number of gentlemen whose plans are before the commission were present, as were several representatives of capitalists who wish to have something to do with the building of rapid-transit railways. These people were not permitted to be in the room while the commission was in session, but they managed to kill time by discussing the relative merits of the elevated and depressed plan systems. The advocates of the first were strenuous in their objections to the depressed plan, which seems to have met with so much encouragement of late. It was held that in the lower part of the City such a road would have to be constructed in loose sand, while in the upper part of the Island solid rock, full of seams and fissures, would have to be excavated. Besides, it would be found necessary to take up at least a large part of the surface of any street during the time required to excavate the road and to change the sewers, together with the gas and water mains and all their connections. During this time the usefulness of the street as a thoroughfare for all ordinary purposes would be nearly, if not quite, destroyed. Further objections would be created by the defective ventilation, the vast quantity of deleterious gases generated by the combustion of the fuel used by the locomotives being particularly obvious. To these objections the promoters of the depressed plan make reply that in no instance will they interfere with the sewers, and seldom with the water and gas mains. Nor will they interfere to any great extent with the regular traffic along the street surface—at least, not more so than is done when a main sewer is being constructed. They admit that at least an area of twenty-seven feet in width will have to be cut away, but they claim this will not seriously inconvenience the regular street travel. In those streets and avenues where horse-car tracks are laid, they propose to remove the rails and place them temporarily between the line of their excavation and the curb, one track on either side of the cutting. When their cutting is finished and the partial roof completed, they propose to again remove these horse-car tracks—this time to place them permanently overlapping their arcade. In this way they hope to meet the requirements of section 35 of the Rapid-transit act, which provides that whenever the new Corporation shall remove any horse railway track for the purpose of constructing their own road, they shall restore the same, as near as may be, to the condition in which they were previous to the construction of the new road. However, should the Third Avenue Horse Railroad Company, for instance, see fit to object to the manner and condition in which the tracks of that road were replaced, then there would necessarily be a resort to the courts to determine the law point involved. While the decision was pending there would, of course, be an injunction in existence, and those who wished rapid transit to the upper end of the island would have to wait its dissolution or otherwise as the case might be determined.

In answer to the objection of defective ventilation, the promoters of the depressed or arcade plan say, that the numerous surface openings along their line will remedy that evil. They propose to have openings in their roof of ten feet in width and from fifty to seventy feet in length, through which the smoke and gaseous vapors will readily escape. One of their number stated to a TIMES reporter that in case the people living along the line of the route should object to riding under ground, or partially so, as their plan provides for, they propose to build an elevated road for passengers, leaving the lower route expressly for the mails and freight. In other words, they would construct a one-story and basement route. Such a plan, if carried out, would take up nearly all of the street surface. The roadway of Third avenue is sixty feet in width, measuring from curb to curb. The cutting for the depressed route would have to be at least twenty-seven feet wide, to include the stone wall on either side. The iron supports for an elevated road would necessarily have to rest not upon the roof of the arcade route, but upon these side walls, otherwise the foundation for the base of these pillars would not be sufficiently solid. Taking the centre of this lower wall as the base support, this would leave a space of less than nineteen feet of roadway between these pillars and the sidewalk; nineteen feet for a street-car track and the ordinary traffic of the avenue. This, it is claimed, would hardly answer the wants of those doing business in an important thoroughfare. That part of the roof of the depressed route inside of the line of pillars supporting the elevated road, and amounting to five and one-half feet, on either side of the openings, would be useless for all practical purposes. There is, however, a growing belief that the commission will recommend the depressed arcade plan.

There is one plan before the commission to which the attention of THE TIMES has been called. It is the one prepared by Mr. Nicholas Nolan, of East Fifteenth street, and is for an elevated tubular tunnel for a rapid-transit road. Mr. Nolan claims that by his tunnel, there would be no need of longitudinal bearings or cross-beams, for the reason that the road-bed would rest upon iron pillars. This road-bed would be covered with boiler iron, with occasional windows to admit light and let out the smoke. There would be no need for covered vehicles, as the passengers could sit upon benches or other seats resting directly upon platform cars, and still be housed in. The gentleman thinks that such a plan would silence all parties who have objections to rapid transit, representing as it does not only a tunnel, but an elevated route.

BOATING AT BAYONNE, N. J.

Two interesting races were rowed at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday afternoon. One, with single sculls, between Fred. Spring, of the Argonautas, and W. E. Van Buskirk, of the Bayonne Rowing Association, for a set of colors, and a contest between two crews of the Bayonne Association, one using the barge and the other the gig. The first contest was by the four-oared boats, the crews being as follows:

Gig: J. L. Beach, coxwain; L. Van Buskirk, stroke; W. H. Jasper, third; W. T. McIntyre, second; B. T. Mettam, bow.

Barge: G. S. Boice, coxwain; T. Mettam, stroke; E. E. Shaw, third; I. Cadmus, second; G. S. Stilt, bow.

The gig crew won in 13:08½, the time of the barge being 13:15½. E. W. Humphries, referee.

The single scull were called to position, and chose Mr. Humphries as referee, with Mr. Spring, ex-President of the Argonautas, and W. Elsworth, Captain of the Bayonne Club, as Judges. Col. Riker's yacht was used as Judges' boat. At the word "go" both boats started finely, Spring taking the lead, but was unable to hold it. Van Buskirk passed him before reaching the stake-boat, and came in several lengths ahead. Time, 14:12 and 15:13. The course was from the Bayonne boat-house to a boat off the Pamrapo dock and back, a distance of two miles.

POLICE COURT FINES.

The following are the amounts of fines collected at the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth District Police Courts during the months of May, June, July, and August, 1875:

Districts.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
First	$1,571	$1,466	$1,605	$1,621	$6,263
Second	1,239	1,623	1,747	1,377	5,986
Third	711	641	849	776	2,877
Fourth	710	911	1,023	811	3,455
Fifth	172	210	215	174	771
Total	$4,403	$4,751	$5,439	$4,759	$19,352

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of business transacted by the Excise Department during the week ending yesterday:

	Application.	Amount.
Monday	39	$2,265
Tuesday	47	3,110
Wednesday	24	1,415
Thursday	32	2,020
Friday	25	1,330
Saturday	22	1,410
Total	189	$11,550

Total number of applications reported from May, 1 to date 4,124; total amount received in the same period, $239,203 50.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John McCullough, the tragedian, is at the Sturtevant House.

Major W. J. Twining, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

R. Montgomery Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Capt. James Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Berlin, is at the New-York Hotel.

Adjt. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baron von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Mlle. Teresa Titiens, and Rev. J. B. Good, of British Columbia, are at the Everett House.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, and ex-Congressman Dewitt C. Giddings, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Charles Bradlaugh, of England; Hon. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, and Rev. Thomas Greenbury, of Leeds, England, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE MURDERED PEDDLER.

COFFESSION OF THE ASSASSINS.

THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE JUSTICE WHEELER YESTERDAY—DETAILS OF THE CRIME BY ONE OF THE PRISONERS—THE ACCUSED COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL.

From the nature of the testimony taken before Justice Wheeler, at the Fordham Police Court, on Friday, it became generally known among the inhabitants of the quiet districts of Tremont and Fordham that the Police had at length succeeded in arresting the murderers of Abraham Weisburg, the peddler, who was so brutally assassinated on the 17th inst. at Lydig's Woods, West Farms. When the Court-house was opened yesterday morning to continue the testimony against the prisoners, it was soon densely crowded by the respectable citizens of the neighborhood, who were anxious to learn the result of the examination. The murder of the unfortunate man Weisburg excited so much indignation among the inhabitants of the district that a feeling of relief was experienced at the prospects of bringing the perpetrators to justice, and the testimony taken yesterday morning was listened to with evident satisfaction. The expectation so generally shared in by the people of Tremont and Fordham, that the guilty parties had been secured by the Police, was fully realized during the progress of the examination, and at the close of the testimony the three colored men—Charles Weston, William Thompson, and William Ellis—who were arrested on Thursday morning, were committed without bail to await their trial for the murder. The utmost satisfaction was expressed by all who were present at the efficiency displayed by the Police in securing the arrest of the murderers, and procuring such an unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence against them as induced one of the colored men, Weston, to come forward voluntary to give evidence against the other two, in the hope of escaping, by this means, the penalty of the law himself. This unexpected action on the part of Weston took his companions so completely by surprise that they also volunteered statements, in which they gave a full account of the horrible details of the murder, corroborating Weston's testimony in every particular, with the exception that, while he stated that he had nothing to do with the commission of the crime, they allege that he was the leader, and encouraged them to kill the man. The three negroes related, without any sense of the enormity of the crime, the brutal details of the murder.

THE TESTIMONY.

Capt. Charles McDonald, of the Eighth Precinct, who arrested Weston on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he took the prisoner into custody at No. 16 Grand street; when arrested he had on a pair of light pantaloons under his overalls, which were wet, as if they been but recently washed; the explanation that Weston gave of this was that he fell into a cellar; when charged with the murder of the peddler he denied any knowledge of it, and gave contradictory statements in relation to the matter.

Catharin Geyher, who was arrested by Capt. McDonald yesterday morning, was sworn and testified that she lived at No. 16 Grand street last week, and that Charles Weston, the prisoner, lived there with her. Weston left the house on Wednesday evening week, and returned last Saturday about nightfall. William Thompson, whom she recognized as another of the prisoners, was with him. Thompson stopped all night there, and next day William Ellis, the other prisoner, came to the house and stayed all night. Thompson stayed two days in all, but Weston was there all the time. Thompson stated to her that he had been in the country, and that he would have brought some apples if he had anything to bring them in. On Monday evening she stated that Thompson and Ellis left the house and wanted Weston to go with them. They said they were going back the same road. Weston refused to accompany them, and they replied that they would go alone.

At this point of the proceedings Weston informed Capt. McDonald that he wished to make a statement to him, but the officer told him that if he had anything to say concerning the murder of Weisburg, he should give his statement to the court. The prisoner then signified his desire to give evidence in the case, and being sworn testified that two weeks ago he was living with Kate Geyher, at No. 16 Grand street; he knew the prisoner, William Thompson, to be called "Dad" or "Poss;" he knew the other man charged with the murder, but did not know his name; he heard him called Willie; he left New-York City in company with them a week ago last Tuesday, and they went across Harlem River on the same afternoon; they met in Thompson street, near Spring street, before leaving the City; they agreed to go out to the country to look for work, and he was going to see his sister; after crossing the Harlem Bridge, they took the Boulevard road and walked until dark, and then on Tuesday night they slept in a barn; on Wednesday morning they passed through a village and over a small bridge, and afterward went into the woods and remained there all day. That night they slept in a wagon; next morning Thompson and Ellis went to a house and got something to eat, while he went up the road; they joined him afterward, and they then went along the Harlem road, and went into an orchard; they slept in the bushes on Thursday night; next morning they went along a short road passing through a village, and stopped at a house there and asked a woman for something to eat. They then proceeded until they came to the village they had been at before, when they saw a man sitting on a stoop eating crackers. He had a bundle and the basket shown in court; spoke to him and bid him good evening, proceeding along the road; witness went into the woods for a few minutes; Ellis, the prisoner in court, whom he knew as Willie, had a club with a large knob at one end; when the witness returned from the woods Thompson and Ellis were talking with the peddler, and they all asked him for a chew of tobacco; the peddler sat down to rest, and took his basket off his neck, but did not take his bundle off, which was tied round his neck; after smoking he got up, and putting the strap of his basket round his neck, started off; Ellis then struck the deceased on the back part of the neck with the big end of the club, and knocked him down; the man asked him what he meant to do; Ellis then struck him on the forehead; Thompson and Ellis threw him over the fences and dragged him through the woods until they came to a large, steep rock. Ellis then struck him several blows on the head with his club. Thompson went to the road and put the bundle over the stone wall, and got the basket and placed it beehind the bushes. Then Thompson got a large-sized stone and threw it on the man's head, while Ellis had his foot on the man's throat; the peddler raised up his head and chest, his face covered with blood, and said, "What do you mean to do with me? Are you going to murder me?" Thompson struck him again on the head with a stone, and he then fell back, and Ellis asked Thompson for a knife, and stabbed the man three times in the neck; after this, Thompson went through the man's pockets, taking boxes of matches, some chewing tobacco, a comb, and his pocket-book. Witness identified the pocket-book produced in court as the one Thompson took from the peddler's pocket; it had a lot of papers and money in it.

The other prisoners then made statements in which they admitted the truth of Weston's account of the murder, but said that Weston encouraged them to kill the peddler. Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, has addressed a letter to Superintendent Walling, in which the facts stated by Weston are substantially given. At the close of the testimony, Justice Wheeler committed the prisoners without bail, and they were lodged in the Harlem prison.

MARINE DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The ship Western Empire, (British,) Capt. Bertie, from Pensacola 11th inst., for Grimsby, England, with timber, became waterlogged in a hurricane on the 18th inst., in latitude 28° 53' north, longitude 87° 54' west, and abandoned. The captain and crew landed on St. Vincent's Island, Apalachicola Bay, Florida, in boats from the ship. In landing, one of the boats capsized, and seven men were drowned. The remainder, seventeen in number, including the captain, were landed at Pensacola on the 24th inst., in a destitute condition.

REGATTA ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.

The closing regatta of the Triton Boat Club took place yesterday afternoon on the Passaic River, at Newark, N. J. About a thousand persons assembled on the banks of the river to witness the race. The water was rather rough and the tide unusually strong, so that the contestants had to throw all their muscle into the contest. The first race was a single scull race between Frederick E. Townley, J. A. Smith, George E. Small, W. P. Hayes, and J. E. Eastwood. The course in this, as in all the races, was three-quarters of a mile and return. Hayes withdrew before the race began. Townley led from the start, and won in 14m. 45s. Smith and Small rowed a dead heat for the second place.

Next was a four-oared shell race. The shell Old Maid was manned by Pomeroy, stroke; Runnel, No. 3; Hayne, No. 2, and Meyers, bow. The shell Batchelor was manned by Townley, stroke; Bruntzeughoffer, No. 3; Beach, No. 2, and Smith at the bow. The Batchelor, after a hard contest, won in 13m. 30s.

A six-oared barge race succeeded. The contesting boats were the Helen and the Douglas, the latter manned by Rommel, stroke; Shipman, No. 5; Hayne, No. 4; Clarke, No. 3; Marsh, No. 2, and Van Ness, bow. The Douglass won in 11:55, the Helen reaching the stake-boat 18 seconds later.

Messrs. Rommel and Meyers rowed a tub race, of which Rommel was the winner.

After the races, Assemblyman William H. Kirk presented a gold badge to Capt. Townley for his victory in the single shell race, and M. P. Hayes, Esq., presented to Mr. Rommel a prize for having won the tub race.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE AND DEATH.

When the end comes, and we must say good-bye
And I am going to the quiet land;
And sitting in some loved place hand in hand,
For the last time together, you and I,
We watch the winds blow, and the sunlight lie
About the spaces of our garden home,
Soft by the washing of the western foam,
Where we have lived and loved in days past by:
We must not weep, my darling, or upbraid
The quiet Death who comes to part us twain;
But know that parting would not be such pain
Had not our love a perfect flower been made.
And we shall find it in God's garden laid
On that sweet day wherein we meet again.
—*Argosy.*

SEPTEMBER.

Sweet Summer's glow still lingers on the scene,
Each leaf and flow'r a richer tint reveals;
Perchance a rose in sheltered spot may stay
To soothe our vain regrets. But ev'ry month—
Each season that comes round—brings its own good.
Most happy they who use those gifts aright;
Believing they are sent for good of all,
Each doing his own duty in the place,
Replete with bounteous wisdom from on high.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MONSIEUR BEDEAU.

CHAPTER I.

The streets of La Tour de Peilz—never very crowded at the best of times—were utterly empty. There was nobody lounging beside the low doorways; no head was to be seen thrust out between the rough wooden outside shutters that are half closed all the Summer through to keep out the blazing sun; nor was a single semi-intoxicated peasant in sight, stumbling along the dusty high road that leads to Vevey. And La Tour de Peilz could scarcely give a more convincing proof of desertion than that.

Yes; you might have walked from one end of the village to the other and met never a soul on that hot Autumn day, for it was vintage time, and almost every man and boy in the place, and great part of the women, too, had been hard at work since the early morning in the vineyards.

Looking up above the tiled roofs and the squat church spire, with its mantle of ruddy Virginia creeper, you might have seen them yonder on the hill-side, swarming among the green-leaved vines like bees in a flower bed. And when, every now and then, a puff of wind swept down from the swelling hills, you might have caught some faint echo of the jests and laughter that were going on among the workers; for vintage time is a merry season in those parts, and the Vaudois, albeit a grave and sullen people in general, are at that time of the year given to indulge in jokes, which, if not refined, are at any rate not obscure, and in hilarity of which the heartiness may in some measure excuse the discordance.

There was not an adult inhabitant in the streets; but on the shores of the lake, down by the little port, a few broad-faced, plain-featured women were on their knees, washing linen and gossiping; pausing from time to time when the harsh, angry tones of a man's voice, which had been audible for some time, through the open window of a neighboring house, in a steady, scolding monotone, took a louder and more indignant pitch.

"Ah, that poor Madame Honorez!" sighed one of them. "It is to-day that she will learn not to thwart M. Bedeau."

"And quite time, too," returned another. "She has escaped long enough. Have we not all passed a bad moment with him before now? And yet, I ask you, would any one of us have dared to set herself up against his will as she has done? She must learn her lesson, and M. Bedeau is the man to teach it her."

"Bah!" exclaimed fat Madame Bassy, throwing herself back from her stooping posture and sitting upon her heels, the better to get her breath; "you make me sick with your servility, Charlotte Curdy. Who is this Bedeau, that we are all to bow down before him? After all he can't eat us—though I daresay he would if he could, the old Jew! If I were in Madame Honorez's place, I would say to him neither more nor less than this—'Be off with you, you old brute! Aren't you ashamed to speak like that to a poor widow with no husband to break your bones for your insolence? Go your way, and let me go mine. Do what you will with your own, and go about making everybody miserable, till it pleases *le bon Dieu* to remove you to wherever He may think fit to put you, but don't coming asking *me* to help you. Why, if there was a man in La Tour who was not a coward he would take you by your neck and souse you in the lake! As for me, I spit upon you!'" And Madame Bassy, whose round face had become crimson with excitement roused by her own eloquence, concluded her speech with a resounding snap of her finger and thumb.

Madame Curdy glanced nervously over her shoulder, for, indeed, the tirade of the last speaker had been delivered in no subdued key, and M. Bedeau's ears were proverbially acute. "Ah, you speak at your ease," she said, with a sigh, as she bent down again over her washing, "you do not owe him money—you—"

"No, thank God! I don't," replied Madame Bassy, in the same loud, aggressive voice; "and wouldn't, so long as I could beg a crust of bread in the streets of Vevey. Ah, old miser—old Jew!—old—"

She broke off suddenly, seeing a look of consternation in the faces of her friends, and wheeling round, found herself face to face with the subject of her complimentary remarks. A stout, thick-set, red-faced man of sixty or thereabout, with close-cropped white hair, and busy, twinkling little eyes, under a frowning brow. He looked at Madame Bassy's flushed moon-face with a satirical smile, though he never ceased to frown.

"Rattle, rattle, rattle," he said. "A woman's tongue and an avalanche. A child can set either of them going, but the devil himself could not stop them. What do I care? I never did you any harm, Madame Bassy—but what do I care? You, Curdy!" he continued, with a swift turn in the direction of that trembling person, who was now scrubbing away at a ragged shirt with a great show of preoccupation, "where is your drunken pig of a husband, hey?"

Madame Curdy's pale face flushed a little, but she did not look up from her washing. "He is working with the vignerons, M. Bedeau," she said, sullenly.

"Aha, that is good! That brings in money, and when a man is in debt he should make haste to get money. Two thousand francs is a large sum, my good Charlotte, a very large sum for such as you."

"But not to you, M. Bedeau," said the woman, with a scared look. "Dear M. Bedeau, you will not be too hard upon us. I have saved two hundred and fifty francs, and soon it will be more. If you will consent to receive two hundred and fifty francs to begin with—"

"See here," interrupted M. Bedeau, roughly; "I do not want two hundred and fifty francs from you or anybody—what are two hundred and fifty francs to me? You owe me eight times two hundred and fifty francs, and that sum the law will help me to take from you, whenever I choose. Do you understand?"

"But, M. Bedeau, it was only a thousand francs at first, and if you will allow us—"

"What signifies what it was at first? It is two thousand francs now. I could turn you and your dog of a husband out into the streets without a rag to your backs, if I liked. Have I got you in my power, hey? Am I a man to offend, hey?"

Madame Curdy shivered, and made no answer.

"Listen to me," went on her persecutor. "Your husband, like the empty-headed, drunken sot he is, has offended me to-day. He has loaned his boat to my son, that he might aid him in his folly and disobedience. Very good. He will not do so a second time. To-morrow I take that boat and sell it. There is some news for you to give to Henri Curdy when he wakes up sober in the morning."

Madame Bassy was sitting on her heels, sniffing indignantly. The other women had stopped washing, and were listening to the dialogue with as much sympathy for the oppressed in their faces as they dared to show. Poor tremulous Charlotte Curdy took heart of grace, and, encouraged by the moral support of her companions, turned upon her tormentor like a wretched little half-starved cur upon a great bullying mastiff.

"You are a hard, cruel man," she began, in a shrill treble. "Why did you ever come to La Tour, to ruin us all? Is it not enough that we must pay you double what you have lent us, but you must abuse and torment us every day, till we wish we had never been born? And what you say of my husband is not true. He never was a drunkard. From time to time, during the vintage, I do not say—but a drunkard, never! Poor man, where should he find the money to get drunk upon, and we so poor?" she added, with comical pathos. "And now you will take away our boat, and we shall be poorer than ever."

At which prospect Madame Curdy broke down, and burst into noisy weeping. Bedeau turned and walked away. He did not like to see women in tears; and with regard to this particular woman he had no intention of carrying out his threat. But he was a bully by nature, and could never resist attacking those who were afraid of him. On that morning, too, he was in a furious temper, and felt that he must fall upon somebody. So he had descended in his wrath upon Madame Honorez first, and then, finding, as by the special grace of Providence, this offending Charlotte Curdy in his very path, he had vented some of his superfluous rage on her. Having done so, he went away a trifle relieved, though still in much anger and vexation of spirit.

About twenty years before, this man Bedeau, then just left a widower, had made his appearance in La Tour, with his only child, a boy of two years old, and had set up a small general shop in the village. Nobody knew anything about him except Pierre Honorez, who spoke of him as an old school-fellow, and who, up to that time, had kept the only shop of the same description in the place. It was at Pierre Honorez' that the villagers were accustomed to buy their candles, soap, calico, tobacco, and snuff; and it was thought not a little strange that any old friend of his should enter into competition with him where the field was so small. But the Honorez themselves did not seem to look upon the matter in this light.

Bedeau was forever in the house, their children, Pierre and Suzanne, were inseparable from the little Jean; and in the evenings, when business was over and the shops closed, the rival dealers might generally be seen smoking an amicable pipe together before the door of one of their respective houses.

"Every man for himself," good, easy-going Honorez used to say. "I have my own *clientèle*—why should I wish to prevent another man from making money, if he can?"

Before very long the neighbors, too, fell in with this view. "A man is the best judge of his own affairs," they said. "*Le père* Honorez is getting old. Perhaps he has saved money, and does not care about making more." And soon this theory of Honorez having made his fortune became an acknowledged fact among the villagers, and one which they would not hear disputed without protestation, and even anger; for the truth was that many of them had begun to deal with Bedeau; and they had the grace to be somewhat ashamed of themselves, and to feel that they must put forward some reasonable excuse for their desertion of their old friend.

And yet, in their inmost hearts, they must have known that careless Pierre Honorez, with his muddle-headed way of managing his affairs, his good-natured aversion to press any man for his money, and his numerous bad debts, could scarcely have made a profit out of his small business, even before Bedeau set up in opposition to him. But in La Tour de Peilz, as in most other places, people are apt to think what suits best with their interest; and there could be no doubt that Bedeau's merchandise was better, newer, more varied, and even cheaper than Honorez'.

And then by degrees it came to be known that M. Bedeau was willing to advance small sums at a reasonable rate of interest, it being understood that those whom he obliged in this way were to deal exclusively with him for the future. Unhappy were the people who took advantage of this means of procuring ready cash. Bedeau's reasonable rate of interest turned out to be something very like twenty per cent. per annum, and every centime of this he would rigorously exact from his debtors, or—and this was what he preferred—he would keep them under his thumb, extracting small amounts from them, in part payment, when money was comparatively plentiful, and making use of them in fifty different ways, all profitable to himself, when there was no prospect of their being able to pay up in full.

So it came to pass that, as the years went on, Bedeau got rich, while Honorez became poor. The latter still kept his shop open; but his customers were so few that it would not have been worth his while to renew his stock, even if he had had the necessary funds for so doing. But in truth he had no money now but what Bedeau chose to advance him. He was completely in his rival's power; and all the village knew it. There was no longer any pretense as to his having saved money, nor did he himself attempt to disguise that things had gone badly with him. Those who had left him in the beginning would gladly have returned to him now, had such a course been possible to them; but they also were, most of them, under the dominion of the money-lender, who was by this time a landed proprietor and the richest man in the place.

Oddly enough, as the gossips thought, this change of circumstances produced no diminution of the intimacy between the two families. Honorez always spoke of Bedeau as his best friend; nor could it be denied that that sharp practitioner appeared to have kept a soft corner in his flinty heart for the simple old man whom he had so remorselessly robbed of his means of subsistence. During Honorez' lifetime his family always lived in tolerable comfort; and when, stricken by sudden paralysis, he died, Bedeau astonished everybody by behaving with a generosity that no one would have expected of him, and which he certainly was never known to exhibit on any subsequent occasion.

Old Honorez, lying helpless and tongue-tied on his bed, had struggled hard to say something to his old school-fellow and creditor, but could not. Bedeau must have understood him, however, for he just touched the prostrate man's shoulder with his hand, saying, "*Ne craignez rien;*" and then, without further words or leave-taking, left the room.

Bedeau paid the expenses of the funeral, freely forgave the widow the heavy debt owing to him on the part of her late husband, and even allowed her to realize what small sum she could out of the sale of the stock. He did not, however, become himself a buyer, being a man who, though he might, upon occasion, give money away, could not bring himself to make a bad bargain.

Madame Honorez, a worn, nervous woman, who feared the usurer more than any mortal, was quite overcome by this unexpected liberality. She went down on her knees to thank and bless the man who had achieved her husband's ruin. Then she sold her small property, hired the second floor of a house by the harbor, and there, partly by taking in washing, partly by working with her needle, managed to keep body and soul together, and avoid debt.

At this time Pierre Honorez was in his twentieth year, Jean Bedeau was eighteen, and Suzanne Honorez seventeen. The three of them had been brought up like children of the same parents, and as such they continued to live, spending all their spare time together, and seldom letting a day pass without seeing one another. Pierre, however, had now but little spare time. He was a tall, muscular young fellow, hard-working and sober, earning enough by this time, as a vigneron and in other ways, to keep himself and give some aid to his mother, who oftestood in great need of help.

Jean Bedeau, on the contrary, had more spare time than he knew what to do with, for though he might have employed himself—and indeed would have liked to do so—in his father's vineyards, that eccentric personage would never allow him to do a stroke of work. Himself a man who could not exist without unremitting labor of one kind or another, he was never so pleased as when he saw his son standing idly by while others toiled. "Jean does not need to work," he would say, with a grim smile of satisfaction; "his fortune is made." He encouraged the lad to dress in a style superior to that usually affected by persons of his station, and nourished I know not what vague dreams of seeing him some day, the owner of a spick-and-span villa on the shores of the lake, and of a smart equipage.

Such a course of training would have been fatal to nine young men out of ten; but it did not prove so to Jean. He read a good deal, slipped off his coat and worked among the vines when his father was not by, and, for the rest, devoted a great part of his days to wandering about the country with Suzanne Honorez, a pretty, fair-haired, blue-eyed girl, who, for her part, found the happiness of her life in these long strolls. She would take her sewing with her and stitch away, sitting under the shade of some spreading chestnut-tree, while Jean lay on the grass beside her, and told her of the strange and beautiful things he had read of in his books.

That two young people thus circumstanced should fall in love with one another was not very extraordinary; but neither was it, perhaps, surprising that their parents should be altogether without suspicion as to the probability of such a result of their companionship. Mme. Honorez, anxious and troubled about many things, had scarcely yet given a thought to the fact that Suzanne was no longer a child; and even if she had done so, it would never have occurred to her to look upon Jean as anything but what she had for years been accustomed to regard him, as—her children's brother. As for M. Bedeau, the idea that his son, for whose future he entertained such ambitious projects, could marry a pauper, and one who, as he had taught himself to believe, was his inferior in social standing, would have seemed to him so preposterous that any one who should have suggested such a thing to him would probably only have got laughed at for his pains. But a rude awakening was in store for this arbitrary gentleman.

There is in the outskirts of La Tour a deep *fossé*, which probably was in former times part of a most surrounding the village, but which now, being a grassy place, and cool with the shade of walnut-trees, is as quiet and pleasant a spot for two lovers to loiter in as could be wished for. Turning in here one day from the dusty high-road, with his note-book in his hand and his pencil between his teeth, and being anxious to work out some calculation without fear of interruption, M. Bedeau became aware of a male and female figure pacing slowly under the trees before him. The man's right arm was round the girl's waist, her head was resting on his shoulder, and as they passed from light to shade and from shade to light again M. Bedeau could see that he kissed her forehead more than once. It was a pretty picture enough, but Bedeau was not one who cared much about pictures. He grinned sardonically at the folly of the two unknown lovers, and returned to his accounts. But happening presently to glance up again, and catching sight of the young man's profile with the sun streaming full upon it, he gave vent to a sudden and unholy exclamation and hurried after the pair.

M. Bedeau, in the course of business, had had occasion to cultivate the art of treading noiselessly. He now approached near enough to the delinquents to overhear a part of their conversation before they had had any warning of the presence of a third person. "We shall be rich when we are married, ma petite Suzanne," Jean was saying; "for my father is a wealthy man, you know; and then we shall cross the Alps, and see Venice and Florence and Rome, and all the beautiful places I have told you of. And when we come back we will—" The remainder of the programme remained unuttered, for at this juncture the speaker's arm was gripped tightly above the elbow from behind, and a strong hand made him perform an involuntary pirouette on his heels, and face to the right-about. There, within a few inches of his own, was his father's face, scarlet with passion and frowning savagely. Jean's heart leaped into his mouth, and then for an instant stood still. Suzanne gave a faint cry, and leaned against the nearest tree.

Bedeau never looked at her, nor did he give utterance to a single word, good, bad, or indifferent; but keeping a firm hold on his son's arm, he pushed the young man before him, and marched off at a sharp pace out of the *fossé* and into the high road. In the same somewhat ludicrous fashion he crossed the street, gained his own house, plunged through the dark shop—where the apprentices, who were measuring out calico for a couple of customers, stared open-mouthed—threw open the door of the sitting-room beyond, slammed it behind him, thrust Jean from him with a force that sent the lad staggering into an arm-chair on the other side of the room, and then, with his hands in his pockets and his back to the door, stood scowling at the astonished offender.

For a few moments there was silence. Then the father, as his habit was, burst into a storm of furious words: "Have I been a good father to you, *vaurien*? Have I toiled and sweated and heaped up money that you might spend it, you ungrateful dog? Have I ever refused you anything? Have I clothed and fed you like a Prince, and kept you in luxury and idleness, hey? Answer me!"

"Yes, father," faltered Jean.

"Then how dare you talk of marrying a beggar girl from the streets, and spending my money upon her? How dare you? Hold your tongue, you insolent rascal, and listen to me! You shall go to her to-morrow, and tell her that all this nonsense must end at once and for ever. Never let me hear a syllable of such rubbish again, or, as sure as you sit there, I will curse you and turn you out of my house. Do you hear me?"

Jean rose slowly from the arm-chair. He was pale, and trembled a little; for he was a quiet, rather nervous lad, and he was afraid of his coarse, bullying father. But he had a will of his own, for all that.

"I cannot do what you wish," he said in a low voice.

"Cannot! *Parbleu*, you *shall*!" shouted the other. "Do you know that you have not a centime in the world but what I give you? Do you know that I can make you work for your daily bread, if I like? Do not drive me too far."

Jean spoke more clearly and firmly now. "I am very sorry, father," he said, "but you must do what you think best about that. As for me, I mean to marry Suzanne Honorez as soon as I shall have a home to offer her."

Bedeau positively reeled. For years past he had been so much in the habit of hectoring and browbeating everybody with whom he came in contact; he had become so accustomed to see people shrink and wince at the first tones of his rough, loud voice, that the spectacle of this pale-faced boy coolly defying him almost deprived him of his senses. For a moment he thought he would carry out his threat of cursing his son and turning him adrift. But it was only for a moment. In the whole wide world he had no single thing to love but this boy. For him, half consciously, half unconsciously, he had labored all through the best years of his life; for him he had robbed and oppressed the poor, and had made himself hated far and wide. He had told nothing but the truth when he had spoken of toiling and sweating and heaping up money that Jean might spend it. And now if he should lose Jean, what good would his life be to him? He saw that he must use other means to gain his point. Bullying, it seemed would not do here. With a great effort he commanded his passion, gulped down the words that were struggling to escape from his lips, and sat down beside the table, motioning to his son to take a chair opposite to him.

"*Voyons, mon garçon*," he said, "let us be reasonable. What you wish for is impossible. If ever you marry Suzanne Honorez, not another sou of my money shall you see. Be sure of that. But you are young and hot-headed; you do not know the world, nor what is best for your happiness. There—I can make allowances—I have been young myself. See now; I will go to Mme. Honorez myself, and tell her this thing is not to be—she will understand. For the rest, you are too young, much too young, to think of marriage yet. Believe me, *mon garçon*, a wife may be taken at any time of life; and the later the better. Now I do not ask you to quarrel with the Honorez. Heaven forbid that we should quarrel with our old friends! You shall walk, and row on the lake, and what you will with Pierre and Suzanne, just as of old. Only one thing you shall promise me—that never again will you speak to Suzanne of love or marriage. Come, now; am I forgiving? Am I generous? I will not distrust you—I will not spy upon you; all I ask for is your word. Come!"

But Jean shook his head. He could only repeat what he had said before. He was very sorry; but he intended to marry Suzanne Honorez, sooner or later, and he could give no promise that he would refrain from speaking to her on the subject. Upon this his father broke into another tempest of indignation. A long and stormy discussion followed, during which each of the disputants arrived at a more clear appreciation of the other's strength of will; but in the end a compromise was agreed to. Jean gave his word that he would abstain from paying his addresses to Suzanne for the space of one year; and though the father would not admit that he could, under any circumstance, be brought to give his consent to such a marriage, he allowed it to be implied by the very fact of his imposing a period of silence upon his son, that if Jean remained in the same mind at the expiration of the twelvemonth he might be disposed at least to allow the matter to be discussed.

"Twelve months," thought M. Bedeau, as he took his way down the narrow street leading to the port, "that is a long time. If I do not get that girl married before twelve months are over I am a greater fool than people are kind enough to think me."

He had recovered his equanimity, and was looking, for him, almost amiable, when he reached Madame Honorez's humble dwelling. He climbed the steep staircase and rapped sharply with his stick on the second-floor door.

"*Entrez*," said a rather tremulous voice.

M. Bedeau opened the door, and entered a scantily furnished but scrupulously clean room. There was a bird singing in a cage beside the open window through which the sunshine streamed; there were flowers in pots on the sill; and beyond could be seen the deep blue lake and the dusky Savoy mountains on the opposite shore. Madame Honorez jumped up, letting her work fall on the floor, and stood twisting her fingers together nervously, as her visitor showed himself.

"Well," said Bedeau, abruptly; for it was not in the nature of the man to be conciliatory to any living creature that was afraid of him—"I suppose you have heard all about it, hey?"

"Believe me, M. Bedeau," began the poor woman, in great trepidation, "I knew nothing—I suspected nothing—till a few minutes ago. Heaven is my witness—"

"Yes, yes, yes," interrupted Bedeau. "I know—I know. Is it likely that you, the widow of my old friend Honorez—to whom I venture to think that I have been of some service in my time—I say, is it likely that you would deliberately conspire to injure and insult me?"

"Oh, M. Bedeau!"

"It is all very well to throw up your hands and say 'Oh, M. Bedeau!' but that does not alter the fact that our children have been making fools of themselves. Not that I blame you. I am perfectly assured that you have never dreamed of so impossible a match; and that being the case, let us talk things over amicably. My boy has given me his word that he will think no more upon this subject—at least not for a long time; and that, you know, is much the same as saying he will give it up. Youth is hot, my good Madame Honorez, but fickle—very fickle. Now you, upon your part, must make your girl understand that the matter is at an end. Do you see?"

Madame Honorez inclined her head.

"I regret that my son's folly should have caused her any annoyance; but she will soon forget it—soon forget it. Now, Madame Honorez, I am not so hard a man as I am made out to be. You yourself may have some cause to know this."

Madame Honorez bent down over her work. "You have been very generous, M. Bedeau," she said.

"I am always generous to those whom I respect," went on that unconscionable old Bedeau. "As to your daughter, who is, as far as I have observed, a modest and sensible young person, I wish you to understand that she shall lose nothing by this foolish affair. I interest myself in her future. It is I who charge myself with finding for her a suitable husband."

The air of affable condescension with which M. Bedeau made this gratifying announcement was too much for the patience of even poor, timid Madame Honorez. She became very angry; and though her dread of her formidable visitor was too great to allow her to put into words the thoughts that were passing in her mind, she did contrive to express some amount of indignation in her reply. "You are very good, M. Bedeau; but you are quite mistaken in thinking that Suzanne is in a hurry to get a husband. As to her marrying Jean, that, I know, is out of the question, and it is not I who would encourage her to listen to a man who approached her without his father's consent. But we want no suitors here, (though it is very kind of you, M. Bedeau, to interest yourself about us.) They will come soon enough, without doubt. It is not every man who looks for a large dot with his wife. But—you may believe me or not, as you please—the day of Suzanne's wedding will be a sad day for me."

M. Bedeau made a gesture of infinite disgust. "You women are all the same," he said. "I know you—I know you. You never wish your daughters to marry—oh, no! You never throw them in the way of young men who have money—you would be incapable of such a thing! But when you find that your child's happiness is at stake, then you weep, and give way. Is not that it?" And M. Bedeau grinned at his own wit. "Well, well," he resumed; "have it your own way. After all, what is it to me whether your daughter starves or not? Good morning to you."

And getting up abruptly, he left the room, slamming the door behind him. As soon as he was quite gone, Suzanne crept in from the adjoining room; and then the two women had a hearty cry together.

But it must not be supposed from the suddenness with which M. Bedeau had cut short his interview with the widow that he had in the least abandoned his project of getting Suzanne safely married before the year was out. On the contrary, he was more than ever determined that this matter should be speedily accomplished; nor did he entertain any doubt as to his success. Failure was a thing with which he had but slight acquaintance.

And so, from this time, began a drama in which the chief parts were played by the Bedeau and Honorez families—a drama which to lookers-on might have had a tolerably strong spice of the comic element, but which, to the principal personages concerned, was serious enough, and even tragic, at times.

The truth is, that Bedeau, sharp man of business and acute observer of his fellow-men as he was, was the worst diplomatist in the world in any matter where the feelings were concerned. He had studied human nature from one side only, and was now incapable of comprehending that man or woman could ever be actuated by any higher motive than that of self-interest. Basing all his calculations upon this assumption, he made so complete a fiasco of his plot for removing the obnoxious Suzanne from his son's path that his worst enemies might have found some grain of pity for him. In his conversations with Jean he never alluded to the cause of disagreement between them, but he would dwell much upon the advantages secured to a man who married a woman of good position and connections, drawing, at the same time, a piteous picture of the fate of one who, depending upon his own manual labor for his daily bread, should take to wife a penniless maid. According to Bedeau, two terminations only were possible to the career of such an unfortunate—suicide or the gallows. To Suzanne, on the other hand, whom he now for the first time began to take notice of, this astute intriguer would often represent that the first duty of a girl who is unable to support herself is to marry a well-to-do man, and so be of use and assistance to her parents. Not, of course, a man dependent upon his father's bounty, nor one whom his relations did not wish to marry; but a kind-hearted, middle-aged man of tolerable means, such as M. Bertrand of Chexbres, for instance. And, by the bye, was it not strange that M. Bertrand had never yet married?

Poor Suzanne used to listen to these harangues with dread, for she knew that each of them was the prelude to a formal visit from M. Bedeau, accompanied by a friend whom he would gravely present to her mother, and who, as it was immediately understood, was a candidate for her hand. In this manner M. Bertrand of Chexbres, M. Joly, the confectioner from Vevey; M. Guex of St. Saphorin, and many others were presented, made their wishes known to Mme. Honorez, were humbly, but firmly rejected, and went their way, fuming and wrathful. Not one of these men would have dreamt of seeking a bride in so obscure a spot as that where Mme. Honorez had fixed her abode; but all were under obligations to Bedeau, and seeing that it might be dangerous to offend him, and that Suzanne was really a pretty and attractive girl, they consented to sacrifice themselves. But to be refused by *une fille de rien*, as they politely termed her, was an affront for which they had not been prepared, and which they found it hard to swallow.

The suitors departed in anger, and Bedeau was as much puzzled as he was annoyed at the turn things were taking. In truth, he could hardly have adopted surer means to defeat his own object. All women, many men, and most children could have told him as much; but Bedeau was not given to asking counsel of others, nor did any one think of proffering him unasked advice.

By the end of the Winter the net result of the unfortunate schemer's line of action was this: Firstly, the boy-and-girl attachment between Jean and Suzanne, being strengthened by opposition, and inflamed, on the one side by the violent attacks of jealousy with which Jean was wont to be seized on the arrival of each fresh prétendant, and on the other by Suzanne's weariness of her persecutors and longing to confide her sorrows in her old playmate, ripened into a deep and lasting love. A love, too, that each recognized, in some sort, in the other; for though the lips may be silent the eyes can speak, and we may presume that Jean did not consider an eloquent glance, or even an occasional hand-pressure, as a violation of the promise he had made to his father. Secondly, the influential names of MM. Guex, Bertrand, Joly and the rest went to swell the already long list of M. Bedeau's enemies. Thirdly, the inhabitants of La Tour de Peilz were now in possession of the whole history of Jean's and Suzanne's love affair, and had been for some time watching with infinite glee M. Bedeau's abortive attempts to separate the young people. It is needless to say that the usurer got no sympathy from any member of the little community. Independently of the popularity that both of the lovers had acquired, by their universal unselfishness and readiness to help their neighbors, the hatred and fear of the old money-lender were so general and so strong that the mere fact of one of his designs being defeated was in itself sufficient to set the whole village chuckling with delight.

Thus it came about that, when the first warm days of April were melting the snows of the lower mountains, and the meadows of La Tour and Blonay were gay with crocuses and jonquils, M. Bedeau determined to try another plan. He would send Jean across the Alps, to Italy. The boy should visit Venice and Florence—even Rome and Naples also if he desired it. He should have plenty of money, and should travel like a gentleman. He should see the ruins, the statues, and the pictures of which he was wont to read so eagerly in the long Winter evenings. And in this new and attractive world, among the Italian olive and orange groves—yes, and among the dark-eyed Italian women, too, thought M. Bedeau, with a short laugh—would not he soon forget the little fair-haired beggar-girl he had left behind him? This scheme had suggested itself to M. Bedeau much earlier in the business, but he had hesitated, for two reasons, to put it into practice. In the first place, in spite of his wealth (and he was far richer than his neighbors imagined,) he hated spending money. To him, capital laid out on a journey to Italy appeared to be absolutely unproductive. He would as soon have thrown his Napoleons into the lake as expended them on such a purpose. And then, odd as those who knew him best would have thought it, he shrank from parting with his son. Jean was his only companion, his only friend. When the boy should be gone, whom would he have to exchange a civil word with? What should he do with himself when his day's work was over?

But these objections must now, M. Bedeau felt, be overruled. The money, if it insured the safety of Jean's future, would be well spent; and as for the separation—well, that also was a means to an end, and must be submitted to. So he made his proposition known to his son, by whom it was received with unmixed joy. Forbidden to speak to Suzanne upon the subject nearest to their hearts, and feeling sure enough of her fidelity to leave her without alarm, the lad was only too glad to seize upon any means of passing away the time till the long year of his enforced silence should be at an end. His adieus were soon made; and so it came to pass that M. Bedeau found himself standing, one fine morning, in the little station of La Tour, looking regretfully after the train that was bearing swiftly away all that made his life worth having. "He is glad to get rid of me," thought M. Bedeau, with a sigh. "Bah! who cares for anything but himself in this world?" Then he went back to his business, and bullied his debtors rather more than usual.

Long letters came to him from time to time, telling of the wonders in which Jean was revelling beyond the Alps; of the melting blue skies, of the wide, free Mediterranean, of the palm-trees of the Riviera, and who knows what other strange and beautiful sights. Long letters also reached the little house by the port, addressed to Mlle. Suzanne Honorez, and signed "*ton dévoué frère Jean.*" For correspondence had not been forbidden to the young wanderer, to whom, indeed, his father had never once spoken on the all-important question of his marriage since their quarrel in the dingy *salon* six months before.

CHAPTER II.

The Summer came and went. The steamers that ply daily between Geneva and Villeneuve churned up the clear waters of the lake with their paddles, and defiled them with their cinders and bilge-water for five months, and then returned to their Winter quarters again. The annual horde of tourists poured itself out upon the shores of Lake Leman, filled its hotels and pensions, perambulated the streets of Vevey in eccentric costumes, and took flight again with the approach of Autumn, leaving only a few stragglers to try the effects of the grape cure, or seek an imaginary freedom from the rigors of the cold season under the sheltering hills of Montreux. The Dent du Midi put on its white Winter mantle, and even the Dent de Jaman and the opposite mountains of Savoy were powdered with snow. The vines began to bend under their load of yellow grapes. But Jean did not return.

And now M. Bedeau recovered among the villagers that reputation for sagacity which the events of the previous Winter had gone far to shake. "*Pas si bête, ce brave Bedeau,*" they said to one another. "Ah, he is a man who always arrives at his end sooner or later. Has he found a wife for Jean, think you?"

The women were sorry for Suzanne, and did not hesitate to express their sympathy when they met her hastening homeward in the evening from the dressmaker's at Vevey, where she sometimes got employment, or wandering, with her work in her hand, in the direction of the old moat—her favorite stroll ever since a certain day now nearly twelve months gone by. "Corage, ma petite," they would say, patting her on the shoulder with their heavy hands; "no man is worth pining about. We shall dance at your wedding yet. And if the bridegroom is not Jean Bedeau, why it will be another. With your *beaux yeux*, lovers will not be wanting." For they were somewhat heavy-handed metaphorically as well as materially, though they meant kindly.

It puzzled these good dames not a little that Suzanne appeared to take her desertion with so much equanimity. She always turned off their well-intended condolences with a light laugh or a jest, declaring that she was quite content to remain for the present as she was, and though they spoke of pining, they could not but confess that the girl had never looked more pretty and blooming than she now did, nor less like a lovelorn maid.

Old Leroux, the "facteur," who delivered every week to Mlle. Suzanne Honorez a bulky letter, addressed in a neat, round hand, and bearing the Italian stamp, could, if he had chosen, have offered them an explanation of the phenomenon; but he was a discreet old man, and having received a hint from Suzanne, whom he had tossed in his arms when she was a baby, he held his peace.

Bedeau was radiant. Things had gone well with him that year. He had bought more vineyards, and had extracted more money from his debtors than he had calculated on; and he, too, had had his letters from Venice, where Jean now was, and where he was studying painting, an art for which he had always shown a great aptitude. Letters that contained no reference to the name of Honorez, nor any hint that the writer had another correspondent at La Tour, but which were full of glowing descriptions of the water-city and its churches and palaces, and—what gladdened the father's heart most—spoke of the speedy return of the wanderer.

In the vintage time Jean came back. He was taller, broader, and handsomer than when he had started on his travels, and he had gained, by mixing with the world, an ease of manner and movement, and a readiness of speech that rejoiced his shrewd old father.

The evening of his son's arrival was as proud and happy a moment as had fallen to the lot of that friendless old man in the whole course of his life. All day long he had been fidgeting and fussing about the young man's room, setting things to rights, altering the position of a table or a chair half a dozen times before he could satisfy himself that the room was arranged as comfortably as it might be, and worrying his old servant, Marie, almost out of her senses with his reiterated injunctions to see that the sheets mere properly aired. Toward evening he hurried out into the garden behind the house, and glancing to right and left to make sure that he was not observed, gathered hastily an immense bunch of dahlias, hollyhocks, and chrysanthemums. These he thrust into a jug, and placed on the dressing-table of the bed-room. "Artists like such things," he muttered to himself, half apologetically.

When the boy appeared, and he saw him standing in the little salon, strong, bronzed, healthy, and handsome, he was in a transport of delight. He could hardly eat his dinner for gazing at this young paragon; he drank his health over and over again, and clinked glasses with him across the table. Jean was touched, and perhaps also a little ashamed. "If only he does not ask me about Suzanne!" he thought. But this topic was, happily, not alluded to in the course of the evening. M. Bedeau smoked a pipe after dinner, and listened to the oft-told tale of Jean's experiences and adventures till sleep overpowered him. Then they went up to bed.

But after Jean had bade his father good-night, and was preparing to undress, the door was opened again, and the old man re-entered the room. He glanced round, and saw that the jug in which he had placed his huge bouquet was standing empty. In fact, Jean, who neither admired the taste displayed in the arrangement of the flowers, nor liked the heavy smell that emanated from them, had hastened to throw them out of the window, little knowing that he should hurt any one's feelings by so doing, and supposing indeed that they were a mark of attention from old Marie, who was not troubled with an over-sensitive organization. M. Bedeau noticed their absence with a momentary pang, but he made no observation upon it.

"Have you all you want?" he asked.

"Everything, thank you, father," replied Jean.

"Ah, that is well." And M. Bedeau turned to go away. But presently he set down his candle on the chest of drawers and walked back. He put his hands upon his son's shoulders, and stood looking him full in the face, with an odd smile and a certain appearance about the eyes which Jean would have taken for tears had not such a notion been too utterly preposterous. Perhaps the old man saw some look of astonishment in the lad's face, for he pushed him away suddenly and almost roughly, saying, "Go to bed—go to bed. It is late, and I must be up by sunrise." And so departed.

Very early in the morning, long before Jean was awake, M. Bedeau arose, and, stealing noiselessly past his son's door, with his boots in his hands, so as not to disturb the sleeper, went away to the vineyard, where his men were already at work. The day turned out unusually hot for the time of year. With blazing faces and streaming brows the vigorous worked on, M. Bedeau superintending and lending a helping hand himself from time to time. He had half expected that Jean would have joined him in the course of the morning; but he came not, and M. Bedeau returned to his midday *déjeuner*, hot, weary, and a trifle dispirited.

On reaching his house he was met by old Marie, with the unwelcome intelligence that Jean had breakfasted and gone out half an hour ago.

"Gone out!" said Bedeau, with a quick frown. "Where has he gone?"

"Monsieur Jean told me he was going to see the Honorez," replied the servant.

"Gone *where*? Gone to see *whom*, you grinning old she-baboon?" roared Bedeau, in a fury.

Long habit had hardened old Marie to the sound of such epithets, and she showed neither alarm nor irritation in her reply.

"What would you have?" she said. "It is right and natural that he should go and see his old friends."

"Mind your own business," snarled her master savagely, "and don't give your opinion till I ask for it."

Then he seized his hat, and without stopping to swallow a mouthful of his breakfast, hastened away toward the harbor. Turning a corner sharply, he ran against a little boy, whom he recognized as one of the numerous progeny of Curdy, the boatman, and who, after the manner of small boys, immediately asked him the time. Bedeau seized him by the ear.

"It is time for you to be in school, you little nest of fleas," he said, with graceful banter, nipping him with his thumb and forefinger nail.

"Oh! oh!" squealed the urchin. "Let me go, M. Bedeau, and I will tell you where Jean is."

"Well?" said Bedeau, loosing him at once.

"He is gone out in a boat with Suzanne Honorez," said the boy, with an infantine chuckle. "Papa lent him ours, as he is working in the vineyards to-day."

M. Bedeau turned pale as he pushed him aside. He had suddenly recollected that it was the anniversary of the day on which he had found Jean and Suzanne together under the trees of the moat, and that the twelve-month of silence that he had imposed on his son was at an end. He raged on to Madame Honorez' house, and into her quiet room, where the weary, harrassed woman was working alone by the window; he burst in like a bombshell. Almost mad with anger, disappointment, and mortification, he heaped upon her a torrent of reproaches, menaces, and accusations, embellished with such oaths and such a wealth of vituperation as she had never before heard from his lips. He declared that she had plotted and conspired to rob him of his son and his money; that she was a purjerer, a thief, and I know not what else besides; but he swore that she should reap the just reward of her iniquities. He would claim the debts owing to him by her late husband; he would turn her and her children out to beg their bread in the streets; and he would cut off Jean with a franc, and never see him again.

So he railed on, adding reproach to reproach, and epithet to epithet, till Madame Honorez, terrified and bewildered, doubted whether the man were not drunk or insane. Not till he was compelled to pause from sheer exhaustion did she get a chance of giving her version of the escapade that had so enraged him. Jean had met her and her daughter at the door, it appeared, and there she had left the young couple, having, as usual, work to do, and no time to waste in chattering. She had supposed that they were still where she had quitted them, till little Baptiste Curdy (the same child that Bedeau had met in the street) had come in with a message for her that Jean and Suzanne had gone out for a sail on the lake. She protested that she would not have allowed this had the project been broached in her presence, and she defended herself as best she could against the charge of having tried to inveigle Jean into marrying her daughter; but Bedeau would hear no excuses. He repeated his threats, gave vent to a fresh outbreak of wrath, and when he had reduced Madame Honorez to hysterical weeping, at last took himself off, a little calmed. At the door he espied Charlotte Curdy, and relieved his feelings by attacking her in the manner already described. Then, with his hands thrust into his pockets and his head bent down, he slowly took his way homeward.

He sat down before the untouched breakfast table, and tried to eat, but could not. He swallowed a couple of glasses of wine and a few mouthfuls of bread, and then gave it up. The revulsion of feeling from the inordinate happiness of yesterday, the disappointment, and, most of all, the conviction that his son had deliberately deceived him, turned his food bitter, and made him feel that the world was all against him. "*Il m'a trompé—il m'a trompé,*" he muttered over and over again, as he sat with his head in his hands and the uneaten breakfast before him.

In this position he remained for nearly an hour, and might have remained so longer, but for the entrance of Marie, who came in to clear the table. He jumped up when she appeared, and went out into the garden, not wishing to be pestered by the inquiries that he knew his old servant would make as to the reason of his abstinence. He paced up and down the gravel walk, under the scorching sun, till he saw, through the open window, that the room was once more empty. Then he returned to his high-backed wooden arm-chair, and sat there, staring at vacancy, with his hands dropped idly by his sides, thinking, in a dazed, confused way, how cruelly the world was treating him. All his well-laid schemes frustrated; the labor of his life rendered useless; his will set at naught; and his old age like to be passed in solitude and estrangement from the only thing he loved on earth—truly it was a hard destiny. M. Bedeau understood no language but his own, and had never heard of Hood; but the refrain that was ringing in his head, all through his dreary meditations, that afternoon, was always that sad one—"What can an old man do but die?" Yes; the sooner he was shoveled under the ground and forgotten the better, he thought bitterly. Then Jean would marry the beggar-girl, and everybody would be happy. Consent to this match he never would as long as he lived; but he was getting old—it would soon be all over now; and everybody would be glad. Not a man or woman of his acquaintance but hated him; even his boy had no love for him; he had been glad to go away; he had shown no joy on his return; last night he had thrown away the flowers that his old father had gathered for him. What could an old man do but die? And now two tears found their way into M. Bedeau's blood-shot eyes, quivered on his eyelids, and trickled slowly down his rough cheeks, falling on the front of his coat.

It was rather a maudlin exhibition perhaps; but the truth was that M. Bedeau was not quite himself that day. He had been overexcited the evening before; he had stood too long in the sun before noon; he had put himself into a violent passion, and he had eaten nothing but a crust of bread since sunrise. No wonder that his nerves were a little upset.

He never moved from his chair, and scarcely changed his position till the sudden slamming of the window and the banging of an outside shutter in a furious blast of wind roused him with a start. The unnatural heat of the day had culminated in a thunder-storm. Columns of dust were swirling along the road; the thunder was growling over the hills, and a few heavy drops of rain were beginning to fall. M. Bedeau looked at his watch, and saw, to his astonishment, that it was past five o'clock. He went to the window, fastened back the shutter, and looked out. The Savoy mountains were shrouded in heavy black clouds; a veil of rain blurred the outlines of the lower hills; and between the houses that separated his garden from the shore, he could catch a glimpse of the lake, all covered with white waves. M. Bedeau remembered, with thrill of alarm, that his son might yet be out upon those stormy waters. With this new anxiety possessing all his mind, and excluding from it the recollection of his other troubles, he took his hat, and paying no attention to the rain that was now descending heavily, hastened, for the second time that day, toward the little port.

Meanwhile, M. Bedeau was not the only person whom the change in the weather had perturbed.

Madame Curdy had soon recovered herself, after the departure of her dreaded creditor. Consoled by her friends, and comforted by the consciousness of having for once had the courage to give the formidable Bedeau a bit of her mind, she dried her tears and returned to her washing, trusting that that terrible threat as to the sale of her husband's boat might not, after all, be carried into execution.

Madame Bassy kept up her courage with brave words. "You were too gentle with him, Charlotte," she said. "You should have made his ears tingle more for him when once you had begun. To call a respectable woman's husband a drunkard indeed! Not that I, for my part, think anything of a man who cannot drink his bottle or two of wine once in a way; but to call poor Curdy a drunkard! If he had said such a thing of my husband, *ma foi!* I should have been capable of answering him with a *soufflet*."

"And to demand two thousand francs where he has lent but one!" chimed in another woman. "It is unheard of! it is infamous! Tell me, my good Charlotte, does he always charge at that rate?"

"Eh, how should I know?" said Madame Curdy, raising a storm of soap-suds round her in her indignation. "It is as I told you. He lent us a thousand francs, and now it seems that we must pay two. That is the law they say. I never could understand figures myself; and you know what sort of a head Henri has on his shoulders."

"It is a robbery," said Madame Bassy, solemnly. "Neither more nor less than that. And if I were in your place, Charlotte Curdy, I would as soon tell him so as not."

And so they went on, one backing up the other, and all displaying that valor against an absent enemy which is to be met with not in La Tour alone. The conclave was broken up by the appearance on the scene of a round-shouldered middle-aged man in a woolen night-cap, who came slouching toward the women over the broken ground that lies about the port.

"*Tiens*; it is Henri Curdy," said Madame Bassy. "What can have brought him away from the vineyards so early?"

"*Dites donc*," said Curdy, as soon as he got within speaking distance; "has young Jean Bedeau brought my boat back yet?"

"No," replied his wife. "Why do you lend the boat without charging for its hire? When people get what they want for nothing, they are not in a hurry to give it back again."

"They will be home soon," said good-natured Madame Bassy. "The time passes quicker for young lovers than for us old folks."

Henri Curdy drew his hand thoughtfully over his unshaven upper lip and chin. "It is that we are going to have a storm," he said. "With these light boats misfortunes easily happen. I cannot afford to lose my boat. Newly painted last Spring, too!"

"Curdy, I am ashamed of you," said Madame Bassy. "How can you think about your boat if those two innocent children are in danger—which heaven forbid!"

Curdy made no reply. He was shading his eyes with his hand, and looking out intently over the lake to see whether he could discover any sign of his boat. Not a sail was in sight.

"Let us hope they may have landed somewhere," he said; "the storm will be upon us directly."

Almost as he spoke, the first gust came. With a sudden rush and swoop it set the women's petticoats fluttering, and the clothes they had hung up to dry flapping with a noise like musketry. There was a vivid flash of lightning over the opposite mountains, a rattling peal of thunder, and then all was still again for a moment. A black curtain of cloud and rain had descended upon the Savoy shore, against which the tossing waves of the lake, lit up by a ray of sunlight, were seen with a weird clearness, till the next gust, hurrying the storm before it, hid both lake and land in a deluge of driving rain. That brief glimpse, however, had sufficed to enable Madame Bassy to see, or fancy she saw, a white sail in the far distance, against the inky background. She paled a little and compressed her lips, but, like a wise woman, refrained from speaking, knowing that there could be no good in her doing so.

And now a trembling, fluttering figure came out into the wind and rain, struggling with a huge, unwieldly umbrella, and joined the little group. It was Madame Honorez, who asked of each one, in a piteous, distracted way, whether they knew anything of where Suzanne was, and then, without waiting for a reply, hurried to put the same useless question to the next. She had passed a miserable, anxious afternoon, tormenting herself with fears lest M. Bedeau should carry out any of his wild menaces, and doubts as to whether she had not been much to blame in leaving the young people alone together. As the hours went on, and her daughter did not return, she became more and more restless and troubled; and when the storm burst over the lake, she had stood by the window, muttering prayers and wringing her hands, till she could bear the solitude no longer, and went out to join the women on the shore, less with any hope of obtaining comfort from them than because it had come to be a necessity for her to pour out her grief and alarm into the ear of some sympathizing fellow mortal.

Such a one she found in Madame Bassy, who, though greatly distressed and apprehensive herself, had her wits sufficiently about her to make light of the mother's anxiety.

"Drowned!" she exclaimed, forcing out a semblance of one of her usual jolly laughs. "That is a good joke! It is Jean Bedeau who will be angry when he comes back, and hears of what you have thought him capable! Do you think he knows so little of the lake as to remain afloat in a storm which, as every one might have seen, has been coming up for the last hour?"

"But it seemed to me to come up in five minutes," faltered Madame Honorez.

"That is because you were not looking out for it."

"But indeed yes; I had been sitting by the window, watching for them, since 3 o'clock."

"With your back to the storm. Yes, yes; one has not eyes in the back of one's head, worse luck! Dear me! if I could see what my children were doing behind my back, I should not have had my china broken so often, nor my curtains set fire to—and that, if you will believe me, has happened to me twice this year. Ah, those children! I often say to Bassy that they are more trouble than they are worth. How fortunate you are to have but two; and they grown up, and beyond doing mischief, as one may say."

"But, Madame Bassy," interrupted the other, "you did not see the storm yourself till it was just upon us. I saw you talking to Charlotte Curdy up to the last moment."

"Bah! I had my washing to attend to; and you know what Charlotte Curdy is; when once she begins to talk there is no stopping her. I had other things to do than to look at the weather. Fear nothing, my good Madame Honorez. I would bet a good deal that Jean and Suzanne are sitting snugly together under shelter, watching the storm, while we, like the imbeciles that we are, are standing here, getting soaked to our bones."

But for all that, Madame Bassy continued to peer anxiously into the rain, though it was impossible for the keenest eyes to distinguish any object at a distance of more than fifty yards from the shore.

Gradually a few more stragglers were added to the little knot of watchers; for the rumor that a boat was out in a tempest had spread through the village, as such rumors do, and the workers in the vineyards, who had been driven down by the weather, had heard this news on their return home.

So they stood there on the beach, amid the driving spray and rain, and talked together in a low voice, glancing from time to time at the spare, black-draped form of Madame Honorez, and at stout Madame Bassy, who was doing her best to cheer and comfort her.

Presently, a new comer was seen hastily approaching, and some one said. "*Tiens!* it is M. Bedeau." M. Bedeau it was; but looking so strange and altered that he was barely recognizable. His face, usually so florid, had taken a dull, leaden hue; his step was uncertain, and his voice, when he addressed Curdy, whom he immediately sought out, had an odd thickness in it very unlike his ordinary rough, loud tones.

"Where is the boat?" he asked.

"Eh, M. Bedeau, who knows?" answered Curdy, with a desponding shrug of the shoulders.

"They have not returned then?"

"Alas! no. If only they have had the sense to land somewhere!"

"That is not likely. Have you a telescope?"

"No, M. Bedeau."

"Then be so kind as to go to my house and ask Marie for mine. I am too tired to go myself. I will sit down here and wait for you." And M. Bedeau seated himself on a broad, flat stone as he spoke.

Curdy shambled away to do his errand, muttering to himself as he went: "Aha! trouble makes us wonderfully polite. 'Be so kind' indeed! Yesterday it would have been, 'Curdy, you dog, go and get my telescope, and be quick about it!' Ah, well! I will get your glass for you, M. Bedeau; but it is little you will see through it, even when the rain clears off. *Satané orage!* I shall never see my boat again—and fresh painted, too."

Bedeau sat down in the pouring rain, with his hands before him, and a look of dull despair in his face that might have softened the hearts of his bitterest enemies, one would have thought. But no one pitied him much, or found a kind word to say to him. He had gone too far with them for that; and indeed the Vaudois are neither a tender-hearted nor a forgiving people. Only fat Madame Bassy could not bear to see her old antagonist so pitiably cast down; and leaving her special charge, Madame Honorez, for a moment, came and stood beside the stricken man.

"*Allons, M. Bedeau, du courage,*" she said kindly, laying her hand on his shoulder. "One must not meet trouble half way."

He looked up at her vacantly, frowning a little, as if painfully striving to collect his scattered senses. "It is Madame Bassy, is it not?" he said, in the same thick, uncertain voice.

"At your service, M. Bedeau."

"Ah! you are a good woman. Do you ever pray?"

"But certainly, M. Bedeau."

"Pray now. Perhaps God will hear you—I don't think He would hear me. Besides, I cannot find the words—the words will not come."

Madame Bassy looked at him curiously. Then she said gently: "You are not well, M. Bedeau. See now; go home and put your feet in hot water; you have taken a chill. Why should you stay here? I will run and let you know as soon as we have news. Come." And she held out her hand to assist him to rise.

But Bedeau made no movement. "Thank you," he said; "but I shall do very well where I am. I want to speak to my boy when he lands. I have something to say to him. Go to her," he continued, pointing to Madame Honorez;

"and tell her to pray too. It is all that we can do."

The storm passed away as rapidly as it had come. In another five minutes the clouds had rolled away, and the thunder was rumbling over the distant Velan and Combin Mountains. The setting sun streamed out upon the troubled lake and the opposite shore, and the wind dropped to a fresh breeze.

And now Curdy returned, bringing the telescope with him. M. Bedeau took it, with a nod of thanks, and lifted it to his eye. But his hand shook so that he could distinguish nothing through it. After several fruitless attempts, he laid it down, and looked despairingly round for some one to help him. Seeing Curdy close by, he begged him to take the glass, and look if there was a sail in sight.

"One has no need of a telescope for that, M. Bedeau," said the boatman. "There is not a boat on the lake."

"Look, all the same," replied the old man; and to humor him, Curdy looked. For a few moments he saw nothing but the rolling waves and the sunlight that danced upon them; but presently he dropped the glass, with a cry, and flung up his hands. "*Juste ciel!* they are lost!" he exclaimed. He had seen a boat floating bottom upward, rising and falling with the waves, near the Savoy shore, and had recognized it for his own. A scene of confusion and consternation followed. The women, weeping and lamenting, surrounded Madame Honorez, who had broken into hysterical sobs, and led her away homeward, while the men crowded round Curdy, and looked in turn through the telescope, that they might see for themselves whether it were indeed his boat that had been swamped by the waves. Alas! there was no room for doubt. All recognized the color of the paint, and even the letters H. C. could be made out upon the bow. It was but too certain that the unhappy lovers had been overtaken by the storm and drowned.

Not till some minutes had elapsed did any one think of M. Bedeau. Then they turned round and saw that he was lying prostrate beside the stone on which he had been sitting. Some of the men ran and fetched a shutter. They lifted him on to it, breathing heavily, but quite unconscious, and bore him away to the house which he had left that morning a hale and hearty man.

Madame Honorez' grief took a less alarming, but for the time more distressing form to witness. When they got her home, she went from one fit of hysterics into another, making the house ring with her cries, and shrieking, in her despair, that she would go and drown herself too. The women who had followed her into the small room were of no assistance, and indeed only made matters worse with their lamentations. Madame Bassy, the only collected one among them, had some difficulty in getting rid of these intruders, who took that inexplicable pleasure in the painful scene that seems common among women of their class; but at length they were induced to withdraw; and then the violence of the unhappy woman's misery wore itself out by degrees.

Madame Bassy, like a sensible woman as she was, made no effort at consolation or condolence; but she persuaded the bereaved mother to lie down on the bed, and began to look after her physical comforts, bathing her face and hands, and preparing for her a *tisane*, supposed to be possessed of great calming properties. Then she set to work to tidy the room, and put things in their places, while Madame Honorez turned her face to the wall and moaned.

Pierre, who had returned from his work with the other vignerons, had rowed out in a boat to the supposed scene of the disaster, without any well-defined object in so doing, save that inaction was impossible to him, and that bodily fatigue is ever the best remedy for mental suffering.

But now, while Madame Bassy was still busy with her dusting and tidying, and just after she had lighted the one candle that Madame Honorez' limited means permitted her to use, that excellent woman received a shock which she will remember to the last day of her life. For, turning round on hearing a slight noise behind her, she saw that the door was open, and in the dark passage beyond, with the flickering light upon their faces, stood the wraiths of Jean and Suzanne, hand in hand. Madame Bassy stood spell-bound and open-mouthed, too terrified to stir or speak. But now the two figures advanced slowly into the room, and when Jean said "Madame Bassy!" she realized that these were no apparitions, but indeed the two lost ones themselves, safe and sound. Then, with a loud, joyful cry, she flew at the young man, and fairly embraced and hugged him, bursting into sobs for the first time that day. Madame Honorez and Suzanne were already in each other's arms; and between the three women more tears were now shed over the safety of the lovers than had fallen over their supposed loss.

It was long before Jean could get a hearing, nor was he allowed to get through his story without many interruptions, ejaculations, and tearful outbreaks. His tale, briefly stated, was this:

Suzanne and he had sailed away in the sunshine, as happy a pair of lovers, considering the obstacles in the way of their union, as could have been found in all Switzerland. Talking over their prospects, exchanging vows of eternal fidelity, and relating to each other their mutual experiences during the year of their quasi estrangement, they had taken no heed of time, and had been considerably astonished to find themselves, about four o'clock, close to the shores of Savoy. Suzanne was for returning at once; but Jean, who truly said that it might be long before they had another day alone together, had little difficulty in persuading her to land at St. Gingolph, and stroll through the groves of Spanish chestnuts that surround that little village. Thus an hour had slipped away; and then, after refreshing themselves with a light repast of bread and *vin du pays*, they had set out on their return voyage. Scarcely had they got clear of the port when they had seen the storm rushing down upon them with frightful rapidity. Jean had at once turned the boat's head for the shore, hoping that they might yet reach land in time; but it was too late. How the accident had happened neither of them could say. All they knew was that on a sudden they found themselves struggling in the water, the wind roaring past them, the boat capsized at a short distance, and darkness and rain all around. Fortunately Jean was a good swimmer, and Suzanne also, unlike most girls of her class, had had practice enough to enable her to keep herself afloat for a short time. Weighed down, however, by her heavy clothes, it is doubtful whether, even with Jean's assistance, she could have been saved, had not the latter managed to secure one of the oars which came floating toward them, and to support himself and his companion upon it till some boatmen from St. Gingolph, who had seen the catastrophe, put out, and picked them up. The good Savoyards had received them with great kindness, and lent them clothes, and had then driven them, in a country cart, to Villeneuve, where they had taken the train to La Tour.

Madame Bassy, now recovered from her first emotion, did not fail to administer to both the culprits—and especially to Jean—the scolding which she conceived that their conduct merited.

"Is it worth while," she exclaimed, "to bring up children, and work and struggle for them, that they may play one such tricks as this? Suzanne, wicked girl! you have gone near to kill your mother by your thoughtlessness. Jean, you are no better than an ingrate! If you had seen the face of that poor M. Bedeau, when he was sitting there in the rain, looking for you and your boat, and seeing nothing! He will never be the same man again—it is I who tell you so. God forgive me!" she ejaculated; "I had almost forgotten him. Come, Jean: come quickly." And without more ado she seized the young man by the arm and hurried him down the staircase and along the street toward his father's house.

Jean hung his head rather shamefacedly. In honest truth, he had not supposed that his father would have felt much anxiety at his non-appearance. M. Bedeau had never been a man given to nervousness or easily alarmed; nor had it occurred to either of the delinquents that their absence would have frightened anybody except Madame Honorez, whom they had imagined to be the only person acquainted with the fact of their being upon the lake. But when Madame Bassy described to him the scene by the port during the storm, the young man began to feel that he had been to blame.

On the threshold they were met by the Doctor, who, at the sight of Jean, started back in almost as great astonishment and alarm as Madame Bassy had manifested. The latter gave a short account of the adventure that had befallen the two young people, and ended by expressing a hope that the presence of M. le Docteur did not portend any illness of M. Bedeau. For she had been too much occupied with Madame Honorez to notice what had happened after Curdy had announced the accident.

"Yes," said the Doctor gravely, "I am sorry to say that M. Bedeau is ill."

"I expected as much," said Madame Bassy. "Did I not tell him, this afternoon, that he had taken a chill? Well, well, here is the best medicine for him," she added, clapping Jean on the shoulder.

The Doctor shook his head. "I am afraid you come too late," he said.

Jean staggered back against the door-post. "What do you mean?" he stammered. "Is he—is he dead?"

"He is not dead," replied the Doctor; "but I can give you no hope of his recovery. He has had a seizure, and one side is completely paralyzed. You can go to him, if you will. The sight of you can do him no harm now. I fear I cannot be of any further use; but if you want me I shall be at your disposition." And the Doctor took his broad-leaved straw hat and walked away, leaving Jean overcome with grief and remorse.

These events occurred some years since, and Jean, now married to the girl of his choice, and the father of a family, is held to be one of the happiest men in the Canton de Vaud; but he has never forgiven himself for being the cause of his father's death, and is an older and graver man than one of his years should be.

M. Bedeau never spoke again after his seizure; but he lingered for twenty-four hours; he knew his son, and was able to press his hand. On the second day he was restless and uneasy, evidently having some want that those about him were unable to supply. It was Madame Bassy who suggested that Suzanne should be taken into the room. The girl advanced, trembling, to the bedside of the dying man, who took her hand and looked round for Jean. When his son came forward he opened his hand and pressed those of the two young people together. Then he made signs for Jean to kiss him, and they understood that he wished Suzanne to do the same. After that he closed his eyes and died, toward evening, without pain or struggle.

It was found that he had bequeathed all his property (a much larger one than had been anticipated) to his son, with the exception of some handsome legacies to several of his principal debtors, who, as may be supposed, were much astonished at this unexpected windfall.

The worthy Vaudois, who love money above everything, have forgiven M. Bedeau all the offenses of his life-time in consideration of this tardy liberality, and now speak of him as a public and private benefactor.

Over his grave, in the church-yard of La Tour, Jean has had a handsome monument erected, bearing a lengthy inscription, of which one sentence at least may claim to be fairly truthful—"He was a fond and devoted father."—*Cornhill.*

SHOOTING STARS.

Home, through the sultry Summer night,
We saunter, you with your cigar;
In purple space, with rapid flight,
I mark a sudden shooting star.
You're thinking still of that last valse,
And scarcely caught the passing ray—
Encore une étoile qui file,
Qui file, file et disparait!

I know you think I'm growing old,
And waste the moments scanning skies,
Because dull Time has left me cold
And blind to light in beauty eyes.
Perhaps 'tis true; I only know
Such dreams with me have had their day—
Encore une étoile qui file,
Qui file, file et disparait!

But Heaven forbid that I should preach
The worldly truths you'll learn too soon;
An added lustrum's lore will teach
The wisdom of life's afternoon.
This ball was last of all the list,
The season's over now, they say?
Encore une étoile qui file,
Qui file, file et disparait!

—*Belgravia.*

Napoleon's Treatment of his Generals.—He was born a king, if to command the obedience of men be the whole art of kingship, which may perhaps be doubted. He seems in general to have acted on the plan of Frederick the Great; that is, he demanded nothing but success from his lieutenants, and was careless of the means they took to obtain it. Only failure he would never forgive. It was a favorite saying of his that he never judged men but by results. It was to no purpose that Massena gave excellent reasons for his defeat by Wellington; Napoleon wanted victories, and not explanations. There is a foolish story, to which so eminent a man as Southey could give credence, to the effect that Admiral Villeneuve was assassinated by order of the Emperor after his disgrace at Trafalgar. There can be no serious doubt that the unfortunate commander committed suicide in sheer terror at the idea of an interview with the stern master whose plans he had caused to miscarry. It is fair to add that those of his captains who were successful had no need to complain that their services were insufficiently appreciated. Even Massena had acquired an income of $100,000 while his star was in the ascendant. Soult had $60,000 a year; Ney nearly $150,000; Davoust $180,000; while Berthier, Prince of Neuchatel, enjoyed a princely revenue of some $270,000. "They will no longer fight," Napoleon once exclaimed in a moment of dejection, referring to his Generals. "I have made them too rich." It may be suspected that it was rather from motives of policy than of gratitude that Napoleon thus created the fortunes of his Marshals in a day. He was anxious to establish as a support to his throne a powerful aristocracy, which in splendor and (to do him justice) in the brilliancy of its achievements should rival the old nobility of France. He forgot, however, that though monarchy and democracy can exist and have existed without prescription, an aristocracy to be venerable must absolutely bear the seal of antiquity. In none of his projects had Cromwell failed more hopelessly than in his attempt to reconstruct the House of Lords in England. Napoleon, it is true, did not propose to confer legislative functions on his nobles as such; nevertheless he intended them to be a privileged class, and this alone was a more courageous than wise idea on the morrow of 1789.—*The Galaxy.*

Are Cats Snake Proof?—*Fraser's Magazine* for September has an article, "Two Years in Natal." The authoress writes, "Perhaps every one does not know that cats are snake-proof. A bite has no effect on them. We had an opportunity of proving this. A long green imamba was engaged in a fierce tussel with a big cat, in which the cat had bitten out one of its eyes, and in return had got a wound on its face that swelled up to an enormous size, but beyond that he seemed none the worse for the encounter, and in a few days was well again." On referring to those magnificent works by Dr. Fayrer, on "The Thanatophidia of India," and by Dr. Günther, on "The Reptiles of India," I fail to find the term imamba mentioned by either of those authors, so I conclude it is a special name given by colonists to a snake indigenous to Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; but then the question arises, does this so-called imamba possess all the deadly qualities of a poisonous snake? I cannot imagine any animal receiving a wound in the face, causing it to swell up, from a snake said to be deadly in the strict sense of the term, and yet survive. It is true that pigs in the United States destroy numbers of rattle-snakes, but I suppose they would succumb to the effects of the poison if they were bitten by the snakes. In the same way it was maintained that the mangoose was capable of resisting the venom of the cobra, I believe, but few believe it now. Many years ago, while in India, I saw a tame domesticated mangoose on two occasions seize cobras by the back of their head and carry them off in triumph. It was much too wily and active to be bitten by a cobra. Had it received the full charge from the poison fang of the latter, death, I doubt not, would have ensued. If the common domestic cat of this country were to be bitten by our only poisonous English snake, the adder, would it escape death? I believe not.—*Land and Water.*

Warriors in London.—There are two periods of the year at which the military element in our metropolitan population seems abnormally developed—the Spring and the Autumn. Aldershot, Chatham, Woolwich, and Shoeburyness, these we have always with us. But in September and in April we are visited, brief of duration though the visit may be, by a contingent of warriors hailing from parts more remote. They are indeed birds of passage, but they are ubiquitous. They throng the thoroughfares; they occupy at least half the stalls in every theatre in London; they are the chief patrons of every variety of popular entertainment. Just now you may count them by the score in Piccadilly and its neighborhood, and you may recognize them at a glance. For the most part they delight in frieze shooting-jackets and pot-hats, for they are only passing through London "for the birds, don't you know;" and the partridges are far away in the turnip fields of Norfolk, the stubble of the Midlands, or the heavy plowed fields of the West. But pot-hats and shooting jackets are cast aside as soon as the shades of night begin to fall, and the Naval and Military Club is crowded with *convives* of preternaturally grave appearance, arrayed in what certain novelists call irreproachable or immaculate dress-clothes, and on theatrical excursions intent so soon as the coffee has been dispatched and the cigarette—that crowning device of effeminate affectation—lit. For the warrior in London A. D. 1875 has little or nothing of the social habits of his professional predecessors on furlough from the Army of Marlborough, or returned from the great peninsular expedition. He is not a "roaring lion." Your *beau sabreur* who swaggers abominably is the exception, not the rule. Your "Captain," who rejoices in extravagant amplitude of wristbands, in diamond studs, and who orders the most costly dinners which the club can supply, is nine times out of ten a mere militiaman, and in the tenth will be found to be a member of some heavy cavalry regiment, principally composed of the sons and heirs of button-makers and dry-salters. The militia is a very admirable corps, and quite indispensable for the due protection of the shores of Albion in time of peace or war. But there is a class of militia Captain which is objectionable. A little warfare is like a little knowledge, and your enthusiastic militiaman is apt to acquire in the course of his annual four weeks' training just that amount of "side" which a more continuous apprenticeship would wear off. There are exceptions, and I am glad to say that I know many. My animadversions are meant in no unfriendly spirit to the officers of our military reserve, and are only made because I have often heard cheap sneers leveled at the race of Captains generally, on the ground of overdone ostentation, not unjustified by the special facts which have provoked them, but which should be limited in their application to the particular class comprising the perpetrators of such *bêtises*.—*Belgravia.*

Immorality in English Universities.—It is impossible for masses of young men to be congregated for the purposes of study without danger of a lower standard of morality becoming current among them than could be endured in the bosom of families. Young men are prone to wink at young men's peculiar excesses. When the mild and sweet influence of mothers and sisters is removed, male natures become uproarious. After close study will follow violent exercises; after exhausting labor, intemperate eating and drinking; and if drunkenness can be tolerated, we have no security whatever against worse debasements. Certainly, our own universities, and many of those on the Continent, have been or are so bad, in every moral point of view, that the whole question most justly demands serious inquiry. Are universities necessarily foci of immorality to young men? Are they worse than the mixed world into which most parents must intrust their children at that critical age? If they *are* so, I must add my vote on the side of the mothers against the fathers, and prefer, for the majority, local establishments, which will allow the students to live at their parents' homes, in spite of the great intellectual disadvantages. But is it true that a university is necessarily a place of moral contagion? It will doubtless always contain immoral members; so do all our towns, our banks, our merchants' houses, our factories, our colonies, our Army and Navy. We are not called on to maintain that a university will ever be a Utopia, but that, under ordinary good management, it need not be worse, and may be a little better, than the world at large. In considering this subject, there are one or two facts that ought not to be forgotten. Many of us have heard and read, if we have not known, scandalous affairs concerning the youth of Oxford and Cambridge, more especially in reference to the past century; and a traditional belief is often founded on this that the then prevalent immoralities are the standard and almost inevitable state of things. But it must be remembered that if the young men of the last century were drunken, so were their fathers. The country Squire, and very often the Rector or Parson, in country or town, took many a bottle of wine or jug of ale too much. Sensual excess was the order of the day, from the restoration of Charles II. until it was checked by Methodism outside the Church, and by Evangelicanism within. It is only within living memory that the drunkenness of old men, Fellows of colleges and clergymen, has been extirpated at our universities; and can any one wonder if many youths of the same institutions ran headlong into that vice, and into all those that spring out of it? It was only in a degenerate and transitional state that the senior members of these universities were so often disreputable persons; this state is past and gone, one would hope for ever. The reign of Charles II. evidently depraved England terribly. We have not yet recovered from the mischief of its giving to the exchequer a direct interest in the drinking habits of the nation.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Lady Caroline Lamb and Lord Byron.—Lady Caroline Lamb I never saw, but from friends of mine who were well acquainted with her, I have heard manifold instances of her extraordinary character and conduct. I remember my friend Mr. Harness telling me that, dancing with him one night at a great ball, she had suddenly amazed him by the challenge: "Gueth how many pairth of thtockingth I have on." (Her Ladyship lisped, and her particular graciousness to Mr. Harness was the result of Lord Byron's school intimacy with and regard for him.) Finding her partner quite unequal to the piece of divination proposed to him, she put forth a very pretty little foot, from which she lifted the petticoat ankle-high, lisping out, "Thixth." I believe it was on the occasion of that same ball that she asked Lord Byron to waltz with her, when, probably irritated by her impertinent disregard of the infirmity which was always so bitter a mortification to him, he not only refused, saying, "You know I cannot," but added, "and you or any other woman ought not." (His poetical vituperation of the dance, then first coming into vogue, will be remembered.) Upon this rebuff the lady went to a dressing-room, and throwing open a window rushed out upon the balcony, and exclaiming in the words of St. Preux under the rocks of La Meillerale, "*La roche est escarpée! l'eau est profonde!*" prepared to precipitate herself, not into the blue waters of Lake Leman, but on to the hard-hearted pavement of a London street, which travesty of Rousseau's tragedy being timely averted by a friendly and firm clutch at her ladyship's skirts behind, she desired to have a glass of water, which being brought her, she set her teeth in the glass and broke it, and proceeded to cut her throat with the jagged edge; but this being also interfered with, as injudicious, she was finally persuaded to postpone her despair to a more convenient season, and go home to bed. I have heard another version of the above attempted suicide, which made a pair of scissors snatched from the dressing-table, and about to be plunged into her bosom, the remedy of the lady for her outraged feelings. She might have equally illustrated her self-murder by a French quotation from Scribe's funny little piece of "Les Premières Amours:" "*L'arme fatale était déja levée sur son sein; c'était une paire de ciseaux.*"—*Mrs. Kemble.*

Tips and Vails.—Times are altered since those early days of Capt. Gronow, when he relates, "if one dined at any of the great houses in London, it was considered absolutely necessary to give a guinea to the butler on leaving the house." Yet this "very bad habit," as the gallant officer pronounces it, could boast a long continuance—a distant origin. A century and a half before, Pope had decided that he could not afford to dine with the Duke of Montague, finding that each dinner involved the disbursement of five guineas to the servants of Montague House. Subsequently the Duke accompanied his invitations to the poet with an order for the amount in question. This was his Grace's way of avoiding offense to his servants and the breach of an old custom, the while he secured the pleasure of his friend's society, which, to so rich a nobleman, was surely cheap at five guineas. In the *World* of the 25th February, 1754—the *World* being the publication famous for the contributions it received from the great Lord Chesterfield—a correspondent discusses the absurdity of giving vails to servants, and the inconveniences arising from that perverted form of benevolence. It is charged against a certain noble Lord that, by his connivance at the custom of bestowing gifts upon his servants, he, in truth, compelled his guests to pay for the entertainment afforded them at his table; indeed, it is almost hinted that his hospitality had thus been turned into a source of profit. The attendants are described as very numerous, and their exertions are done full justice to. "They get about you, are very diligent, fetch you whatever you call for, and retire with the tablecloth." But the departure of the guest is the signal for the demands of the servants. He is then made sensible of the responsibilities he has incurred. "They are drawn into two lines, right and left, and make a lane which you are to pass through before you can get to the door. You are now required to take out your money and apply it first on your right hand, then on your left, then on your right, and then on your left again, till you find yourself in the street." Meantime the situation of the master of the house is described as particularly ridiculous. "He attends you to the door with great ceremony; but he is so conscious of the awkward appearance he must make as a witness to the expenses of his guests, that you can observe him placing himself in a position that he would have it supposed conceals him from the inhospitable transactions that are going on under his roof. He wears the silly look of an innocent man who has unfortunately broken in upon the retirement of two lovers, and is ready to affirm with great simplicity that he has seen nothing."—*All the Year Round.*

Military Umpires at the Late English Manœuvres.—In regard to the officers who were detailed to act as umpires, and who, of course, pleased no one, it may be interesting to see what their duties were. As the troops joined in battle, first in small bodies and then in masses, when the supports and reserves were brought under fire, the umpires had to decide which side was to yield ground. Giving due allowance to the nature of the position, the numbers engaged, and, most difficult of all, the effect of artillery-fire, when a few puffs of smoke at nearly a mile distant alone showed that batteries were firing on the lines of attack, or were enfilading the position taken up by the defenders, their decisions had to be delivered rapidly as well as judicially, and their opinions were severely criticised by those who suffered from them. Their second duty was to keep the peace between the belligerents, to restrain the troops, as, excited by the mimic war, they pressed forward somewhat too eagerly, and to prevent a sham action from being converted into serious combat. Soldiers, and even officers, became so imbued with the spirit of the conflict that they would have been only too happy if permitted to fight it out in reality. Many stories are told in illustration of this feeling. It was said to be dangerous for a Highland regiment to be engagad with the troops whose ancestors were involved in what is known as the massacre of Glencoe; while at one of the earlier manœuvres a pugnacious Colonel of Militia is narrated to have taken off his coat when his regiment became involved in a wood, and offered to fight, in any way he liked, the Colonel of the opposing force. The umpires have also to put troops who have suffered severely out of action—*i. e.*, to kill them; and it is somewhat trying for keen soldiers hurrying rapidly to the front to be suddenly stopped in their career and ordered to pile arms and lie down, although toward the close of a long engagement there is not quite so great a dislike to this method of annihilation. Putting guns out of action is a most disagreeable duty, especially when it has to be performed by infantry officers, whose opinions on this point are not regarded with much respect by the scientific branch of the Army; indeed the artillery officer who, after losing some guns, was heard to wonder why these —— guardsmen were pitchforked into the position of umpires, might demand the sympathy of many of his comrades in arms. However, on the whole, great good-temper and forbearance were shown to the umpires; and they were merely considered fools who were usually tolerably harmless, their best commendation being when both sides equally abused them.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Sydney Smith.—Sydney Smith took orders to please his father, and against his own strong bias toward another, and possibly a more congenial, profession; so Lady Holland tells us. And if, when we have sped through that pleasant biography, we ask, Why was Sydney Smith never a bishop? we can only reply that there seems some occult influence which in the nature of things keeps these gifted eccentrics from the bench. If the *Tale of a Tub*, or even Stella and Vanessa, unfitted Swift for a bishopric, did they qualify him for a deanery? If Sydney Smith was too amusing for the episcopal throne, was he dull enough for the canon's stall? One could understand the logic that kept these natural sons of the Church quite in the lower strata of that august family, or excommunicated them altogether, but why, unless the Episcopal Bench be the very throne of dullness itself, should they go, like the sea in Canute's story, thus far and no further? It was Sydney Smith's own idea that naturalness had no place in the Church of England as by law established. "The English," he said, "generally remarkable for doing very good things in a very bad manner, seem to have reserved the maturity and plenitude of their awkwardness for the pulpit. A clergyman clings to his velvet cushion with either hand, keeps his eye riveted upon his book, speaks of the ecstacies of joy and fear with a voice and a face which indicate neither, and pinions his body and soul into the same attitude of limb and thought, for fear of being called theatrical and affected. The most intrepid veteran of us all dares do no more than wipe his face with his cambric sudarium. * * * Is it wonder, then, that every semi-delirious sectary who pours forth his animated nonsense with the genuine look and voice of passion should gesticulate away the congregation of the most profound and learned divine of the Established Church, and in two Sundays preach him bare to the very sexton?" Did he look forward to Moody-and-Sankeyism too? Not only was he too natural, but—it is the same thing in theological language—he was too broad. He said, "The Church of England is the wisest and most enlightened sect of Christians; I think so, or I would not belong to it another hour. But is it possible for me to believe that every Christian out of the pale of that Church will be consigned after this life to the never-ending wrath of God? * * * Foolish, arrogant man has said this, but God has never said this!" We cease to wonder that Sydney Smith never got a bishopric when we read these passages; just as, fresh from our experiences of the past few months, we can understand how folks thought Mr. Yorick's sermons dreadful, misrepresented poor Charles Churchill's last words, and forgot Herrick's beautiful old age in the venial follies of his youth.—*Belgravia.*

Improvidence of English Workmen.—There is no saving among the working classes. The traditional picture of the British tar of a century ago, whose eccentric extravagance has been the source of inexhaustible laughter for several generations, would be no unfitting representation of the more prosperous section of the British workmen of the present day. Much has indeed been done in the direction of thrift by the great benefit societies, but their action has been greatly checked by the fact that even the best of them is based upon statistics which do not command the confidence of those qualified to form an opinion of their stability. It is little to the credit of past governments that slight legislative assistance has been afforded to the only great effort which has been made by the working men of England to raise themselves permanently above the influence of pauperism. The life of a collier, of a London journeyman tailor in the season, or even of an agricultural laborer in the best districts, is one of more or less lavish expenditure; and the idea of joining a benefit society, much less of laying by money, but rarely enters the mind of these men. They have no object in doing so in this country. A man who succeeds by his own thrift in providing himself with a little income in case of sickness or old age, is no better off than the man who has led the life of a jovial British workman, and who, in his hour of need, draws from the parish pay-table in all probability about the same income which the other has denied himself many a luxury and enjoyment to procure. The advantage to a country of a large number of small hoards is almost incalculable, as the recent history of France clearly shows. It is not too much to say that the folly and extravagance of Imperialism plunged that country into misfortunes from which the thrift of the working classes extricated her. There are no such hoards in England. If we had an indemnity to pay, we should have to make a hard bargain with those capitalists in whose hands the wealth of the country is accumulating with geometric speed. Is there a single working man in England who holds consols?—*Contemporary Review.*

Rifles and Artillery.—The distance at which guns open fire, and the dread of exposing them to the rifles of the infantry, prevent artillery from being brought as much to the front as in former times; while the system of concentrating fire without massing together large numbers of guns, causes batteries to be scattered and out of hand, not only of the Generals of corps or of divisions, but of their own proper commandant; consequently the criticism more than once passed on the tactical employment of the artillery was to the effect that their operations were too diffuse and not sufficiently confined to the main object at issue. The very excellence of our guns, especially of the new sixteen-pounders, adds to the difficulty of solving the problem in regard to the line of demarkation between the individual responsibility permitted to commanders of batteries and their proper supervision by superior authority. The most effective fire of artillery is at ranges over a thousand yards; consequently to bring them nearer would be entailing danger without any advantage, excepting the moral support that the presence of guns might produce; but the further they are removed from the infantry, the more they are beyond the control of the General who would probably be directing the movements of attack or defense; and there arises a risk lest his intention, either from not having been sufficiently impressed on the commandant of artillery, or on the officers of the batteries, should fail to receive the support which the guns ought to afford.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Nurse.—When a woman thinks of making deliberate choice of the profession of a sick-nurse, she can of course take into careful consideration if her character and temperament are or are not suited for so arduous and trying an avocation. If she is a person of excitable nature, and possessed of but little self-control, she can be wisely counseled to give up the idea of a life for which she is so thoroughly unfit; but no peculiarities of character or temperament can exempt a woman from being called upon by the plain voice of duty, at one time or other of her life, to take her stand by the bedside of one dear to her, and soothe as best she may many a weary hour of restlessness and pain. Very few, indeed, are the women who escape this rule—most have to take upon themselves the burden of attendance in a sick-room—and perhaps there are few subjects upon which the generality of women are so well intentioned, and yet so ignorant. With the very best and kindest meaning in the world, attention bestowed upon a suffering person may be productive of more discomfort than comfort to the physician, and endless annoyance to the physician, just because the zealous, but alas! untrained and undisciplined volunteer does everything the wrong way. Again, from a mistaken and unreal idea of true delicacy and refinement, many women shrink from ever seeing or learning anything about suffering or sorrow; and so, when the inevitable fate brings the sights and sounds of pain, the dreadful realities of death, cruelly home to them, they are paralyzed by terror, and useless, nay, worse than useless to those most dear to them. Even as I write sad instances rise before my mind of a lack of moral courage, an utter impossibility of self-command, that has led the mother to flee from the bedside of her dying child, the wife to turn away from the failing sight that yearns to gaze upon her face while life yet lingers! The contemplation of pain could not be borne, because the mind was weakened and enervated by a selfish habit of yielding to the dislike of bravely facing anything disagreeable. Let all true women train themselves to possess self-control, calmness, and patient courage; let them strive to acquire a certain amount of knowledge of the cares and duties of a sick room; let them not shrink from hearing the details of this or that form of suffering and disease, and gladly and readily offer help (when they rightly and safely can) outside the bounds of their own immediate home circle. Let them rejoice in any fitting opportunity that may come in their way of perfecting themselves in this, the highest and holiest of a woman's duties, so that when their own time of trial comes they may not fail!—*Chambers's Journal.*

Montenegrin Costume.—The Montenegro costume is the handsomest and most graceful I have seen in any country. The Prince wore dark blue cloth pantaloons, cut in the Syrian style, very full and wide, gathered in at the knees with scarlet garters; a Damascus silk scarf round the loins, and at his waist a huge crimson leathern band, in which the arms are placed; the Prince, however, is the only man who carries none at home. The scarlet waistcoat, embroidered and buttoned with gold, is half concealed by a closely-fitting tunic of white cloth, also richly embroidered in gold; the full court dress is the same, only that the tunic is then worn of green. Sometimes fur edgings are added, and all the gentlemen about the court had rows of large silver buttons sewn so thickly on the fronts of the tunic as quite to conceal the cloth, and to give the appearance of armor; while some had curious shoulder pieces of solid silver covered with bosses, completely covering the neck and shoulders. The cap is of fur, with a *panache* of white cloth, embroidered and tasseled, hanging down at one side; this is in war, or in traveling, or in Winter; in Summer or at home the Montenegrin wears a peculiar pork-pie cap with a black silk border and a scarlet centre. All the Montenegrins wear embroidered leggings; the Prince alone wears high leather boots. He wore gloves, as did every one at court, constantly.

The dress of the peasants is made more or less in the same form, of commoner materials; all of them add, for cold and rainy weather, a thick cloak called the *strookah*, which is made of undyed wool, coarsely spun in long pile, so as closely to resemble an untanned sheep-skin.—*Viscountess Strangford, Eastern Shores of the Adriatic.*

The Soldier in Service.—The best strategical operations will be marred if the boots are bad; a swampy and ill-made half-mile of road may, by hindering the supplies of an army, delay its most important movements; while the inattention of the cooks in keeping the wood dry may, by preventing the troops from having their proper food, mar their efficiency at a crisis when their utmost exertions are needed. The existence of a soldier in barracks and in garrison is so artificial that to some extent his mind becomes impregnated with ideas that are not military; he takes narrow views of his duties, and requires rousing up by a life more resembling that which a campaign would present to him. He has to learn that the power of enduring hardships is one of the chief excellences of a good soldier. That his body must be in good condition, not weakened by drink or dissipation; that boots and socks must be in good order, the former broad-soled and easy, not such as he would like to walk about in in his garrison town; that, *coûte que coûte*, he must take care of his arms; that, in order to be ready for the early *réveillé*, sound sleep and consequent quiet in the camp are important desiderata; that good temper, and the art of looking at matters with a cheerful aspect are qualities which make a man popular with his comrades, and that many a regulation which he has hitherto looked on as meaningless, and consequently irritating, has an intention which camp-life plainly demonstrates. The art of pitching a tent is not learned in one lesson; the proper method of constructing the kitchens is only acquired after practical experience in all winds and weathers.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Teaching German Girls to be Housekeepers.—It is curiously indicative of the national inclination to the housewifely, that a girl commonly leaves school at sixteen—at which age lessons and masters are beginning to be appreciated—and either spends a year in the kitchen at home or is sent to board with some peculiarly notable *Hausfrau* in the country. Here she enters moderately into the amusements of her age, but devotes the chief portion of her time to the delightful *Kunst* of *Suppe, Wurst, Kuchen*, and *Torte* making. Here she is initiated into the mysteries of those queer compounds *Mett, Knack, Leber*, and *Roth*, and all the other *Würste*, and learns to make *Nuss, Sand, Apfel*, and all the other *Torten* and *Kuchen* which are the pride of the German heart. You may see a faithful conception of the ideal German girl in all the glory of her *keusche Flechten* (as she is pleased to term her thick, tight plaits) on the cover of any ten-groschen cookery book you may chance to pick up. No wonder, then, that the sole conversation of the German matron among her kind relates to strictly household affairs, or that it is considered a decided compliment, and no infringement of good manners, to congratulate the lady of the house on the success of each dish in succession, or even to ask the ingredients of it.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Granite Cannon-balls.—Some workmen, occupied at the Château of Condé, in Normandy, have just found some cannon-balls of granite, probably thrown by the English when that castle was taken by them in 1417. In 1428 a stone cannon-ball, discharged from the tower of Notre Dame, at Orleans, killed the Earl of Salisbury, on the opposite side of the Loire. Some of those projectiles used during one memorable occasion are still preserved in the same city; two of them measure over thirteen inches in diameter, and their weight exceeds 200 pounds. The journal of the siege of that place relates that on the 1st of December, 1428, the English batteries threw against the town balls weighing nearly 200 pounds. On the 29th of January, 1429, Lancelot de Lile, who commanded the English, had his head carried off by a stone shot from the walls.

CHAMPAGNE.

SOME FACTS IN REGARD TO ITS CONSUMPTION.

WHO INVENTED CHAMPAGNE—DECREASED DEMAND IN THE UNITED STATES—THE FASHIONS IN CHAMPAGNE—HOW A NEW BRAND IS STARTED—FICTITIOUS WINES.

Good old Dom Pérignon, as you wandered with steady steps through the spacious cellars of the Abbey of Haut Villiers, (for nothing has ever been stated prejudicial to your ability to keep in equilibrium,) now tapping with your pudgy fist on a cask, (for you must have been a corpulent and rotund worthy,) how quick your ear was to determine whether this barrel or that one was full, half full, or empty! And what a nose you must have had, Dom Pérignon! Why, Sancho Panza's uncles, when compared with you as to wine testing, were idiots—for does not the legend assert how, with a single whiff, you could tell not only the age of the wines in the abbey cellars but even whether the grapes the wine was made from had absorbed the sun on the northern or southern slope of the abbey vineyard?

But Dom Pérignon was no vulgar wine-bibber. He was a man with a vinous purpose. "Alas!" he said to himself, "when the monasteries no longer own the vineyards, the art of wine-making will be lost. England once made good wine, so a worthy brother tells me, but when a ruthless King swept away abbey and cloister, mitre and cowl, clerical fish-ponds and ecclesiastical cellars went to the dogs. We have solid Burgundy here—and here, too, is a score of casks of wine our pious friends from across the Rhine have sent us. But in the refectory, alas! our worthy Superior drinks what is put before him, good, bad, or indifferent, and makes no comment. Shall the glory of our abbey depart? An abbey visited by Kings, who came many a league out of their way to taste our wines, and royally paid their scot." The monks ever were the best *vignerons*, and their cellarers the only wine-makers. Come, it strikes me that I have a duty to perform. I have long pondered over it. The drone in the refectory. The time is passed since our brethren of St. Gill eat horse, and said their grace, "*Sit peralis equi caro dulcis sub cruce christo*," and swilled coarse beer. They want something better. Cannot something intermediate like, in wine, be thought of? It is true, as we sip our lush wine our noses appreciate the delicate bouquet, our eyes revel in the glorious crimson hue, and our tastes are satiated with its mellow ripeness; but the ear—the ear—shall that never be gratified? I dream of something like potable joy, that spurts and sparkles in the glass, that foams and froths, as if possessed of life, that even announces its presence with enlivening noise, so that every human sense shall be gratified; for what are human pleasures unless accompanied by an explosion? I crave something that announces its coming with a salvo of mimic artillery in honor of the drinkers. Just then the story goes on to say a cask of rather thin Epernay wine, made in the year 1675, a wine too poor to drink, which the Dom had treated to a little sugar and a little stronger wine, exploded like a cannon. The good cellarer was covered with the wine foam, but he never budged a step. Drawing his tongue across his sleeve he lapped up a drop or so of wine thrown there, pondered for a while—rushed to the cask—there was a little left there still—he plunged his glass in it—tasted again—uttered some words of devout thanks, and champagne was discovered. Many gropings took place between 1670 and 1715 before Dom Pérignon got his champagne right. It was an impetuous fluid, and shattered his bottles, and would not stay stoppered. Before the Dom's time wine-bottles were stopped with a fragment of hemp steeped in oil, but it was in 1690 that this man of indomitable genius found out the use of corks, and was enabled to imprison a fluid which was at that time called *petillant*, or cork-popping wine, and even devil's wine. If, then, at Delmonico's we imbibe a champagne cocktail, let us think of Dom Pérignon and swallow at least one mouthful to the memory of this excellent ecclesiastic.

But we are drinking less of Dom Pérignon's fabrication this year than of late, or, to put it in simpler language, "champagne don't go off as it used to do." If it was necessary to construct a sensitive thermometer indicative of the spending power of a people, we should say give us the consumption of champagne as the instrument by which this spending power is to be measured. Bad times may come, and people may still invest their surplus in diamonds or pictures, but at the least serious pinch the champagne purchaser eschews his wine merchant. "At dinner to-day," says the blast giver, "when Guzzler, Bibberton, and Hopper come, they will have to manage with Burgundy, Sauterne, Hock, and a little Moselle. I do not intend, with Tom, Dick, and Harry going by the board, to give anybody champagne," and so the guests don't get any. In 1872 we imported into New-York and used up 240,000 dozen of quart bottles of various champagnes; in 1873 we drank up 206,000 dozen; last year our total was about 153,000 dozen; but this year, 1875, we will use even less.

New-York is the greatest drinker of champagne, consuming fully three-quarters of all the champagne coming to the United States, and Chicago has the proud distinction of being second. Before the war the larger Southern cities, in proportion to their population, seemed to have bathed and laved themselves in champagne, but since the troubles they have taken their champagne in much more moderate quantities. It is of course necessary to state that the introduction of our native champagnes may to a certain extent have supplanted true champagne, but those in the trade think the production of such home wines has not been the cause of the falling off in the business.

In *Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular* may be found a list of about eighty various brands of champagne, from which a selection may be made—in fact the varieties are so great that had Lady Mary Wortley Montagu written her famous line to-day:

"And we meet with champagne and a chicken, at last,"

though the chicken might have been about the same kind of a bird, the happy lover would have had some difficulty in understanding exactly what kind of wine he washed his fowl down with.

There are strange fashions in champagne. In our younger days we pledged ourselves in Moët & Chandon, and filled beauty's glass, on her exclaiming, "Just the least drop more in the world," with this notable wine. When we were married, the guests at the wedding breakfast drank to us in Piper Heidsick; to-day as we see our children gathered round the festive board, they wish us many happy returns of the day in Mumm or Roederer, or a dozen others. One thing is certain, sweet, cloying champagnes have had their day, and this is the wiser period of dry champagne. At first the fair sex pursed up their pretty mouths and wanted the sugared wines, but of late should you ask a good lady diner-out—one who understands her business—as to her preference, she would reply, "What do you take me for? Do I look as if I had no acquaintances? Dry wines, of course!" In the South some peculiar wines are most in vogue, and we should fancy that the *bon vivant* at New-Orleans mostly says to the waiter, "Boy, bring me a bottle of Krug." In England champagnes are not used, perhaps, as freely as in the United States, the preference among the most aristocratic being, however, given to the Bollinger wines. With the changes of champagne has come, with time, other methods of imbibing it. We can all recollect those long, high glasses in which champagne was once poured, you can see them still, looking sadly enough and out of place, at second-hand stores waiting for the storks apparently, glasses which were very much in the way of one's nose and required no end of tilting before you get to the bottom of them. The long glasses twenty years ago were supplanted by the *coupe* of classic form, modeled after the old Etruscan forms, for those old races wanted to both drink and catch the perfume of their wine. It may soon be an unheard-of expression to say "a basket of champagne." Baskets are fast going out of date, and champagne now comes in cases. Champagne varies very much in price, from $13, gold, to about $30. Now, when a luxurious man orders his bottle of champagne, and pays $5 for it, what is the profit? Large, first-class hotels and restaurants in New-York charge somewhere between $3 and $5, and you are pretty sure to get the wine you call for, while in second-class houses you are just as certain to get for the same price either bad wine or infamous imitations. In charging a profit of 100 per cent., as is the custom in reputable establishments having a large business, it must be remembered that the stock of wine to be carried is very large. In going to Delmonico's, it is difficult to ask for a brand of champagne which cannot be found in their cellars. Of course their profit has to be considerable, the popular wine making up for the loss on the wine not in vogue.

Nothing can be more up-hill work than to introduce a new brand of champagne on the market. To accomplish this task a heavy amount of money must be sunk. If only thirsty and bibulous New-York knew exactly the precise time when the venture was to be started, at least they might swallow untold bumpers of excellent champagne without cost. A new champagne, glorious in finest labels, resplendent with tin foil, has to be put on the market. For a certain period bottles are opened on every occasion by the agents, and all are free to taste. Basket on baskets of the wine are drank up, so that its quality can be fully tested, and walking advertisements more or less intelligible are started, who are loud in its praises. It is not an uncommon thing to open this way to the champagne drinking public an amount of wine in a single season which costs $10,000. After a while, by this method, the particular brand gets started, and if it is really good it stands a fair chance of becoming remunerative. *Champagne frappeé* has its charms even to the steady champagne drinker, as he asserts that in this way a great deal of its heady quality is gone, and that it can be drank in large quantities with impunity.

California champagnes, though largely produced, do not compete, at least on the Atlantic coast, with French champagnes. These wines, though sound and honest, do not possess the delicacy of foreign wines. To the wine taster they are earthy. The trouble in California seems to be in their wine making the necessity of too quick a delivery to the market. This year's crop of wine is made up and sold and drank too soon by the consumer. Good wine wants time to mature. Abroad a reserve of wine is always kept on hand, and the older it is the better, not that this wind is sold *per se*, but it is the foundation on which other wines are built up. This year's crop may be plentiful, but poor in quality; last year's vintage may have been excellent as to kind, but much less in quantity; by having their last year's reserve on hand and mixing, the poorer fluid can be brought up to a better standard of excellence.

What shall be said of those wretched imitations of champagne which abound in New York, where the names of famous makers are taken in vain, and the most pestiferous stuff fraudulently put on the market. Such nasty messes find, however, purchasers at $10 to $15 a dozen, and you are pretty sure to get it, if you are wild enough to ask for champagne in even sometimes quite decent houses. Of course to the initiated the fraud is instantly appreciable, by a dead gluey taste. If you are unwise enough to drink even half a bottle of it, a brain splitting headache is the sure result.

Russia imports more champagne than does the United States. There the Veuve Clicquot champagne is still most *à la mode* and, by the way, the wine which has flowed from this widow's cruse would make quite a navigable sea. Russia, however, is getting fast into a native wine trade, and turns out for home consumption a "Russian champagne" which can be sold at five shilling the bottle. The wine of the trans-Caucasus seems to have a peculiar drawback, but there is no accounting for Russian tastes. It is transported in skins saturated with naphtha, which imparts its flavor to the wine to a great extent, but it is remarkable, says a writer on this subject, "that not only the natives of that part of the country, but even strangers who have lived there for some time, become accustomed both to the rough flavor of the wine and the taste of the wine and never complain of it." One can hardly fancy swallowing champagne with a twang of coal-oil about it, no matter how wholesome it might be, even should Prince Woronzof recommend it.

From the time of Dom Perignon until now the use and manufacture of champagne has been slowly but grandly increasing. The wonder is where it all comes from. Taking Reims as the centre of the champagne trade, in 1854-5 the gross amount of bottles made and in hand was 21,000,000; in 1864-5 it was 33,000,000; in 1874-5 it was 52,733,674—enough wine to allow every man, woman, and child in the United States to have a bottle with sufficient over to put away quite a lot in the cellar for any future occasions of festivity, like the coming Centennial. Last year France exported 15,318,345 quart bottles. Perhaps of this quantity the United States may have taken about two millions of bottles; so we see that after all France has still some champagne left, and that for some time to come there are no serious chances of a champagne drought. The last accounts derived from the French vine-growing interests are excellent, and the prospects most encouraging.

If dire necessity, festive or otherwise, for champagne does not always accompany joy and pleasure, but helps sometimes to keep life still throbbing in the invalid, if it is your imperative duty then to buy champagne, though your grocer may sell it, send to a leading wine-house and make your purchase there. If you cannot afford champagne, good Moselle, more readily procured, can be substituted. But if your champagne is not excellent, beware for months to come lest you should meet your guests, providing you have drenched them with bad champagne at your feast. They have a right to put their bad headaches to your account. If people generally only knew how good pure cider was, or cider charged with an extra dose of carbonic acid gas, they would often use it as a substitute for the best of champagne.

The Death of De Kalb.—Above them all towered the gallant German at their head. His sword was stained deepest, his battle-cry rang clearest; there was triumph in the keen flash of his eye—if not the victor's triumph, the triumph of duty done. Three times he led his willing men to the charge. Three times they were forced back by superior numbers. For numbers began to tell. His horse was shot under him. His head was laid open by a sabre stroke. Jaquette, the Adjutant of the Delaware Regiment, bound up the wound with his scarf, and besought him to withdraw from the fight. Without heeding the appeal, De Kalb led the charge on foot. Wound followed wound, but he held his ground desperately. At last, concentrating his strength in a final charge, Cornwallis came on. The Marylanders broke. De Kalb fell, bleeding from eleven wounds, still at this supreme moment strong enough to cut down a soldier who was aiming his bayonet at his breast. "The rebel General, the rebel General!" shouted the enemy, as they caught sight of his epaulettes. "Spare the Baron de Kalb," cried his Adjutant, Dubuysson, vainly throwing himself upon his body and trying to shield it with his own from the thirsty bayonets. He spoke to hearts hardened by the fierce spirit of battle. The furious English raised the helpless warrior from the ground, and leaning him against a wagon began to strip him. At this moment Cornwallis and his suite rode up. They found him already stripped to his shirt, and with the blood streaming from eleven wounds. "I regret to see you so badly wounded, but am glad to have defeated you," said the victorious General, and immediately gave orders that his brave antagonist should be properly cared for. For three days his strong frame struggled with death. Dubuysson watched by his bedside. English officers came to express their sympathy and regret. Soldier to the last, his thoughts were with the brave men who had faced the enemy so gallantly at his command, and just before he expired he charged his faithful Adjutant to give them his "thanks for their valor, and bid them an affectionate farewell." On the 19th he died, three days after the battle. The Masons of the British army took part in his funeral, and buried him with Masonic rites. Gates announced his death to Congress in terms of warm admiration, and Congress voted a monument to his memory, which has never been erected.—*The Atlantic.*

In Remote Japan.—Those who land for the first time in the more remote parts of Japan find themselves transported not so much to a new world as to a different age. Immediately after having entered the Inland Sea the voyager is brought face to face with scenes and customs irresistibly recalling what is known of those of ancient Greece and Rome. The ships seem to have floated off some ancient coin. They have the same rig, the same single sail, with *antenna* and *ceruchi*, and if not the same rudder, at least one all but the same, as the *pédalion*. Their exact shape has been seen on hundreds of coins and marbles, which have made us familiar with the overhanging prow and the chambered *aplustre* at the stern. Dodona and the shrine of the Tyrian Astarte are recalled by the sacred groves which wave on every island, and crown headland after headland on the main. Shrines and temples, with their statues and sacred vessels, their fonts for lustration, their altars and votive tablets, are to be seen on these shores on every side. One feels that here, if nowhere else, the classical antiquarian may realize much of the real life of ancient times. The garments of the inhabitants are of a Roman or an ancient fashion. The flowing robes of the comfortable classes in the streets of towns closely resemble the toga of the Romans, but not more closely than does the short tunic of the women the *chiton* of the Greeks. The shops, with their open fronts, are on the model of those still to be seen at Pompeii. The spaces between flat adjacent tiles upon the roofs are in Japan now, as in Southern Europe in the days of Plautus, closed by rows of semi cylindrical *imbrices*. The state of material civilization is on a level with that which prevailed throughout the Roman world in the best days of the Empire.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE LONDON MYSTERY.

DETAILS OF A REVOLTING CRIME.

THE MUTILATED BODY OF THE WOMAN NOT POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED—A SUPPOSITION THAT SHE WAS THE MURDERER'S MISTRESS—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—A PICTURE OF THE RUFFIAN'S DEN.

The London papers of the 16th, to hand yesterday, give further details of the terrible murder discovered in one of the suburbs of the metropolis on the 11th. The story of the finding of the body, together with the examination of the alleged murderer before the Police Magistrate, was published in yesterday's TIMES. The London *Times* of the 15th inst. has the following: "Acting on the evidence given by Alfred P. Stokes, before the Magistrate, the Police of Southwark, with the Divisional Police of Whitechapel, yesterday set about investigating the private history of the prisoners, and they found that the male prisoner had relations of a questionable character with several women. Above all, they found that he had cohabited with a woman who passed by the name of Mrs. King, and that when he visited her he was known as Mr. King. He first knew her about three and a half years ago, when she was little more than twenty-one years of age, and was assistant to a milliner at Waltham Cross, where her parents lived. It is said he met her at Broxbourne Gardens, on the banks of the river Lea, a favorite resort of Londoners, and a place of highly respectable character. Her father first knew of her intimacy with the male prisoner by discovering that she was *enceinte*, and by her confession that Wainwright was the father of her child, for she came to London on the discovery of her condition, gave up her name as Harriet Lane—her true name—and with the full knowledge of her family, lived as the mistress of Wainwright. She often visited her relatives, and when urged by her father to return home her answer was, "Wainwright keeps me like a lady." Exactly twelve months ago last week her family lost all direct trace of her, and, though telegrams purporting to have come from her have been received, and letters in a man's handwriting, yet nothing has been known of her, even though all possible inquiries have been made, since the early part of last September.

Another witness now comes on the scene, and the history of Harriet Lane as Mrs. King, the wife of the prisoner Wainwright, is carried on another stage. This is Mrs. Wilmore, now living at Stratford. She knew Mrs. King—knew that she lived under the protection of the prisoner Wainwright at Sidney square, Mile-end. A twelvemonth ago, the 11th of September—on the very anniversary of which day, it will be remarked, as an extraordinary coincidence, the prisoner was apprehended with the remains—the woman Mrs. King, by arrangement with the prisoner, engaged to remove to Stratford, to the house of Mrs. Wilmore. By this time Mrs. King had two children, of which the prisoner was, and is, for they are living still, the acknowledged father. The boxes of Mrs. King were packed up and removed to Stratford on the 11th of September last year, and the two children and the boxes were left in charge of Mrs. Wilmore. Mrs. King, having arranged to be away for an hour or two, saying she had to meet Wainwright at 4:30 o'clock, then left Mrs. Wilmore, and from that day, a twelvemonth ago last Saturday, Mrs. King has altogether disappeared, leaving no trace behind her. Mrs. Wilmore applied several times to the prisoner, Wainright, and his answer to her was that his late mistress had gone off with a Mr. Friske, who had gone to Brighton; so Wainwright at first said, and afterward that she had gone to Paris. He, however, held himself responsible for the charge of the children, and paid her £5 a month from September until last July, when he stopped the payments, saying that he should make it all up in November, by which time he was in hopes, it seems, that he should have passed through the difficulties of his bankruptcy.

Photographs of Harriet Lane, alias Mrs. King, show that she wore her hair in the same style—curling over the forehead—as the hair had been worn by the woman whose mutilated remains were found in the bundles conveyed by the male prisoner from his late premises in the White-chapel road to the premises the key of which he held in the Borough High street. The remains, which have been placed in a coffin fitted with a glass lid, were seen yesterday by the relatives of Harriet Lane. The grave, by a mistake in the report of the Police Court proceedings, it is stated to be five feet long by two inches. It should have been five feet by two feet, and it was a little over two feet deep. The ground was surrounded with brick-work, and it is possible that whoever dug the grave, in which it is now considered the body lay for a year, found it difficult to go deeper from the obstructions. The motive for removing the body has yet to be elucidated; and it is suggested that as the property is to change hands—for it is for sale—it would most likely have been dug up for necessary changes in the sewerage, thought by the unwholesome smell of the place to be necessary. That the body was removed from this spot is unquestionable, and it seems also that it was dug up with the new spade, and mutilated a few hours before Saturday night last with the new hatchet, both of which instruments were found in the house. The other articles found in the house were a broken light-colored silk umbrella, and, with the corpse, a velvet band for the hair.

The same paper gives a full report of the evidence given before the Coroner on the 15th inst.

The first witness called was Alfred Philip Stokes, but he was not at first present. Shortly afterward he appeared, and in answer to the Coroner he stated: I live at No. 34 Baker's row, Whitechapel; I have known the person in custody, Henry Wainwright, for the last eighteen years; he was a brush manufacturer, and he last carried on business at No. 215 Whitechapel road; as to my knowing his being acquainted with a woman who used to come and see him, I know he was acquainted with very many, but there is one whom I saw him speaking to three weeks ago outside a public house about 7:45 at night; the place was Baker's row; I was with Wainwright, walking with him to Bethnal-green Junction, and the woman, coming up to him, said, "I have come all the way from Leytonstone, and walked, and had nothing to eat all day. I wish you would give me some money." He said, "I have not got any." She rejoined, "Oh, you can find me some." He then said to me, "Stokes, lend me a shilling." I said, "I have not one, Sir," though I had, but I refused to lend him money, as he never repaid what he borrowed. Wainwright then said to the woman he had none, and she said, "No more have I." She then pressed him to give her money, and he said, "Here, take the last piece I have," and he gave her something, but whether a sixpence or a shilling I don't know; he then turned to me when she had gone and said, "I wish I could get rid of her; she is a nuisance." I said, "Why don't you tell her to keep away?" He replied, "I could not do that, for I have known her for many years. She used to do for our family, and the poor thing's hard up." Before they parted the woman and Wainwright whispered one to another; I did not hear what it was they said except the last words, and these were from the woman—"You will come, will you not?" and he answered, "I will." The woman wore a dark serge dress, and, I think, a dark hat, with flowers in it; she wore gloves, and she had an umbrella; I had not seen that woman since, and that is three weeks to-morrow; I have seen her two or three times a week before that, and he often said she was a "nuisance" to him; she was rather deaf; Wainwright and I have not talked about her since, and I forgot the matter or thought little of it until this case arose; I have seen the woman meet him in the City, and she has called at my place for him; a week ago, at Martin's, where Wainwright worked, a strange smell of fire arose from a room where he was working; the girls said, "are you burning anything, Mr. Wainwright? There is a suffocating smell." I was at the bottom of the stairs at the time they asked, and as they passed me they said they thought Mr. Wainwright was burning something; he replied, "I think it is something out at the back." I went up to the room where he was and saw something burning under the grate, over the grate, and in the grate, and I said, "It is here." There was a great smother and smoke, and I said so; Wainwright stood by the doorway as if to keep any one out, for there was no door to the room, and he made no reply; I did not go into the room, but I saw a lot of rubbish; it looked like paper to me, for I had no thought of anything else.

The witness then related to the jury the conversation that passed between him and the prisoner, Wainwright, the following morning, relative to the removal of the body. It was substantially the same evidence as he gave before the Police Magistrate, the pith of which was published yesterday. Continuing, he said: The parcels were "done up" in American cloth; I carried them to the bottom of the court, where he took one, observing with a smile as he did so: "They are heavy, ain't they?" I said: "They are, and the stench is enough to give you a fever. I shall have a rest." He said: "It's all right; it will blow off soon." I said: "I must rest, Sir," and he replied: "Don't drop them, for God's sake, or you will break them." I said: "I shan't break them; I know how to handle hair"—for that is what he had said it was; he carried one with his right hand and I carried mine with the left. When we came to the corner of White-chapel Church he said, "Put yours down, Stokes, and mind the two while I fetch a cab." He put his by the one I had carried, and went off; the cab-stand is three minutes' walk from where we were; I looked into the parcel I had been carrying, and saw a human head, with the hair upward; I looked further, and saw a hand and an arm; I was shocked and alarmed, but I closed the parcel and waited until he returned; he came back with a four-wheeled cab. Wainwright said, "Help me inside with the parcel;" and I said at first, "I can't." He asked, "Why? Has the parcel come undone?" I said, "Oh, no, Sir." He rejoined, "It's all right, then, help me in with them," and I did so; they were placed on the floor of the cab; he got in, and he said to the cabman, "Drive as fast as you can down the Commercial road," (further east,) and said to me, "I shall see you, Stokes, at 7 o'clock down at your house." I said, "All right, Sir," and I followed the cab when it drove off; I saw it stop opposite a chemist's shop near Greenfield street, and he walked from the cab to the corner of Greenfield street, where a young woman was standing close by a public house; I saw them talk together for about a minute, and they came back together and got into the cab; she got in first, and he said to the cabman, "Drive on as fast as you can to the Borough." The cabman then turned and drove on southward; I was standing in a doorway at this time quite close, and had pulled up the collar of my coat so as not to be noticed; I followed the cab over to the Borough; I had made up my mind to run behind until I saw some constables; I saw two (in the City), and when I told them to "Stop the cab for God's sake," they laughed at me and said, "You are mad." I then saw the cab stopping just by the Hop Exchange, near which I saw two policemen; I said to them, "For God's sake follow that man and see what he's got in the parcels in the cab." One policeman did not wait, but went at once, and I said to the other, "You go to the cab," and he did so; I stood watching the cab, for I was exhausted, and I saw Wainwright walk to the Hen and Chickens from the cab, which had stopped about forty yards from the house, and he had the lightest parcel, leaving the woman in the cab; I saw him taken into custody, or in the hands of the Police, and then ran back to my employer.

One of the jurors asked the witness why he did not give the man Wainwright into custody at Whitechapel on discovering the nature of the parcel, and the witness said, I can give you an explanation; I knew him to be of a proud and daring spirit, and I thought that if he had had the courage to cut a body up—as it seemed to me he had done from having it in his possession—he would not hesitate to shoot me at once if he had a revolver in his pocket, and I therefore thought my best course would be to follow him up and give information to the Police.

Police Inspector Fox was the next witness. After relating to the jury what passed between himself and the prisoner when he was arrested, he said: I searched Wainwright after the charge had been made, and among other things I found twenty-seven keys of all classes; I then accompanied Stokes and Police Constable 48 M (Turner) to No. 215 Whitechapel road, the late premises of the prisoner; Mr. Martin was also with us; with one of the twenty-seven keys I opened the back door to this house in Vine court; on entering the place I found it to be a long shop or warehouse, extending 110 feet from the main road; on the floor I found a small chopper rolled up in a piece of paper, the blade being covered with what appeared to be fleshy matter, and having stains, some lime, dirt, and hair upon the blade; I also found a hammer, a spade, and an open pocket-knife; the spade was new and appeared to have been recently used; there was a little mold, hairs, and fresh lime on the blade; about sixteen feet from the inside of the back door I found some of the floor boards had been recently removed from the floor and replaced; I had them removed, and underneath found what appeared to me to be a newly-used grave; the boards rested on the joists, which had been cut away at the sides of the grave; the boards had been recently moved and put back; I locked up the premises and left a Policeman in charge; I returned on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., (last Sunday;) I then had all the loose mold taken out of the grave; it was mixed with what appeared to be a large quantity of lime, which, however, I have since ascertained to be chloride of lime; the grave was five feet long and a little over two feet wide and two feet deep; behind the door I found a straw bed and a straw pillow, which appeared to me to have been much used; immediately behind the back door in the warehouse is a paved space a step higher than the other part of the warehouse; it was covered with a quantity—nearly a cartload—of ashes and other rubbish; I had this removed, and on the stones I found what appeared to me to be large stains of blood; a part of the stones had been broken off recently, and had a mark upon it as of a chopper; on further searching the house I found a broken silk umbrella, having no handle, and torn; there was no clothing whatever in the house; the ax found is notched, as if from rough contact with stone.

The court was then adjourned.

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The handsome four-story brown stone, No. 27 West 45th st., 20x50 ft., with two-story extension, 14x26. This house is one of the most attractive in its interior now offered for sale, and if not disposed of previously will be sold at auction next Thursday.

AND

Several others, on 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, and 59th sts., near 5th av., and on Madison and 5th avs.

For permits and further particulars apply at No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 E. 17th st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.—Nineteenth st., between Broadway and 4th av., first class, full size, $35,000, former price, $50,000; 31st st., near Madison av., beautiful four-story, improved English basement, a bargain; 35th st., just west 5th av., four-story, 20 feet, in perfect order, $33,000; 36th st., 5th and 6th avs., four-story, 20 feet, $35,000; 39th st., just west 5th av., four-story, 20x70x100, $35,000; 48th st., just west 6th av., three-story, 20 feet, $24,000; 49th st., 5th and 6th avs., leasehold, new, cabinet finish; 52d st., just west 5th av., magnificent full size house, $60,000, former price, $75,000; 53d st., Madison and 4th avs., handsome new four-story, 20x60x100, cabinet finish, $33,000, former price, $40,000. For permits and new lists of others, apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY DOUBLE mansion, of stone, in an unexceptionable part of the City of Brooklyn, convenient to its ferries and public institutions; surrounded by an acre of beautifully and expensively ornamented grounds, filled with fruit and flowers, and having extensive conservatories, stables, and carriage-house, to let, furnished, to an acceptable family, or for sale on reasonable and easy terms. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 27 West 45th st., 20x50 feet, with two-story extension, dining-room on the first floor. This house is in the most perfect order, and is one of the most attractive now in the market. If not disposed of previously, will be sold at auction THURSDAY, Sept. 30. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—PROPERTY FOR SALE ON CHATHAM ST., near CHAMBERS ST. Five-story building, about 25x108 feet; also, a five-story brick store on VESEY ST., between CHURCH and GREENWICH, 26x101 feet; both well rented. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT AND SUPERBLY-FINISHED small four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs., above 59th st.; fine street and first-class location; either furnished or unfurnished; at a sacrifice on original cost: the prettiest small house in the city. Address HOLMES, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

THE FOLLOWING FINE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE.—Nos. 18 West 40th, 3 and 17 East 48th, 18 West 53d, 24 West 56th, 5 and 7 West 57th sts., and 465, 522, 585, 614, and 744 5th av., and 234, 254, 414, and 572 Madison av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$16.500.—FOR SALE IN 11TH ST., between 2d and 3d avs., a very attractive medium-sized basement house, in thorough order, having lately been overhauled; possession. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or J. A. REILEY & CO., No. 9 Bond st.

NO. 5 WEST 57TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 150 FEET WEST OF 5TH AV.—For sale, this elegant new brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman, 25x65 feet and 35 feet extension, and one of the best planned houses in New-York. Apply on premises or No. 45 Park place.

MADISON SQUARE.—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH basement house of extra width for sale on Madison square, with or without the handsome furniture. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

AN EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED HOUSE to rent in 48th st., near 5th av.; four-story high-stoop; china, glass, and every convenience; most desirable for private family; rent very reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway corner 17th st.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, AT prices to suit the times, Nos. 733 and 737 Madison av.; also, Nos. 29 and 33 East 64th st., and No. 29 East 65th st.; elegant cabinet finish; pier and mantel glasses; open all day.

TO OWNERS OF FLATS.—I WOULD TAKE charge of first-class flats without compensation, provided I am given sufficient living apartments; references A 1. Address S. Post Office Box No. 466.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON 58TH ST. AND 9th av., 75 by 100; price, $15,000; splendid location for flats; $5,000 cash required. OWNER, No. 216 West 50th st.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR NO. 17 EAST 73d st.—22x60, four stories and basement; hard-wood finish. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAIN, FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, property of a non-resident; will rent to a No. 1 party. Apply on premises, No. 40 West 27th st., near Broadway.

COMBINATION COOKING OR LAUNDRY ranges that heat three rooms above with same fuel used in other range for cooking only. HALL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIFTH AV., BELOW 20TH ST.—A prominent corner; large brown-stone buildings, four stories. Inquire of THOMAS P. FOWLER, Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, No. 29 Wall st.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE—Cabinet finish, 22x75x100; beautifully furnished; 57th st., near 5th av.; price very reasonable. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, West 47th st., close to 6th av., in elegant order, 18.9x55x100, $20,500. J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 139 East 52d st., two doors from Lexington av., will be sold very low. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FIRST-class houses, for lots, tenements, stores, or country property. Apply to or address No. 350 East 62d st.

NO. 152 WEST 53D ST.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone cabinet finished, extra plumbed; $23,000. Inquire on the premises. A bargain.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs., and on side streets, 8th to 60th. Apply to I. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—First-class English basement, four-story house, all modern improvements, in 9th st., just west of 5th av., and furniture for sale; rent of house, $150 per month in advance; furniture must be bought; cost, two years since, over $5,000; but little used; house ready for immediate occupancy; enough rooms occupied to pay rent of house; will be permanent if suited; a rare bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A LARGE house, completely furnished, within thirty miles of this City, wishes to make arrangements with a gentleman and wife, desiring to keep house for the Winter; the rent to be equivalent for board for himself, child, and nurse; stable accommodations if desired; references required. Address A., Box No. 5,362 New-York Post Office.

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT, HANDSOMELY furnished, in the Stevens Buildings, consisting of four rooms, ample closets, bath-room, and conveniences, to lease on favorable terms: the building has a fine elevator. For particulars, apply at the office of B. D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. or 3 and 4 P. M.

A—5TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 32x70, and extension, lot 100 feet, handsomely and completely furnished, to let for the Winter; location particularly desirable. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A VERY FINE FRENCH FLAT TO RENT at $55 a month; 25x75, near to 8th av. entrance to Central Park: all improvements; seven rooms and bath; steam pump supplies water throughout the building; Janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, large modern dwelling, with fine out-offices and grounds, within five minutes of the depot in the village of Port Chester; rent low. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 25th st. and 3d av.

A MODERN BUILT, FINELY-LOCATED, superbly finished and furnished full size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., just out of 5th av., to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

UP-TOWN FLATS TO LET IN SUITES OF eight, nine, and ten rooms; newly frescoed, and in pleasant situation; also, a pretty house in Brooklyn. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

$1,200.—NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house; mirrors, cab, French heater, all complete, and a gem, on 74th st., near 4th av.; will lease. Apply to SQUIRE, No. 1,336 3d av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house on Jersey av., Jersey City; possession immediate. Address E. E. R., City Bank, Jersey City.

AT A MODERATE RENT, A FIRST-CLASS flat of eight rooms, all light; building 90 feet deep; No. 1,235 3d av., near 71st st. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 38 East 32d st., between 4th and Madison avs. Apply to or address J. & W. SHRADY, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A HOUSE CONTAINING thirteen rooms, laundry, hot and cold water, furnaces, bath-room, and well furnished, at Bloomfield, N. J. Inquire of A. GROSS & CO., No. 75 Murray st.

A DELIGHTFUL BASEMENT HOUSE ON 38th st., near 5th av., to rent fully and elegantly furnished, and in perfect order throughout. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED MEDIUM-SIZE four-story high-stoop house on Park av., to rent for the Winter, at $350 per month. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

FRENCH FLATS, NO. 888 9TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—$35 to $50 each; seven rooms; none dark; neighborhood fine. Apply to Janitor or GEORGE E. JARDINE, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 321 WEST 46th st.; also No. 331 West 50th st.; both houses three stories and basement. JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, West 47th st.; $250 per month. For particulars, apply to OWNER, No. 7 Wall st., second story front room.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES A WELL-furnished house from Oct. 15 to May 1; references given. Address J. M., No. 226 West 40th st.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT FRENCH FLAT; FURniture for sale at half its value. Inquire of Mr. CLAY, No. 31 West 61st st.

PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET, LOWER or upper part, or in room. No. 128 West 45th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop dwelling, being put in complete order. No. 40 West 27th st., near Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 54 WEST 52D ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; newly frescoed and painted throughout. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, who is in all respects reliable, a front room, with southern exposure, in an agreeable location, with a private family: it must be convenient to Broadway, 6th av., or 4th av. cars; not below 26th st. preferred; rent moderate. Immediate answers, giving full description, may be directed to WIDOW, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SMALL FRENCH FLAT, for gentleman and wife, with all modern conveniences; good location, between 14th and 36th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; must be light, neat, and kitchen accommodations; possession about Nov. 10. Address, giving price and full particulars, SNOW, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SMALL WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE wanted, below 40th st., by a small family, at a moderate rent. Address, stating rent, I. V. R., Box No. 4,055 Post Office.

WANTED.—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, THREE or four rooms, unfurnished, in private house, central location; references. Address A. E. J., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHern District of New-York.—EGBERT DEMING, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of ANSON B. BIRDSALL vs. ANSON B. BIRDSALL and others.

Under and by virtue of a decree in the above-entitled action, entered on the second day of September, 1875, I, the undersigned, Receiver of all and singular the property hereinafter described, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, the following described land and buildings thereon, viz.:

All those seven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, and running easterly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre line of a party wall, thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and twenty-five feet to Lexington avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet five inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And, also, all those nine certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in said City and ward, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the south-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-seventh street, and opposite the centre line of a party wall, and running thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block aforesaid; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred and sixty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to Forty-seventh street, and thence westerly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and sixty feet to the point or place of beginning.

NEW-YORK, 17th September, 1875.

EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

WANTED TO RENT—A HALL OR TWO PARlors for a sociable. Address, stating terms, SOCIABLE, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FINE CORNER BASEMENT TO LET, cheap to a responsible party; south-west corner of 8th av. and 47th st. Inquire of owner, No. 66 West 52d st., or Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A well-built, well-planned, and well-located house; must be between 34th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs., or will rent unfurnished for a term of five years. Address WALL STREET, Post Office Box No. 723.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MODERN-BUILT house, with large grounds, stables, &c.; must have all conveniences, and be well located, either in White Plains, Yonkers, or in Dutchess County; no notice taken unless full description and lowest price is given. Address L. W. A., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; best ventilation; every convenience; elevator, watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.
EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Are offering their stock of
HORSE BLANKETS and ROBES,
At retail,
At the wholesale Price List.
Call and examine, and save the retail profit.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HORSES, CARRIAGS, AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—One pair dark bay carriage horses, stylish, sound, and gentle in single or double harness; sixteen hands; one family coach for City use, made by Brewster; one set of double harness, silver-plated mountings; Wood Gibson's make; in good order. To be seen at the stable in rear of No. 278 5th av., entrance from West 30th st.

PRIVATE STABLES TO RENT.

18th st., near 6th av.	$1,200
29th st., near 6th av.	800
33d st., near Madison av.	1,500
33d st., near Madison av.	1,500
39th st., near 5th av.	1,600

Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, cor. Wall st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED COUNTRY business, in a thriving village a few miles from New-York; fresh stock of dry goods, groceries, notions, hardware, &c., doing a good business; also, store property. The owner having a business in New-York, finds it impossible to attend to both. A good chance for a young man to secure a paying business. Best of references given and required. Address COUNTRY, Post Office Box No. 2,393, New-York.

MANUFACTURING JEWELRY BUSINESS for sale on account of continued serious illness; established twelve years; tools, safe, fittings, &c., worth $3,000; price $1,500 (open to an offer;) only part cash required. HUNT & HAYNES, Business Brokers, No. 187 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE FLOUR AND feed business, established eighteen years. Inquire of H. J. LELAND, No. 59 East 41st st. Agents are excused.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, with three years' reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands care of silver, makes salads, keeps herself tidy, and would like a steady place; has very best City reference; is Protestant, but would live with Catholic help; City or country. Call Monday and Tuesday, No 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl of fifteen to do light chamber-work and waiting, or would assist in the care of children where the lady would give her a lesson in the day to improve her education; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Address No. 255 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat, spry girl as waitress and chamber-maid; is a good chamber-maid, and understands all the duties of a waitress; best reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; three years of best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 943 6th av., between 52d and 53d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent, and willing girl, with good City reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 325 East 35th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent and reliable woman, as first-class chamber-maid and laundress in a private family. Call at No. 239 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; is a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and can do puffing, fluting, &c.; would like a steady place; City or country; can be seen Monday or Tuesday, if not engaged. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small family who occupy a French flat; willing to assist in other work; City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable, smart, tidy girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work; three years' best City reference from last lady. Call at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, in an English Protestant family, to cook, wash, and iron; good references from last place. Address No. 230 Erie, corner 12th st., top floor, Jersey City.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook; washes and irons; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WOMAN cook, who understands hotel or boarding-house cooking and serving. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman with one child, in the City or country; can furnish the best of reference. Call at No. 329 47th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style with all the latest Paris fashion plates; would like a few more families; work by the day or week; reference. Address A. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like to go out by the day or take work home; perfect fit guaranteed; knife plaiting made at three cents per yard. Call at No. 164 West 25th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER would go out by the day or take home work; suits made in the latest styles; short notice and moderate prices; best of City references. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERIenced dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the most stylish manner. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, cutter, and fitter wishes work by the day in private families; City reference. Address by letter Mrs. Hamilton, No. 33 West 44th st.

GOOD SERVANTS
CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL TIMES
at CARPENTER'S Agency,
No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser, wishes a few more engagements by the month; terms, $5. Address No. 104 East 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL of twenty-three; able, respectable, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; for general work; in City or country; ready for a place at once, and will stay; lived five years in last place. Call Monday at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a New-England lady of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper; no objection to educate and sew for the children; a good home preferred to wages. Address Housekeeper, No. 117 West 38th st.

LADY'S MAID AND COURIER.—AS LADY'S maid; can travel as courier in Europe; speaks four languages; good references; can leave now or in October. Address M. K., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of one or two families; all kinds of fluting and lace equal to new; the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address No. 145 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; prices reasonable. Mary Anderson, No. 142 West 33d st., house No. 3, room No. 2.

LAUNDRESS.—A WIDOW WOMAN WOULD like to have gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day. Call or address No. 216 West 27th st., room No. 18; terms reasonable.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like family or gentlemen's washing; seven years' City reference. Address Mrs. Livingston, No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family or gentlemen's washing at her own house; best City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Monday at No. 336 6th av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 East 31st st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED AT THE METROPOLITAN Servants Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., established 1853, now under the able charge of the world-renowned J. MORISON, for twenty girls for general house-work eight laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, cooks, &c., &c., all these servants are highly recommended, and can produce A 1 City references. This establishment has been newly fitted and is a first-class institution in every respect; any orders intrusted to me will be promptly, faithfully, strictly and honorably attended to, and I can refer to that effect to the Hon. Henry P. Slavin, of New-London, Conn.; Rial Cheeny, Esq., New-London, Conn.; Rev. William Steel, Brooklyn, Long Island; Hon. Theobald Frohwin, President of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, City, and many others. None but respectable and reliable servants on hand. J. MORISON, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT PROTESTant middle-aged woman to care for a sick or an invalid lady, or any other position of trust; best City reference. Call or address No. 471 West 23d st., London terrace.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; takes good care of silver, china, glasses, &c.; can make salad dressings; is neat, and has two years' references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress.—By a lady as waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at Everett House, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—AN ACCOUNTANT OF TEN years' experience in wholesale business wishes an engagement Oct. 1: refers to present employer and first-class houses in City. Address W. C. S., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERK.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, aged eighteen years, as shipping-clerk, or otherwise, in a mercantile house. Address A. Dryer, No. 222 West 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAMILY about giving up their establishment for their coachman and groom, whom they can highly recommend as to honesty and capability. Call at present employer's stable, No. 4 West 30th st., or address J. W., No. 278 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in horses and carriages; long experience in this country and Europe; good driver. Call or address J. Dunn, care of W. Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN; (SINGLE;) understands his business thoroughly; reference from last employer. Call on or address F. I., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference. Apply or address for three days No. 148 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THOROughly understands the care of horses and driving; has good recommendations; families can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman. Inquire at No. 90 Broadway, Room 5.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; who understands green-house, grapery, and the general care of a gentleman's place; has best of City reference. Call or address E. E., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

NURSE.—ANY INFIRM GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF an experienced male nurse, with reference from the leading physicians in the City, can address E. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS PORTER; good reference. Address Mr. Lang, 118 Chrystie st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MECHANICAL Englishman, employment at anything in house or manufactory; four years' reference. Call on Wm. Grace, No. 1,376 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) for general work in a private family; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 620 5th av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN and wife; no incumbrance; man as first-class waiter: the wife as an excellent cook; private family preferred; both thoroughly understand their business; have the best of references. Apply at No. 38 West 56th st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, AN ENGlishman, aged twenty-eight; has the very highest personal references from the best families in this City; would like to go out of New-York. Address W. D., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to go to the country; best City references from last employer. Address T. B., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FIRST-class Swiss waiter, with best references. Address Swiss Waiter, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; LONG and satisfactory reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., cor. 6th av., first-class Scotch or English nurse; also, girls for general housework, cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, &c. J. MORISON, Proprietor.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUTLER AND A LADY'S maid; English, French or German preferred. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av., with testimonials, before 10 A. M., Monday.

WANTED—ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARM MAKER, well used to the wood part branch; none need apply but competent workmen. A. A. MARKS, No. 575 Broadway.

WANTED—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY, A NURSE for three children, a cook, and a chamber-maid and waitress; must all be Protestant. Call at No. 475 5th av., between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Monday, 27th.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in American family. One willing and obliging may apply at No. 123 East 65th st.

WANTED.—COLORED CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress; also, first-class laundress. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st.

TEACHERS.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—As nursery governess; teaches English, piano, and singing; is a good needle woman; would take charge of pupils, or as useful attendant, amanuensis, and reader to a lady, or as housekeeper, and will undertake family sewing; moderate salary. Address C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, GRADUATE from the Conservatory of Music in Stuttgart, and a finished German scholar, desires to teach two hours each day for a home in a first-class private family; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY GRADUATE, TEACHING PIANO, German, and the English branches, desires board in a respectable family, where tuition would be received in payment. Also desires a few more pupils. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY, SUPERIOR MUSICIAN AND GOOD linguist, desires some more pupils; will take charge of the full education of young ladies if desired; best references. Address EUROPE, No. 1,238 Broadway. Would exchange lessons for board.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, TEACHING THE ENGlish branches and French, wishes engagements as visiting governess. Refers to an eminent clergyman of this City. Address Miss B. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE in teaching desires some pupils for English literature, French, and drawing; best references. Address A. M. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address Sc., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced in teaching her own language, can dispose of a few hours, either for schools or private lessons; highest testimonials adduced. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 40 West 29th st.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO FIND A comfortable home in a family of distinction in exchange for two hours of lessons; music or French. Address L. E., Box No. 2,668 Post Office.

A LADY WISHES AN ADDITIONAL ENGAGEMENT to teach English, either in a school or family; can furnish best of reference. Address H. G., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting governess; also, private pupils at their or her own residence; best references. Address Miss H. T., Post Office Box No. 4,033.

L. COURCHET,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE,
No. 54 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS WARREN

Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. COLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 20. Liberal course in English, Classics, languages, sciences, &c.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 159 West 15th st., reopens Sept. 28.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 19 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Classical, English, and mathematical. Circulars at the school.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. A physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorbis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST.—Specialty for all branches of singing; Mme. GAZZANIGA ALBITES and Signor ALBITES, directors and principal instructors; Signor MORONINI for the piano; Signor G. CONTERNO for sight reading.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

A LADY TEACHER OF FRENCH, MUSIC, and singing would give instruction in either of the above branches in exchange for board and a room. Address INSTRUCTION C. S., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,

reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge. P. W. MOELLER.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 98 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st. near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST. No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st. corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

F. ROUDEL AND WM. MORGAN WILL open their studios, No. 1,298 Broadway, for tuition in drawing and painting, on the 1st day of October; also, lessons in schools and at pupils' residences. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$1, $2, $3 PER WEEK.—FRENCH LESSONS given every day by an experienced French lady teacher; highest references; classes for children. No. 117 West 23d st.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

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The New York Times

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK. SUNDAY. SEPT. 26, 1875.

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Our special dispatch from Pottsville gives the letter of acceptance of Judge PERSHING, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Judge commences by asserting that "the issues which so long divided the people of the State and nation have lost much of their former importance." This is true, and it is lucky for the Judge that it is so, for on those issues he had a record of peculiarly obstinate and stupid adhesion to Confederate ideas. If regard were had to his views on the war issues, he could hardly get an office in any Northern State—unless it were from the local Government of the City of New-York, on which his secession sympathies and his residence in another State would form a very strong claim. Judge PERSHING thinks that "new issues are now presented," of which the currency is one. On that he has the ideas of an average "hard-money Democrat." He is "opposed to inflation in its true sense," but favors "such a volume of currency as the legitimate demands of business and the revival of the industries of the country may require." How much this is must be ascertained by Congress. Suppose, however, that Congress decides that the volume of currency should be increased, would that be "inflation in its true sense," and would the Judge favor or oppose it? The dilemma is obvious. Either the Judge does not favor the determination of the volume of currency by Congress—which he says he does—or he is not opposed to inflation—which he says he is.

Of one thing, however, the Judge is sure. He is opposed to contraction. He thinks it will prove "ruinous to every business enterprise." "We must cease," he asserts, "exporting gold to pay interest before specie payments can safely be resumed." We wish the Judge had gone a step further and explained how we are to do this. The "cussed foreigners" were mean enough to loan us money to put down the rebellion of the Judge's friends, and they hold our bonds for the loan. Unless we stop paying interest at all, or unless the bondholders emigrate to this country in a body, or unless they send back the bonds, we must continue to send them gold or its equivalent until the bonds are paid. It is true, if the country shows no more backbone on the question of honoring the United States notes than do the "hard-money Democrats," the bonds may very likely come back to us. An inflation victory in Ohio and Pennsylvania might bring them. Then we could stop exporting gold to pay interest. But does the Judge know what that involves? It involves an extent and kind of commercial disaster which the mind of the Judge is too weak to even conjecture, and which might very easily lead to the bankruptcy of the Government itself. On the whole, the Judge evidently has very hazy notions of the proper time for the resumption of specie payments, and shares the pleasing illusion of his party that if we leave the United States notes alone they will in some way pay themselves. Indeed, he expressly says that a specie basis is all very well for bank notes, but for legal-tender notes "the question is different," for they "*are* money." This, of course, is an argument that cannot be answered, because a mind capable of making it is too hopelessly muddled for discussion of the subject.

It will be seen by the card of Mr. BENNETT, published in another column, that Tuesday, the 26th of October, is named by that gentleman for a race between the *Dauntless* and the *Mohawk*. The acceptance of Mr. BENNETT seems to be conclusive, and lovers of yachting may congratulate themselves on the prospect of an exciting and—circumstances permitting—a brilliant race.

Those of our people who were hurried home by the severe storms and the cold winds of the early part of this month must have thought with regret, during this last week, of the scenes which they have left. The weather has been, for the most part, simply perfect—the sun bright but not hot, the air bracing. The City has been at the brightest, and in spite of the general groaning over the condition of business, the places of amusement have been well filled—such as they are. The parks have been more beautiful than in the Summer, combining a green in the turf nearly as perfect as that of May with the bright colors and warm tints of the early Autumn. Even our streets, which, for a wonder, have not been dusty or muddy, have been very attractive, and the story of the retail business is more cheerful than for some time past.

The awful crimes attributed to the man SCHELL, who was "lynched" at Bellefontaine, Ohio, on Friday night, were certainly deserving of the most swift and certain punishment. But no honest man gains by dispensing with the formalities of justice in the case of even the worst criminal. Those formalities are simply the result of centuries of effort to obtain the best means of ascertaining guilt. The process finally adopted is by no means perfect, but it is better than a trial by public report. The hanging of SCHELL was a very natural but useless and wicked piece of barbarism, which a State like Ohio ought to heartily regret. Of course, there was no pretense that the man would not have had a fair trial and been surely punished if he were guilty. Our special dispatches state that he protested his innocence to the last, and showed no signs of trepidation in the presence of his murderers—for, whatever their own view of their act, murderers they were who took life without the justification of the law.

ELECTION WORK FOR THE FALL.

We referred yesterday to the necessity of regaining the four Senate districts lost to the Republicans in 1873. There are six more which were practically lost on the Assembly vote of last year, and which it will require some extra labor to carry for the Republicans this Fall. The first of these is the Fifth (Senator BOOTH's) District, comprising the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts of this City. In 1873 Mr. BOOTH polled a total vote of 10,790, and carried the district by a majority of 2,437. But last year, while the Republican vote in the four Assembly districts showed but little falling off, having reached the aggregate of 10,540, the Democrats contrived to draw out for their regular candidates 11,121 votes, in addition to 1,021 votes polled for an Independent Democrat in the Fifth Assembly District. In one year the regular Democratic vote increased over 2,700 votes in the Fifth District, and it is obvious that nothing but very hard work will enable us to neutralize that gain this Fall.

The Ninth District is another which has been Republican since 1871, but which is now in some danger of being recaptured by the Democrats. Senator ROBERTSON carried the district by sweeping majorities both in 1873 and 1871, and it is to be hoped that he will not persevere in his intention of retiring from the contest this year. We need the strongest possible candidate and the most indefatigable worker in this district, and Senator ROBERTSON certainly fulfills both these conditions. Judge ROBERTSON's vote in 1873 was 13,937, but in the Assembly districts of the three counties of Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester, of which the district is composed, the Democrats polled last year 15,404 votes, or a gain of 3,700 on their vote for Senator in 1873. There is little doubt but that in the event of Judge ROBERTSON taking the Republican nomination the ground thus lost can be recovered. Should he decline to run, it will be an exceedingly difficult task to carry the district for the Republican Party.

The Tenth District, comprising the Counties of Orange and Sullivan, was awarded to the Republican contestant by the last Senate. Senator MADDEN's vote in 1873 was about 9,000, and last year the Republican vote on Assemblymen came up to 9,153. But it was a minority vote nevertheless, for the Democrats polled in the Assembly districts last Fall a total of 11,345 votes, exclusive of 685 votes thrown away on Independent candidates. Unless an unexceptionably strong nomination be made in this district, it is as good as lost to the party.

As will be seen from a letter which we publish to-day, the Republicans of Oneida are confident of their ability to retain possession of the Nineteenth District. Mr. THEODORE S. SAYRE is the very excellent nominee of the party, and his election is confidently promised by a majority of at least 1,000 votes. We have no doubt of the ability of our friends in Oneida to fulfill this promise, but they must remember that they have much harder work before them than in 1873. Senator LOWERY was elected in that year on a vote of 11,051, and in the Assembly districts of the county the Republicans polled last year a vote of 11,025. But the Democrats, who gave their candidate for Senator only 8,222 votes in 1873, gave their candidates for Assemblymen last year 11,376 votes. Allowing for no Democratic gains over last year, the Republicans must bring out over 12,000 votes this Fall to make Mr. SAYRE's election secure.

In the Twentieth—Herkimer and Otsego—District, the contest will probably be a close one. Senator MCGOWAN carried the district in 1873 by a majority of 851 on a total vote of 9,337. Last year the Republicans cast 10,229 votes for their Assembly candidates, but the Democrats made much more decided gains on their vote of 1873. The Democratic candidate for Senator in that year received only 8,486 votes, but the Democratic candidates for Assembly received last year 10,240 votes, not counting 265 votes given to Independents in Otsego. On the basis of last year's vote, therefore, the strength of the two parties may be said to be absolutely equal. Any local dissensions among the Republicans are certain to be fatal to their success, but that, fortunately, is much less probable than dissensions among their opponents. Gen. SPINNER's name on the State ticket ought to materially strengthen the Republican vote in this district.

The Twenty-third District, consisting of the Counties of Chenango, Delaware, and Schoharie, is in considerable danger from the rapid increase of the Democratic vote in all three counties. Senator THOMPSON carried the district in 1873 by the slender majority of one vote, and his reacceptance of the nomination will give unity and vigor to the Republican canvass this year. Close as was the contest for the Senatorship in 1873, it failed to bring out the full vote of the district. Mr. THOMPSON was elected by 10,910 votes, but the Republicans polled in the Assembly districts last Fall 12,171 votes. Unfortunately, this gain was exceeded by the Democrats, their Assembly candidates having received 13,216 votes. It will require a heavier Republican vote than that which elected Senator FOSTER in 1871 to re-elect Senator THOMPSON this year, and we trust that the stimulus of having to defend a critical position in the party stronghold will help the Republicans of the Twenty-third District to supply that vote.

The Eighteenth—Jefferson and Lewis—District can hardly be said to have been held by the Republicans during the last two years, since it was represented by an Independent Republican elected chiefly by Democratic votes. According to our Utica correspondent, the party candidate—Mr. ANSON HARDEN, of Redwood, Jefferson County—is pretty sure to carry the district this year, even if the Democrats resort to their old policy of trying to divide the Republican vote by nominating a Liberal or other species of malcontent. The Twenty-first District, on the other hand, cannot be said to have ever been in danger of slipping out of the grasp of the party, even though the Democrats made formidable gains last year on their vote in 1873. Madison and Oswego Counties ought to bring out at least 13,000 Republican voters, and the Democrats have but little chance of exceeding their vote—11,126—in the Assembly districts last year. Mr. DOOLITTLE's nomination in place of Senator KELLOGG in this district is regarded as a strong one, and as one likely to awaken no dissensions prejudicial to the success of the party ticket.

WHY IMMIGRATION FALLS OFF.

We have more than once expressed the opinion that the cause of the decrease in immigration here must be looked for rather on the other side of the Atlantic than on this. Such a view does not accord with what at first sight may seem to be the probabilities of the case. Here we have been suffering from a depression in all kinds of business, and there, at least in Great Britain, the organization of the Agricultural Union, the strikes of agricultural laborers, and the system of lock-out adopted by the farmers seemed to point to a condition of things which but for a falling off in the attractions of the United States should have increased the flow of emigration.

The returns prepared at Liverpool are complete to the end of August, and for that month they show a reduction of 6,124, while the total diminution on the year amounts to no less than 26,870. A falling off to this large extent, steady as it has been through a long series of months, cannot be explained, except on some grounds that are of an enduring and fundamental character. We have held before that the condition of the labor market in this country is not sufficient to account for it. It is not of itself sufficient to have justified it, even if we suppose that all those who are of the emigrating class take the trouble to make themselves thoroughly acquainted beforehand with the circumstances in detail of every place to which they might direct their steps; and this we know they do not do. The explanation, therefore, seemed to us to depend rather upon the greatly improved condition of the laboring classes in Great Britain; and although this did not appear to be compatible with the agitations we have alluded to, nor at all in accordance with the doctrine which allows nothing but serfdom in the condition of the European working man, it has been forcibly sustained by recent inquirers on the spot.

Mr. HORACE WHITE, in his contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*, wherein he describes "An American's Impressions of England," affirms that the skilled workman is better provided with comforts in England than in America, and that the condition of the unskilled laborer is about the same in both countries, although he admits that in the former no man need sleep out of doors for want of a lodging, or go supperless to bed through lack of the money to buy a meal. But in a work recently published on the agricultural lock-out of 1874, the author, Mr. FREDERICK CLIFFORD, shows not only the true springs of the strike which led to that movement, but the actual condition of the farm laborer at the present time. Trades-unions have usually nothing more than an economic or commercial reason for their existence. They are formed to better the material condition of their members. They have no political end beyond that. But the Agricultural Union was essentially political in character from the outset. Nonconformist agitators used it to prejudice the laborers against the Church. Political agitators used it to create a feeling antagonistic to property-owners and to the general constitution of society. Socialistic doctrines were preached under its banners, until at length the farm laborers were brought to believe, and many of them still retain the belief, that in a short time the lands will be theirs, and the present owners will be turned adrift. Mr. CLIFFORD declares that in the physical condition of the farm laborer there was no ground for the institution of the Union, nor any whatever for the strikes which followed it, and he goes on to sustain this by a great weight of evidence. He instances the condition of the laborers in various counties by cases that came under his observation. Thus, in Norfolk, he mentions one of a man and wife and five children. These earn thirty-six shillings a week, and have among their possessions two fat hogs, besides a good garden well stocked and cultivated and thirty rods of allotment. Another family, where there were two children, earns twenty-seven shillings and possesses similar advantages in regard to land. Any person who is acquainted with the position in England which this implies for a working man, will well understand why such a man does not wish to emigrate, and why he would be exceedingly foolish if he did; for there are many incidental advantages which are not included in the statement. But, without enumerating examples, it is made very evident that a similar state of prosperity prevails among the farm laborers throughout the whole of England. We know that the same may be said of Ireland, as we have before taken occasion to show. This is quite sufficient, then, to account for by far the larger proportion of the reduction in emigration. It is, as we long ago anticipated, not so much a falling off in the attractiveness of America as it is an increase in the attractiveness of home that keeps the people where they are. The remedy, it is true, remains much the same. If we want emigrants we must draw them here by some additional inducement, and it is very doubtful whether this can be reached while the circulating medium of the country is fictitious, and while repudiation is on the lips of political factions. If we cannot do that we must submit to the only remaining resource, and be content with a largely diminished supply of labor from abroad for a long time to come.

LIEUT. CAMERON.

It is now many months since Lieut. CAMERON started from Lake Tanganyika with the intention of following the outlet of the lake into the Lualaba River, and of floating down the latter until he should reach the Atlantic. Had he accomplished this voyage across two-thirds of the width of equatorial Africa without accident and without delay, he would before this have reached the mouth of the Congo—of which river the Lualaba is unquestionably the upper course—and would thus have united and interpreted the discoveries of BURTON and LIVINGSTONE, while at the same time surpassing all other African explorers in the extent of savage country traversed by him. Traveling in Africa under the best conditions is, however, so slow that, should CAMERON not be heard from during the next year, that circumstance alone need cause no alarm as to his safety. It is impossible, however, to deny that his attempt is one of the utmost danger, and that the chances are very great that he will never be heard from.

The success which recent African explorers have achieved is due, in a great measure, to the fact that they entered Africa from the east coast or by way of the Nile Valley. So long as efforts to penetrate into the interior were made from the west coast, the mortality among the brave explorers was appalling. It was necessary for them to first pass through the deadly swamps of the lowland, and then to scale the western side of the great central African plateau, where the rivers become impassable cataracts and the natives have been brutalized by the slave trade. BURTON, and SPEKE, and BAKER, and SCHWEINFURTH, and MIANI—not to mention LACERDA, MONTEIRO, and the other early Portuguese explorers in the region of LIVINGSTONE's latest wanderings, who were so long unjustly discredited by English geographers—had a comparatively easy task before them in entering Africa from the north or east. CAMERON, however, though starting from the opposite side, must end his journey, if successful, where TUCKEY began, and the obstacles which thwarted the latter's admirably equipped expedition are waiting in the region of the Lower Congo for CAMERON and his solitary canoe.

That hostile tribes, covetous and brutal Kings, dangerous cataracts, and deadly swamps can be successfully encountered by CAMERON, alone and scantily equipped, is hardly possible. No man has undertaken a bolder voyage, and no explorer since LIVINGSTONE deserves more of our admiration and sympathy. It is, however, only too probable that he will die in the heart of Africa, and that the work on which he has set his heart will be left to others to accomplish.

But the disappearance of CAMERON will only stimulate exploration in the region of the Lualaba. Africa west and south of Tanganyika is no longer a blank on the map, and the secret of the Nile has finally been solved. Henceforth the great work before African explorers will be the descent of the Lualaba to the sea, and this effort will probably add largely to the roll of African martyrs. It will bring back African exploration to essentially the same conditions which have made exploration from the east coast so difficult and deadly. There will, nevertheless, be no lack of volunteers, and men will be found as ready to join in the nearly hopeless search for CAMERON as that gallant officer was to lead an expedition to the relief of LIVINGSTONE.

A JUVENILE DRAMA.

Students of anthropology have often discussed the nature of the occult influence which decides the small boy in his choice of plays. Tops have their time to spin, and kites to wither on the telegraph wires; but why the successive seasons of tops and kites should follow the order in which the small boy finds them we cannot tell. We know that in the Spring the small boy's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of mumble-the-peg; but why that game should flourish and blossom in May rather than October is hid from us. In the vast sweep of the operations of nature these things unquestionably have their appropriate place; but the reason of the unalterable law of juvenile sports cannot be cognized by the human mind.

There are, however, two distinct classes of plays, each with its separate origin. There is in the small boy a strong imitative instinct, which leads him to interpolate among those traditional plays which, as has been hinted, are governed by some esoteric law of nature, other plays which owe their origin to this imitative instinct, and which are of purely "contemporaneous human interest." The small boy is a born dramatist, though, as a rule, he loses this characteristic with his early teeth, and when grown to the age of indiscretion can rarely produce anything better than a society comedy. He is fond of seizing upon the events of the day, and, with the aid of such stage properties as the parental cellar and garret may afford, of producing them in the back yard in the form of historical dramas. Such was the origin of the Guy Fawkes dramatic "mystery," which has afforded such perennial delight to successive generations of the youth of England; and those who remember that TWEED was once a prisoner on Blackwell's Island will also remember how the local small boy was accustomed, two years ago, to try rotund and juvenile representatives of the Boss for vague and various crimes, and to squeeze the condemned culprit into extremely small closets by way of giving a realistic spectacle of the sufferings of a fat convict who had not been measured for his cell.

It was in the town of Marysville, Tenn., that the enthusiasm of the small boy for this class of sports lately found a brilliant illustration. A company of small boys undertook to present and disfigure the recent hanging of a murderer who in his prehung condition had obtained a good deal of local popularity under the name of JOHN WEBB. The boy who, by the consent of his companions, secured the precious boon of being permitted to impersonate WEBB, was duly tried, and the evidence offered under the solemn sanction of a "swow" having been judged conclusive, he was sentenced to death. Provided with a halter of clothes-line, he was led to the awful wood-shed, where the rope was placed about his neck and he was instructed to launch himself into an imaginary eternity by kicking away the block on which he stood, and to call his companions "when he had hung enough." The juvenile Sheriff and invited guests then withdrew and waited for the culprit's voice to summon them to return. Their patience was wonderful. The court chewed gum with the solemnity of an adult Tennesseean Judge waiting for a verdict, and the jury munched apples with a serenity which a real jury, conscious that they had a whole afternoon before them in which to find a negro chicken-stealer guilty of a treasonable conspiracy, could not have surpassed. But the small boy hanging in the wood-shed gave no sign, and seemed insatiable of hanging.

Those small boys, with a rare sense of delicacy, would probably have waited till sunset before venturing to intrude unasked into the presence of the hung. Fortunately for the latter, a woman, accidentally entering the wood-shed, and fancying that there was something abnormal in the spectacle of a small boy hanging limp and noiseless by the neck, cut him down, and revived him by the use of judicious restoratives of the nature of buckets of water and apple-tree switches. Over-indulgence in hanging had nearly proved fatal to him, and though he had failed to announce that he had "hung enough," he was probably quite satisfied with the woman's interruption of his sport.

It is a solemn thought that all over the country the hanging of a murderer is promptly followed by a practical dramatization of the event by imitative small boys. It is also an especially solemn thought that in most cases the representative of the murderer is cut down before he has hung long enough to make the play completely realistic. Either he is satisfied with very little hanging, and loudly mentions the fact, or some intrusive grown-up person appears and stops the play. But the small boys mean well, and he must be a hardened cynic who does not sympathize with their innocent amusements.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

Mme. Titiens, accompanied by her niece, arrived here yesterday aboard the White Star steamship Adriatic. The distinguished artist will, therefore, have an opportunity of enjoying some repose before entering upon the labors of an arduous, but, we trust, brilliant season. Her début in America occurs, it will be remembered, on to-morrow week, and the sale of subscription tickets and that of reserved seats commence respectively on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings next.

ENGLISH OPERA.

It is now arranged that the season of English opera to commence at Booth's Theatre on Oct. 11 will be ushered in with "Mignon," while Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" will be kept in reserve for the second week of the season. The sale of seats, we suppose, will begin to-morrow week, by which time full particulars as to the arrangements for the first six nights will be at hand.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Friday evening's programme at this house brought together an exceedingly large audience, and its repetition, yesterday, proved still more potent to attract. The band distinguished itself particularly on both occasions by a magnificent performance of Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2." This fine composition presents difficulties enough to daunt a skilled string orchestra, and its finished and effective interpretation by a brass band calls, on this account, for hearty praise. The "Rhapsodie" was played with infinite precision and taste on both occasions, and is to be cited as having furnished the best evidence yet afforded of the rare proficiency attained to by Mr. Gilmore's force of instrumentalists. This week Mrs. Butman is to sing at the garden concerts Signor Tagliapietra and Messrs. Levi and Arbuckle appearing as usual.

SIGNOR ROSSI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

A telegram received from Paris, last night, runs as follows: "Signor Rossi, the Italian tragedian, arrived here yesterday, en route for America. Before his departure he will give a performance of 'Hamlet' at the Grand Opera-house, for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations in the South."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The opening of the Fall and Winter season at this, the premier comedy theatre of the country, is set down for the evening of Saturday, Oct. 2. The management will first present Mr. Tom Taylor's "Overland Route," a piece which, if not new, has at least the very substantial recommendation of success to sustain it. As it admits of very effective scenic aids, it is proposed to devote a good deal of attention to its surroundings in this respect, and accordingly Messrs. Clare and Isherwood are busily engaged on new scenery. In glancing over the names of Mr. Wallack's company, it will be seen that there have been but few defections from his management, and that in some respects the strength of his excellent comedy company has been materially increased. Mr. John Brougham will, of course, be missed, but the veteran actor Mr. Gilbert is still associated with the scene of his many triumphs. Then, the name of the popular Mr. H. J. Montague, one of the very best of stage lovers, and most sympathetic of modern comedians, occupies a foremost place in the list. The frequenters of Wallack's will no doubt be glad to have another opportunity of recognizing his professional merit, and will possibly give to such recognition that personal complexion which Mr. Montague's general bearing compels. Among the new-comers is Mr. Charles Stephenson, a young actor who has been performing for some seasons past at the Boston Museum, and essentially of the polite and gentlemanly type. He started at Dublin as a very clever amateur performer, and subsequently had the advantage of Mr. Boucicault's tutelage. Mr. W. Herbert, who accompanied Mr. Toole to this country, is also in the company. Mr. Harry Beckett's return will of course be welcomed. Of the ladies, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis has gone over to the Fifth Avenue Company, but Miss Ada Dyas will occupy a leading position, as during last season. We are also to have a *débutante* in Miss Geraldine Maye. The majority of the company will appear on the opening night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The probable permanence of "Our Boys" at Mr. Daly's theatre is in a small degree indicated by the announcement that seats may be secured ten days ahead to witness this charming play. The house continues to be crowded every evening, and Mr. Byron's piece is greeted with the generous applause which it so well deserves. That Mr. Daly should be tenacious in his purpose of securing it for his theatre is not to be wondered at, for it is decidedly one of the best from the pen of its versatile but sometimes overworked author. Mr. Byron in "Our Boys" does not aim at any special solidity of structure, but if the main fabric is light, the garniture is of the most delightful kind. The entire texture of the story is beautifully delicate, and the brisk humor of which Mr. Byron is admittedly a master flashes through the polished dialogue of the comedy. It could hardly be seen under more advantageous conditions than at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for the house is eminently fitted for a representation of the kind, and Mr. Daly gives it that elegant setting for which his theatre is noted. Then his company is exceptionally strong, and the parts are distributed with particular regard to the aptitude of the persons who fill them.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The very welcome delicacy of Mr. George Belmore's acting is a strong set-off to the general trashiness which belongs to Mr. Boucicault's drama, "The Flying Scud." His manifest feebleness does not affect him in the rôle of *Nat Gosling* as it would in a part demanding more vigor; indeed it is a question whether it does not operate to the advantage of the impersonation by rendering unnecessary a certain amount of simulation which would otherwise be requisite. He presents, at all events, an impersonation without vigorous traits, but of great precision, and with every line clear cut and well defined. "The Flying Scud" has still the favor of the visitors to Booth's, and will probably run until the commencement of the English opera season.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Led Astray," the memorable success of two seasons ago, will be revived at the Union Square Theatre on the occasion of the regular opening on the evening of Oct. 4. That it is merely intended to hold the stage pending the preparation of "Rose Michel," a drama which, like "Achilles' wrath to Greece," has been the cause of dire contention, seems probable. In this revival, there must needs be some slight departure from the original cast, as Mr McKee Rankin, who filled a prominent rôle, is not now a member of the company. His place will be taken by Mr. Edward Arnott, whose acting at Wallack's during last season will be favorably remembered. The company is as strong, if not stronger than usual, and outside the familiar names we find that so excellent an actor as Mr. Frederick Robinson has attached himself to the fortunes of the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Stoddart's cleverness in eccentric comedy will help to make things pleasant, and Mr. Stuart Robson also renews his engagement. Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Miss Kate Claxton, (one of the Two Orphans,) have been retained, but the other of the Two Orphans, Miss Kitty Blanchard, will of course follow the fortunes of her husband, Mr. McKee Rankin, who is at present playing a version of "The Two Orphans" through the States. Pending the production of "Led Astray," Mr. Raymond keeps up the success of the preliminary season with his famous impersonation of *Colonel Sellers*.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

A very artistic and amusing representation embracing French vaudeville and opera bouffe was given last evening at this house. It commenced with "Les Deux Aveugles," in which M. Duplan, an actor of great humor and experience, diffused much merriment; and it included further, "Mme. Bertrand and Mlle. Raton," and "La Rose de St. Flour." In the first-named piece, Mlle. Duparc, a *comédienne* whose delivery of clever text is so felicitous that it is to be regretted she should be doomed to appear forever in opera bouffe, and M. Schmitt, who, though stage manager of the theatre, is nevertheless a *comique* of exceptional briskness and skill, carried off the honors. M. Castel distinguished himself in "La Rose de St. Flour" by personating an auvergnat with wonderful fidelity and drollery. M. Darcy and Mlles. Faye and Hosdez filled the other rôles. To-morrow "La Fille de Madame Angot" is to be revived at the Lyceum.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At the Olympic there is as extensive a variety programme as usual, and it embraces the very opposite kinds of entertainment.

Terpsichore is cultivated a good deal at the Parisian Varieties, where a very brisk and comprehensive entertainment is supplied.

"The Mighty Dollar" is still being performed at the Park Theatre, and there is so far no announcement concerning its withdrawal.

The Theatre Comique has also an ample programme, and the San Francisco Minstrels furnish some lively sketches in which "The Rival Tragedians" still hold a prominent place.

The entertainment furnished at Darling's Opera-house is in high favor with the patrons of that pleasant place of amusement. The minstrel company of Messrs. Cotton & Reed change their programme frequently, and always supply very amusing sketches.

The spectacular entertainment at the Academy of Music has reached its fifth week, and now that it has been brought within compact limits, it is much more satisfactory than when first produced. The scenic effects are especially fine, and in all other respects it quite satisfies the conditions of spectacle.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ham King is Mayor of a Tennessee city, and the other day married a runaway couple.

Gen. John A. Logan has returned to Illinois, from Colorado, with health much improved.

Hon. George Bancroft will pass the Winter in Washington or Florida as the state of his health may demand.

A boy in Cleveland, Ohio, is under arrest for forgery, the charge being that he changed an order for 100 pigs' feet to 600.

Gen. Horace Binney Sargent will deliver the address at the dedication of the memorial to the late Gov. Andrew, in Hingham, Mass., Oct. 7.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says that Judge Neilson and Bessie Turner, in company with a party of her friends, visited Mt. Kineo week before last.

Massachusetts will pay its Centennial Commissioner, Col. Saltonstall, $5,000 and expenses for the term of service, and the assistant commissioners $10 a day each and expenses.

Col. William Randall Smith, of Norwalk, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Connecticut Guards, vice Gen. Crawford, resigned. He has been Gen. Crawford's Chief of Staff.

Portraits of Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, signers of the Declaration of Independence, have been placed in the National Portrait Gallery in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

A divorced couple remarried the other day in Maine. But meanwhile the wife had been married twice, and her second husband had died, and the third been divorced. Thus No. 1 becomes No. 4.

The Boston *Commonwealth* is moved to indignation that a person should be able to induce the Governor of the State to lay the corner-stone of a piggery, and commemorate his own marriage anniversary by a pork and beans reception.

Mrs. Fannie Oakes, of Georgia, has obtained a verdict for $7,700 against the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company in a suit to recover damages for the killing of her husband, an engineer in the employment of the road, several years ago.

The *Saratogian* contends that its statement that Tom Fields is in Montreal was authentic, and it asks: "Now, why don't somebody go over the border and fetch Mr. Fields home to his friends? All that is necessary is to go and get him."

A good housewife in Baltimore complains in the *Sun* that the school-children rub their slate-pencils on her door-steps, to her great annoyance. And the *Sun* consoles her by gravely admitting that this is a very reprehensible practice and gives much trouble unnecessarily.

There comes a vague story from New-Hampshire that one night last week a farmer in Piermont was awakened by a burglar, who presented a pistol and demanded his money. The farmer told him that there was over seven hundred dollars in the bureau drawer, and the tramp, laying down his pistol, went for the money, whereupon the farmer picked up the pistol and shot the burglar dead.

They tell a story in Ohio of a chicken-thief who left the heel of his boot in the coop, evidently having been frightened and gone off in a hurry. The chicken-owner straightway repaired, not to the Police station, but to a cobbler's, wisely inferring that the man who lost the heel was not going to wear that boot again until it was mended. Presently a man came in to have a little cobbling done, and, to his great surprise, found out that that shoe-maker kept ready-made heels that fitted exactly.

The Platte City (Mo.) *Landmark*, describing a wedding that recently occurred in Platte County, says: "After the solemnization of the ceremony the clergyman, in accordance with a time-honored custom, proceeded to impress upon the check of the blushing bride a chaste clerical salute, when the bridegroom thrust his newly-wedded wife aside and assumed a belligerent attitude toward the astonished gospel expounder. For a time confusion prevailed, but it was finally explained to the indignant groom that the kiss was a strictly orthodox salute, and he became pacified."

Oscar Nixdorf, a young man of an inquiring turn of mind, visited the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, Tuesday, and, in spite of renewed warnings, persisted in thrusting his arm into the animals' cages. When he came to the bears he tried it again. The male grizzly caught his hand and the female seized his wrist. He cried out with pain and terror, and thrust his other hand through the bars to release himself and that was also seized and badly lacerated at the wrist. The keeper came to his assistance and with much difficulty extricated him. His left arm was broken at the wrist and above and below the elbow, drawn from the socket at the shoulder, and pulled from the joint at the elbow.

THE MOHAWK AND THE DAUNTLESS.

MR. BENNETT REITERATES HIS ACCEPTANCE OF COMMODORE GARNER'S CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to Commodore Garner's letter published in your paper yesterday morning, in which he says, I am willing to sail the Dauntless any day "during the last week in October for a $1,000 cup" in accordance with the terms of my challenge of the 21st, viz., that I would during the next month, upon any day when an eight-knot breeze or upward is blowing, sail any yacht, keel or centre board, twenty miles to windward and back, outside of Sandy Hook light-ship, provided that notice shall be given to your newspaper before the 1st of October. I take this opportunity of reiterating my acceptance as published in your paper of Sept. 23, viz. "I am prepared to accept his challenge in accordance with his letter to sail the Dauntless against the Mohawk, twenty miles to windward off Sandy Hook light-ship and return on any day during the last week of October in accordance with the rules of the New-York Yacht Club for a $1,000 cup," and consequently take pleasure in naming Tuesday, the 26th day of October, as the day of the race according to his challenge and my acceptance.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875.

A CARD FROM MR. THOMAS EWING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just seen a communication from Cincinnati in your issue of the 8th inst. on "The Campaign in Ohio," in which it is alleged that I changed my "party politics and hard-money convictions," and urged the adoption of the Ohio Democratic platform, from merely personal and sordid motives. To substantiate this charge your correspondent makes a long statement, the substance of which is, that a few years ago I purchased 6,000 acres of coal lands in Perry County, Ohio, organized the Ohio Great Vein Mining Company to hold and speculate in them, and projected the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway to connect them with the markets; that some Rochester gentlemen were induced to invest in the company, and also to take a lease of part of the lands at a high price; that the speculation burst with the panic, and I am now seeking to revive it by securing the adoption of a money policy which I have heretofore regarded as against public interest.

Permit me the use of your columns to say that the Ohio Great Vein Mining Company was organized and its lands secured a year or two before I had any knowledge of the company or investment in it; that the Rochester gentlemen bargained for their interest before I purchased mine, and that I had nothing whatever to do with the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway Company, as stockholder or otherwise, during the first three and a half years of its existence.

Ever since the war I have advocated the policy enunciated in the Ohio Democratic platform. In the Greeley campaign I did not make a speech without expressing my dissent from the position taken by both parties for a prompt return to specie payments. As early as the 7th of August, 1870, I wrote a letter to the National Labor Convention, which was published somewhat extensively at that time, elaborately discussing and condemning the policy of resumption by contraction; and advocating the regulation of the volume of the currency by means of a bond bearing a low rate of interest, exchangeable for legal-tender currency, and convertible into it, at the pleasure of the holder. This was before I had committed the offense of buying coal lands, and when my means were chiefly in interest-bearing securities which would have been greatly enhanced in value by early resumption.

THOMAS EWING.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE JUDGE WOODRUFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Potter Davis, in his remarks on Judge Woodruff, in THE TIMES of Sept. 20, has made several mistakes. Allow me to correct one. Chief Justice Hornblower, of Newark, N. J., had many young men in his office, and among them may have been some young man named Woodruff, whom Mr. Davis and his friends used to call the "bull-headed country boy law student;" but that young man could not have been the late Judge Woodruff. Judge Woodruff never entered the law office of Chief Justice Hornblower. He was not known in Newark society till he was already the accepted suitor of the lady he married. He was then already a distinguished graduate of Yale College, and of the law-school then existing at Litchfield, Conn. Judge Woodruff was never a practitioner or a resident in New-Jersey. He began practice in New-York City, and his rise in his profession was rapid.

W. H. H.

FAILURE OF DRAKE & COLBY—CARD FROM MR. DRAKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a misstatement in the article headed "Failure of Drake & Colby," in your issue of yesterday. Up to the hour of writing, I have not been apprised of the suspension of Robert Craig & Co., of Liverpool, nor was their refusal to honor Drake & Colby's drafts the cause of our suspension. To remittances abroad, heavy losses on vessel charters, and the great shrinkage of values in all the articles in which we have dealt, may our difficulties be traced.

Although confined to my bed and under medical treatment for several days past, I am altogether unwilling, even for a day, to permit the name of Robert Craig & Co. to rest under the unjust imputation of having precipitated our failure. They have in all their dealings with us proved themselves faithful to every trust, and up to this hour, so far as I know, have not dishonored an obligation.

JAMES HAINES DRAKE.

STATEN ISLAND, Friday, Sept. 24, 1875.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. William R. Jacobs, of Clifton, Staten Island, accomplished a perilous and difficult feat on Thursday last, the 23d inst., never before accomplished even in an ordinary large working boat—that of rowing a shell boat twenty inches in width, weighing only forty-five pounds, from Stapleton, Staten Island, to and around the Sandy Hook light-ship (No. 16) and back, a distance of forty miles, unaccompanied by any boat of any kind whatever. He started at 7:30 A. M. and got back at 3:05 P. M. Time, 7 hours 35 minutes. The following is a copy of note from the Captain of the light-ship:

SANDY HOOK LIGHT, No. 16, Sept. 23, 1875.—This is to certify that Mr. William R. Jacobs passed around this ship in a shell-boat at 10:20 A. M. Wind north, light, and water smooth.—JAMES COSGROVE, Master.

Yours, respectfully, E. B. UNDERHILL.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875.

THE CANADIANS DEFEATED.

THE AMERICANS AGAIN THE VICTORS

THE VICTORY GAINED BY TWENTY-FIVE POINTS—A SURPRISE TO THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICANS—DETAILS OF THE MATCH—ADDRESSES BY CAPT. MURRAY AND COL. GILDERSLEEVE.

The second international rifle match has been lost and won, and victory again rests with the American Team. The success attending the efforts of the latter in this match was a matter of surprise to their friends, as it was of chagrin to the Canadian Team and its backers. When the challenge was first issued by the latter it was addressed to the team selected to shoot in the international match at Dollymount, and it was only after due deliberation that the officers of the Victoria Club reluctantly decided to shoot with a team representing the Amateur Rifle Club. The Canadian team, besides, had been practicing all Summer, while the little band representing the Amateur Club had never before shot together as a team, and was not definitely selected until Friday morning.

The two teams and the friends of the members proceeded to Creedmoor yesterday morning, by the 9:30 o'clock train. The number of spectators accompanying the party was not larger than is usually assembled on a pleasant Saturday afternoon, at the weekly competitions, but each succeeding train added to the number until the lookers-on numbered about 2,000. About half an hour was consumed in arranging for the match. As the Canadian team had not had an opportunity to shoot over the ranges and become accustomed to the light and atmosphere, owing to the presence of the troops at the butts on Friday, the American team magnanimously allowed their opponents the choice of the targets to be used. They chose Nos. 2 and 3, and the American team took Nos. 5 and 6, leaving the space usually occupied by target No. 4 vacant to prevent the possibility of shooting on the wrong target. Col. Gildersleeve, Captain of the late American team, was chosen by both teams to act as umpire. The Teams were next assigned as follows: Messrs. David Mitchell, William Mitchell, F. Schwarz, and George Disher, occupying No. 2; J. J. Mason, James Adam, George Murison and C. R. Murray, Captain of the team, at target No. 3. Of the American team, L. C. Bruce, H. S. Jewell, J. S. Conlin, and F. Hyde were stationed at No. 5, and L. L. Hepburn, L. Geiger, W. B. Farwell, and A. V. Canfield, Jr., occupied target No. 6, on the extreme right. Mr. A. J. Hennion, Jr., for the Americans, and Joseph Mason for the Canadians, superintended the marking of shots at the butts. Messrs. L. M. Ballard, George Crouch, E. H. Sanford, and Joseph Holland were chosen scorers, while W. Robertson and Major O'Reilly kept check-scores for the Canadians. The first shot was fired at 11:20 A. M. by D. Mitchell, of the Canadians, who scored a "bull's-eye." He was quickly followed by Capt. Murray, who made an "inner." Then came Mason with a miss, to the consternation of his associates, who nervously consulted as to the requisite number of points to be allowed for wind. L. L. Hepburn led the Americans with an inner, Conlin followed with a similar score. Bruce, Geiger, Farwell, and Canfield started with "bull's-eyes." The weather was of the most trying description. Although the sky was generally clear, a few flying clouds occasionally passed before the sun, making the reflection from the targets all the more glaring after their passage. The wind, too, was very changeable, both in force and direction, and veered from directly south to south-west and back to south-east during the day, making it necessary to allow from one to three points on the dial. The Canadians used Metford sporting rifles, which load at the muzzle and cannot always be relied upon. They shoot in a military position, face downward, with heads toward the targets, while the Americans all occupied the back position. Gen. Dakin, Captain of the American team, was ever busy giving each marksman advice and watching the fluctuations, and to his experience as much any other reason the Americans owe their success in the contest. The diagrams and methods of recording the changes of the wind, tables of elevations, &c., used by the American Team at Dollymount, were brought into requisition and proved to be of great value. At 12:15 o'clock the last man had fired his fifteenth shot at 800 yards distance, and a recess was taken for lunch, the Americans standing 475 to the Canadians' 472. The two teams dined together with a number of invited guests, among whom were Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, Gen. Jardine, Gen. Shaler, and several ladies. The recess was prolonged to some extent by the advice of the Captains of the teams, in the hope that the wind might change its direction or die away altogether. At 2 o'clock, however, it was decided to resume the contest, and five minutes later both teams got to work under no more favorable conditions than prevailed in the forenoon. During the progress of the sixth round George Disher, of the Canadian Team, fired on the wrong target and made a centre. As there was a white spot on the target at which he belonged, he claimed to have made a bull's-eye upon his own target, and in order to give satisfaction Col. Valentine was appointed a committee of one to go down to the target and ascertain the truth of the matter. It was ascertained that Disher had fired on the wrong target, and he was accordingly accredited with a "miss." The contest continued at this range without further interruption, and was completed at 4 P. M., the Americans standing 467 to the Canadians' 439; a gain of 28 points at the 900 yards, and 31 in the aggregate score at both ranges. The match at 1,000 yards passed without special incident. It was evident that the Americans were bound to win, and the Canadians gloomily fired, each in his turn, without remark. They gained 6 points over the Americans, however, and the contest closed, the latter standing 467 to their opponents' 473.

AFTER THE CONTEST.

The scene which followed has only been equaled at Creedmoor on the occasion of the International Match. The friends of the American Team, who had evidently been in doubt as to the probable termination of the match, crowded around them and tendered their congratulations, while the members of the old team endeavored to convince the Canadians that the defeat was not a bad one. After the excitement had subsided, Gen. Dakin called for three cheers for the Canadian Team, which were given with vigor by the American Team and the crowd. Gen. Dakin next introduced Mr. C. R. Murray, Captain of the Canadian Team. He said:

GEN. DAKIN, AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN TEAM: I had hoped that our team would stand in your places, but nevertheless I thank you for the kind reception you have accorded us. I have made up my mind that your club is armed with guns superior to ours, and I hope in our next contest that we shall be able to meet you on your own ground. We have labored in the face of unfavorable weather. A strong cross wind blew across the range and upset all of our calculations. However, the contest has been fairly conducted and has ended happily. We hope this will not be the last match between us. Again gentlemen, I thank you.

Gen. Dakin next introduced Col. Gildersleeve as the umpire of the day, who, he said, could ably represent the Amateur Club. Col. Gildersleeve spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very happy to be called upon to welcome you, but I find that Gen. Dakin, in introducing me, has really said all the pleasant things himself. It gives me great pleasure, and I may say the Amateur Rifle Club is proud of the victory it has achieved. They felt from the first that in meeting the gentlemen from Canada they had to contend with the best riflemen in the world. I do not mean the most skilled, but among the most skilled we have ever seen. We felt this morning that we had a difficult task to perform, and I may say the victory has not been entirely owing to superior skill. You did not have the opportunity for practice on our range that you should have had. It was an oversight on our part, and we are sorry for it, and we owe you many thanks for the courtesy you have shown us in overlooking our negligence. The weather to-day was the most puzzling in your experience; the wind changing from six to eight and then around to four, is something we never found either at Dollymount or Wimbledon. Our men having had experience in similar weather before, were able to compete against it with more success than you. It was a matter of surprise to many of you this morning that our team that shot at Dollymount would not compete to-day. Our reasons are, that since we returned from England we have necessarily been obliged to devote all of our time to business, and therefore have not had leisure to practice. I myself have not shot my gun since I left Wimbledon. Many of our number regret that they are obliged to be absent to-day. I thank you for calling me forward to-day.

The Canadians then gave three cheers for the American Team, after which both parties packed up and proceeded to the depot. Here the only discomfort of the day began. The railroad company had not provided any extra cars, and the train was packed; all the aisles being full of people standing, who obtained no relief until the branch road to Woodside was reached, where the greater part of them were seated, but many of them remained standing until Hunter's Point was reached. Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, who was a passenger, stated that he had been informed by H. C. Poppenhusen, the General Manager, that plenty of cars would be provided, not only yesterday, but the coming week, during the tournament of the National Rifle Association. The Canadian team was escorted to the New-York Hotel, and in the evening visited Gilmore's Garden with the members of the Amateur Club.

THE CANADIAN TEAM.

GEORGE MURISON.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
800	4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5	4—67	
900	5 4 5 4 2 2 5 5 3 3 3 5 4 5	3—58	
1,000	4 5 5 3 5 5 2 4 4 5 2 5 5 5	5—64	—189

J. J. MASON.

800	0 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4	5—63	
900	5 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 4 5 2 3 4	4—56	
1,000	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 3 2 5	4—61	—181

DAVID MITCHELL.

800	5 3 2 3 5 5 5 3 2 4 0 5 5 3	3—53	
900	2 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5	5—65	
1,000	4 4 0 3 5 5 5 5 5 0 5 5 5 5	3—59	—177

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

800	5 4 4 4 5 2 5 3 4 3 4 4 4 3	4—58	
900	5 5 2 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 2 3 5 3	3—57	
1,000	3 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 2 2 4 3 5	4—57	—172

F. SCHWARZ.

800	3 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 4 5 5 3 4	2—58	
900	4 4 4 4 5 0 0 3 3 4 5 3 5 5	3—52	
1,000	4 5 0 5 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 2 4	5—60	—170

C. R. MURRAY.

800	3 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 2 5 4 3 5 5	4—60	
900	3 4 4 5 0 3 2 5 4 3 2 4 3 5	4—51	
1,000	3 3 3 5 3 5 3 3 3 5 3 5 5 4	4—57	—168

GEORGE DISHER.

800	2 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 3	5—59	
900	2 2 3 3 3 0 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 2	5—50	
1,000	4 3 4 5 3 3 4 3 4 2 3 5 5 5	5—58	—167

JAMES ADAM.

800	4 4 5 4 4 3 3 5 3 5 0 2 3 4	5—54	
900	4 2 3 3 2 3 2 5 5 4 3 5 5 2	2—50	
1,000	5 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 2 4 4 3 3	4—56	—160
Total			1,384

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

W. B. FARWELL.

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
800	5 5 5 5 5 2 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5	5—69	
900	5 2 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 3 5	5—61	
1,000	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 3 3 5	5—63	—193

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800	5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 4 0	5—62	
900	5 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	5—68	
1,000	3 3 5 2 3 3 5 5 3 5 4 2 4 5	5—57	—187

L. L. HEPBURN.

800	3 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 2 4 5 0 5	5—60	
900	4 0 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4	3—62	
1,000	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 0 5	2—62	—184

L. C. BRUCE.

800	5 5 4 4 3 0 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5	2—59	
900	5 5 4 2 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 5	4—63	
1,000	3 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 4	4—61	—183

F. HYDE.

800	2 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 4	5—65	
900	0 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 5	5—60	
1,000	3 0 4 5 5 3 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 5	5—56	—181

H. S. JEWELL.

800	4 5 5 4 5 4 2 4 5 5 5 4 2 5	4—63	
900	5 5 5 0 0 3 3 5 3 5 5 4 2 3	3—51	
1,000	4 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 5	5—66	—180

J. S. CONLIN.

800	3 5 5 4 3 2 4 r 3 3 3 5 5 3	3—51	
900	5 3 5 5 0 4 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 4	4—55	
1000	4 3 5 5 4 0 4 3 5 3 3 4 0 4	5—52	—158

L. GEIGER.

800	5 5 5 0 0 3 2 0 5 5 3 4 4 3	2—46	
900	3 2 2 4 2 4 5 2 4 0 3 3 4 5	4—47	
1000	2 5 0 5 3 4 5 4 4 2 5 5 3 0	3—50	—143
Total			1,409

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held after the match. Major Fulton presided. On motion of Mr. George Crouch, the members of the Canadian team were elected honorary members of the club and invited to participate in the matches at Creedmoor this week.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

THE LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—The largest attendance and the best running of the week characterized to-day's racing at the course of the Louisville Jockey Club.

D. F. Jackson's Oxmore, Capt. Cottrill's Stampede, and Colonel Nelligan and A. B. Lewis' Vandalite, started in the first race, a dash of four miles, for the Merchants' Stake, the last entry being the favorite. The race was won by Stampede, the favorite falling behind in the last mile, Colonel Nelligan second, Vandalite third, and Oxmore fourth. Time—7:33.

The second race was a handicap, for all ages, mile and a half dash. The following were the entries, the pool-selling being according to the order named: William Jennings' Verdigris, D. McCarty's Voltigeur, McGibben's Nativity, G. S. Rice's Volcano, Keene Richards' Katie, James Davis' Pythias, and Atchison's Grenoble. To the surprise of everybody, Volcano won the dash. Time—2:41½.

The third race, for the Galt House Stake, for three year olds, proved the most exciting and interesting one of week, three two-mile heats having to be run to decide it. The six starters got off well, the favorite, King Alfonso, being about third at first, but coming up ahead finally, until down the homestretch, when George Graham hugged and finally came in the winner by half a head in 3:34, the fastest time ever made by a three year-old in a two-mile heat.

[George Graham is a chestnut colt, three years old, by Rogers, dam Sunshine, and belongs to William Linck, of Nashville, Tenn.]

The second heat was run during a shower of rain, King Alfonso leading from the start, and winning in 3:40¼, George Graham second, Emma C. third, the latter having also had the third place in the first heat.

The horses occupied the same positions at the finish of the last heat as in the previous one. The time was 3:49, the track being very heavy from rainfall, which commenced after the first heat. King Alfonso, the winner of the race, is owned by D. Swigert, of Spring Station, Ky., and is by Phaeton out of Capitola. The King has been very successful at the present meeting, having won every race in which he ran.

The last race, mile heats, Consolation Purse, for beaten horses, was won by Eleme in two straight heats, beating Sallie Gardner, Mainsail, and Redman.

The meeting was the most successful Fall one ever held in Louisville.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—1 A. M.—The cloudiness has increased, with local rains, southerly to westerly winds, and lower barometer in the districts on the Atlantic coast. Very heavy rains have prevailed in the Gulf States, and an area of low barometer is central in the Gulf near the mouth of the Mississippi River, having moved from the west Gulf during the day. Clear weather continues in the upper lake region and the North-west, with northerly to westerly winds and lower barometer, except in the Missouri Valley. The rivers have fallen twenty-two inches at Nashville, nine inches at Brownsville, and nine inches at Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, light local rains, followed by partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather, south-west to north-west winds, and slowly rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, with light south-west to north-west winds, rising temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

Heavy gales will prevail during Sunday in the Gulf and near the South Atlantic coast.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, and St. Mark's, and are ordered for Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington.

A PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Several citizens and tax-payers of this City and elsewhere, presented to the Governor to-day a petition asking for the removal of James W. Eaton, Superintendent of the new Capitol. The petition alleges the most comprehensive disregard of his duties, and many official improprieties. It states that he is too much occupied with other works and contracts; that by his neglect the new building is being improperly erected in sundry specified particulars, that unfit material was used, and that by his recklessness the expense of erecting the building has been greatly and unnecessarily increased. There are numerous minor charges also, in regard to his personal behavior. The Governor promised to give the matter his earliest attention.

A SUSPENSION IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Glass, Neely & Co., proprietors of the Keystone Iron Works, of this city, suspended payment to-day, and closed their works. Their liabilities are stated at about $310,000, with assets amounting to $350,000. The principal portion of the assets, consisting of mill property and real estate, is not available at present. They claim the cause of their failure to be a general stagnation of the iron business, and the difficulty of realizing an outstanding indebtedness. The firm has always borne a good reputation, and say they will pay up all claims upon them as rapidly as they can realize on their assets. The suspension throws about 300 hands out of employment.

A REPUBLICAN MAYOR FOR NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Hon. Thomas A. Kercheval, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day, by a majority of 162, over Spencer Eakin, the regular Democratic nominee.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

TROTTING.

THE TEN-MILE CONTEST AT POUGHKEEPSIE—MAGGIE MANEY THE WINNER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 25.—There was considerable interest felt among horsemen here and at Newburg over the ten-mile trotting match which had for some time been arranged to come off on the track of the Hudson River Driving Park Association this afternoon. The horses entered were James Tuggart's g. m. Maggie Maney, of Newburg, and John Mabry's b. m. Ulster Maid, of Plattekill, Ulster County. Maggie Maney was sired by Edward Everett, dam by Rose Fiddler. Ulster Maid was sired by Fillingham. The match grew out of an argument between the owners of the two mares as to their powers of endurance. Each man put up $400, and the race was trotted under the rules of the National Association. Previous to the start there was a report that officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would interfere, but they did not. The betting at the start was even, but, after the fourth heat, $100 to $50 was offered on Maggie Manley with no takers. The judges were Clarkson Underhill, Joseph G. Frost, and Mr. Wells.

The horses were brought on the track at 2:50 P. M., at which time about three hundred persons were present. They scored twice, and then got the word, with Ulster Maid to the pole, and she had the best of the send off, but lost it on the turn by breaking, Maggie Maney reaching the quarter post seven lengths ahead in fifty-six seconds. On the backstretch Ulster Maid again acted badly, Maney leading her twelve lengths at the half mile in 1:42. From there out Ulster Maid trotted better, and closed the gap somewhat, but Maggie Maney trotted into the second mile five lengths ahead. Again Ulster Maid increased her speed, and coming down the homestretch at the end of the third mile collared Maney, and they passed under the wire into the fourth mile neck and neck, the crowd cheering. This time Maggie Maney let out a little, and got a length away from her antagonist, but at the close of the fourth heat Ulster Maid footed it lively again, challenged Maggie for the lead, broke and fell back. At the end of the fifth heat Ulster Maid was again ahead, but only a half a length, and being on the outside lost her place while going around the turn, and from then out she never showed to the front again. She was covered with foam and lather, and at times seemed to labor hard. On the last mile, soon after leaving the line, Maggie Maney shot right away from the Ulster County mare, leading her fifteen lengths at the quarter. On the backstretch the Maid acted as though she was ready to break down, but suddenly she seemed to freshen somewhat, and trotted better. At the last half mile Maggie Maney was all of twenty lengths ahead of her, and increased the gap to twenty-five lengths, going under the wire a winner of the last heat in 2:57, and the race in 34:48.

The following is the summary:

HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK, Poughkeepsie, Sept. 25.—Ten-mile match race for purse of $800. Judges Clarkson, Underhill, Joseph G. Frost, and Mr. Wells.

James Taggart, Newburg, names g. m. Maggie Maney . . . 1 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1
John Nebry, Plattekill, names b. m. Ulster Maid . . . 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.56	1:42	3:34½
Second heat	.57	1:50	3:38
Third heat	.56	1:46	3:31
Fourth heat	.56	1:48	3:47
Fifth heat	.52	1:52	3:46
Sixth heat	.55	1:48	3:33
Seventh heat	.55	1:45	3:30
Eighth heat	.55	1:44	3:25
Ninth heat	.50	1:36	3:07
Tenth heat	.50	1:31	2:57

The majority of those present were the backers and friends of the horses in Orange and Ulster counties.

TROTTING AT THE SCHENECTADY COUNTY FAIR.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The County Fair just concluded here, has been a decided success, not less than 10,000 people having attended. King, the balloonist, made an ascension, coming down in safety at North Stephentown, Rensselaer County. Two colt races were trotted. The first for the year olds, was won by Charles Stanford's Irene in two straight heats; John C. Ellis' Friskeyana second. Time—3:10, 3:06¾. The four-year old race was won by Charles Stanford's Camille in two straight heats; John C. Ellis' Mignon second. Time—2:55, 2:47¾. Mohawk Chief, sired by Rysdick's Hambletonian, and the sire of Irene and Camille, was sold by Charles Stanford for $10,000.

BASE-BALL.

THE MUTUALS DEFEAT THE NEW ATLANTIC CLUB BY A SCORE OF TEN TO SEVEN—COMING GAMES.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, having disbanded last week, and several of the members going to other clubs, a new nine has been organized by the introduction of several amateur players—Smith, of the Nassaus; Rexter, of the Greenpoint Club, and Gilligan, of the Flyaways. A game was played between them and the Mutuals yesterday afternoon, on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn. The attendance was very small, only about 100 persons being present. The playing of the Atlantics was rather an improvement over that generally shown by the old nine, and they contested the game more closely than heretofore. The playing of the Mutuals, however, was loose, and not up to their usual standard. Some good batting was done, Holdsworth, Higham, and Nelson making each a two-base hit on the Mutual side, and Knowdell doing the same for the Atlantics. The game was won by the Mutuals by a score of 10 to 7, as follows:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Fleet, p.	3	2	1	Holdsworth, c. f.	1	3	1
Knowdell, s. s.	1	3	1	Start, 1st b.	1	0	7
Boyd, 3d b.	0	2	2	Hallinan, s. s.	1	1	2
Martin, c. f.	0	1	0	Higham, c.	0	1	8
Stoddard, l. f.	0	0	0	Hicks, r. f.	0	1	1
Smith, 2d b.	0	0	4	Gerhardt, 2d b.	2	2	1
Rexter, r. f.	0	0	1	Booth, l. f.	1	0	3
Gilligan, c.	1	0	2	Mathews, p.	1	3	0
Moore, l. f.	2	1	16	Nelson, 3d b.	3	2	4
Total	7	9	27	Total	10	13	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	—7
Mutual	1	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	—10

Umpire—Mr. Geer, formerly of the New-Haven Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First base by errors—Atlantic, 7 times; Mutual, 6 times.
Runs earned—Atlantic, 3; Mutual, 4.

Next Wednesday, Sept. 29, the great match—New-York against Brooklyn—will take place on the Union Grounds. There will be ten players on each side, selected from the best to be found in the leading amateur clubs in both cities. Mr. Cammeyer, the manager of the Union grounds, has offered two prizes on both sides for the best batting and fielding shown by the players. No one player is eligible for more than one prize. A committee of three has been appointed to decide upon the winners of these prizes. Following are the names of the players who will participate in the game on both sides:

New-York Side.—Fallon, p.; Loughlin, 2d b.; Shanley, c. f., of the Flyaway Club; Powers, c; Tracey, s. s., of the Olympic Club, of Manhattanville; Hankinson, r. s. s. and change p.; Sullivan, r. f., of the Alaska Club; Hayes, l. f., of the Keystone Club; Pursell, 3d b., of the Staten Island Club; Isherwood, 1st b., of the Arlington Club.

Brooklyn Side.—Malone, p.; Crosby, c.; Grierson, 1 b.; Smith, 2d b.; Kennedy, 3d b.; Redmayne, s. s.; Brasher, r. s. s.; Rowe, l. f.; Valentine, c. f.; Woods, r. f.; of the Nameless, Concord, Reliance, Comity, and Olympic Clubs.

The Equitable Club, of this City, and the Winonas, of Flatbush, Long Island, played their first game yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Grounds. It was won by the Equitable Club by a score of 10 to 8.

On the Union Grounds, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 27 and 28, there will be a game between the New-Haven Club and the Mutuals of this city. The following games will be played on the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn during this week:

Tuesday, Sept. 28, Flyaways, of this City, vs. Sunnyside, of Sing Sing, N. Y.; Alaska vs. Keystone, both of this City. Wednesday, Sept. 29, Concord, of Brooklyn, vs. Sunnyside, of Sing Sing, N. Y. Thursday, Sept. 30, Flyaways, of this City, vs. Olympic, of Manhattanville. Saturday, Oct. 2, Concord vs. Chelsea, both of Brooklyn.

To-morrow afternoon the Flyaways, of this City, and the Olympics, of Paterson, will play in Paterson, N. J. On Saturday, Oct. 2, the Flyaways will play with the Staten Island Club at Staten Island.

The Chelseas, of Brooklyn, will play with the Star Club, of Newark, in Newark, N. J., to-morrow afternoon.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the active membership of Mr. James Whyte Davis, a veteran base-ball player, in the old Knickerbocker Club, of this City, will be celebrated on the grounds at Hoboken to-morrow at 5:30 P. M. Honorary members who have not played ball in fifteen years will engage in a game.

The Philadelphias defeated the Chicagos at Chicago yesterday, by a score of 19 to 6.

The Bostons scored 6 and the Hartfords nothing in a game at Hartford yesterday.

THE PIGEON MATCH AT IRA PAINE'S.

A handicap pigeon match, at Mr. Ira Paine's grounds, at Babylon, Long Island, yesterday, attracted there a large attendance. Twenty-one contestants were handicapped by Mr. Paine and Mr. G. L. Lorillard. Mr. Parks officiated as referee. Mr. Lampson opened the match by bringing down his first bird in good style, after which several others followed without exhibiting any remarkable skill. Mr. Stevenson missed an easy bird, while Mr. Carrol Livingston brought down his first dead. A bird shot by Mr. Perry Belmont fell dead about two feet beyond the limits. All the others missed their first birds, except Messrs. Snyder and Banks, Livingston, Snyder, and Robins being the only ones to miss the second, and Messrs. Talbot and Banks were the only unsuccessful marksmen in the shooting of the third pigeon. The match was postponed, after the shooting of seventeen birds, until to-morrow, when it will be resumed at noon. Subjoined is a summary of the best scores:

	Yards.	Killed.	Missed.
H. Draper, per J. G. Heckseher	26	16	1
John Snedicor	24	16	1
N. Earle	27	16	1
J. DeForrest	28	15	2
G. F. Jones	25	15	2
E. L. DeForest	28	14	3
J. G. Heckseher	26	14	3
L. Snyder	29	14	3
C. Banks	27	14	3

THE TEXAS INUNDATIONS.

THE MAYOR OF GALVESTON THANKS THE MAYOR OF BOSTON FOR THAT CITY'S CONTRIBUTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—The following was received to-day:

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 24.

Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Mayor of Boston: When I returned to Galveston from Boston I proclaimed not only to Galveston, but to Texas, that no city in the Union could equal the one over which you preside in generous hospitality, unbounded charity, and official integrity. Since your munificent charity to the sufferers of the Gulf coast of Texas, the universal prayer of the sufferers and sympathizers throughout the State is, "God bless Boston."

(Signed,) R. L. FULTON, Mayor.

A BENEFIT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS TO BE GIVEN AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE OCT. 6.

The following correspondence needs no explanation:

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1875.

DEAR COL. OCHILTREE: Mr. Daly has just returned from Cos Cob, and authorizes me to say that he will be happy to place his theatre at the disposal of your committee any Wednesday afternoon for a benefit in aid of the sufferers from the inundations in Texas. The programme will probably consist of the current great success, "Our Boys," with such other attractions as may be deemed expedient, and he trusts the public will respond liberally to your appeal. Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN FISKE.

THE TRAVELERS' CLUB, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. FISKE: In the name of the people of Texas I sincerely thank you, and through you, Mr. Daly and his most excellent company, for their kind tender of their services in behalf of my afflicted fellow-citizens in their hour of deep adversity. If agreeable I will suggest Wednesday, Oct. 6, as a suitable time for the matinée. Until the proper committee is designated it is better that the management should care for all details.

Very truly, WILLIAM P. OCHILTREE.

STEPHEN FISKE, Esq., Fifth Avenue Theatre.

AID FOR THE SUFFERING TEXANS.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the purpose of forming committees to act with the theatrical managers who will give performances in aid of the suffering Texans. The following committees were appointed:

Committee of Arrangements.—Gov. Warmoth, Hon. T. J. Creamer, John Cecil, George H. Butler, E. L. D. Wicks, Tom Ochiltree.

Committee on Correspondence and Printing.—A.W. Orr, Samuel Glenn, George Alfred Townsend.

Finance Committee—L. P. Morton, W. T. Gunner, S. B. French, S. L. M. Barlow, Fernando Wood, A. Oakey Hall, James Gordon Bennett, S. M. Swenson, J. W. House, P. N. Spofford, J. H. Brower.

The first entertainment will be given at the Park Theatre on Monday afternoon, the 4th of October. Manager Stuart having suggested the performance and proffered his theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Florence and the company having volunteered, of course the "Mighty Dollar" will be given on the occasion.

RELIEF FOR THE INDIANOLA SUFFERERS.

The following additional contributions have been received by Mr. J. H. Brower, of No. 45 South street, for the relief of the Indianola sufferers, and were duly forwarded by telegram yesterday:

Rev. Dr. Croes, Yonkers, $3; F., $10; Cash, J., $5; Lex, $5; H., $5; Brown Brothers & Co., $100; A. S. Barnes & Co., $100; James Buchan & Co., $25; Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., $50; W. R., $20; Hale & Co., $10; P. W. Engs & Sons, $25; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, $25; Cash, W. & Co., $25; B. H. Howell, Son & Co., $100; Robinson, Lord & Co., $25; Early & Lane, $20; Kemp, Day & Co., $25; John & Hugh Auchincloss, $50; E. Hyllested & Co., $50; previously acknowledged, and remitted, $1,640. Total, $2,318.

A FEW INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT CALAMITY—PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND LOSSES.

We received yesterday Galveston papers of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. They are filled with details of the ravages done by the winds and the waves during the great storm, but do not add anything of importance to the very full accounts our readers have had in our special and general telegrams. The following incidents may, however, prove interesting:

Dr. Peete and family were at the quarantine station-house on the breakwater Wednesday noon. Desiring to send his family to the house on Fort Point, occupied by Mr. Childs and family, one of the workmen on the harbor works, Mr. Pease, sent a boat which took them over safely. Dr. Peete would not go, thinking the boat weighted enough, and kept with him his little grandson, Willie Blount. He signaled the boat, after it had arrived safe at the Fort Knoll, to come back for him, but, after vain attempts, it could not make the trip. Mr. Pease states that he does not know what happened to the family at the Knoll, but as they are safe here in town, supposes they made the trip in the boat in which they were moved from the quarantine station to the Knoll. At 12 o'clock Wednesday night the light shining from Dr. Peete's house showed that it had not yet succumbed to the waves, but a few hours after it had gone over, and nothing remains to mark the spot where it stood save the piles of the foundation.

Mr. Pease gives this account of the scenes at Fort Point: He, with thirty odd laborers, was in the two-story house during the storm. Mrs. Childs, who does washing for the men, was among them. Near midnight the house went to pieces, and the men clung to parts of the roof and drifted helplessly about, some going seaward. Mrs. Childs was rescued by Mr. Pease on the raft to which he held, and which he made of scraps of timber. He, with the woman and two men, drifted out toward Bolivar. In the meantime one of the Government yawls, manned by some of the laborers, put out to rescue whom they could find floating about. A party were picked up by them and carried out to one of two schooners lying half a mile from the Point. While here they heard the cries of Pease and his party. Mrs. Childs in the meantime had been lashed to the rickety raft. The boat came up and took them on and then put into the city. They arrived at one of the wharves at 2 A. M. Their names are R. M. Pease, Mitchell, Mrs. Childs, and P. H. Ryan. At daylight Pease, with several men, put off in the tug Van Vliet to the point to rescue whom they could. They picked up thirty odd men, some in the last stages of despair, with just enough life left to hold on to the temporary rafts which they had among them put together. Seven were taken from the framing of the boat-house. They came back and landed the rescued safely at a wharf.

From the East End the most sensational reports were received, and quite a number of the Police force had tales of human lives being saved, and property secured, which, but for them, must have been lost in the storm. One officer related that, having to swim a long distance in order to save a fellow human from a watery grave, he became exhausted, and would have met with the same sad fate himself had not his brave Newfound and dog swam out to him and aided both him and his human freight to the shore.

Messrs. A. C. Hill and J. C. League set out early in the day to view the city on horseback. They proceeded along Bath avenue until near Avenue Q, when Mr. League, who was in advance, went down in the water and out of sight for a moment. Mr. Hill was about to plunge after him when the former came up, horse and all. The animal made for terra firma, which he gained, bearing his rider in safety.

About 2 o'clock Wednesday night the family occupying the upper part of the building known as the Old Red Mill, which has been leased by C. P. Howe, and stands at Broadway and Twenty-first street, did a charitable act, as follows: While two gentlemen, Messrs. Howe and Lowinston, were fishing some of their heavy lumber from the rushing current, they were accosted by a woman with a huge carpet-sack, containing all her possessions. She bore it upon her head, the weight of it being considerable, and increasing at every step from the time she started until she reached the corner of Centre street and Broadway, the "Old Mill." The ladies comprising the family were watching the gentlemen from the windows when this almost-drowned and nearly-exhausted woman came under their window. It took but a moments for two of them to descend, and in a few minutes the gentlemen had her saturated baggage conveyed to the kitchen, where a fire and warmth soon restored the poor night wanderer. She proved to be a respectable white working woman who has been long in the city. She was suddenly awakened out of a sound sleep by the screams of those in the house of her landlady, when she waded off with the heavy burden on her head and in her arms. That she was able to bear up under it all the distance is a miracle. From the same window, during the small hours of the night, fathers and mothers were seen wading through the water with children, hurrying to a place of safety.

CHICAGO'S CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THEY RECOMMEND THE STRENGTHENING OF ITS FOUNDATIONS—THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TO MAKE SEVERAL CHANGES IN THE PLANS—A GENERAL REFORM IN ITS CONSTRUCTION ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following is the report of the board appointed to investigate the Chicago Custom-house:

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 23, 1875.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The undersigned, a board appointed by you on the 23d ult. to investigate the Chicago Custom-house, make the following report:

They went to Chicago on the 3d inst. and immediately commenced the investigation. This consisted in a daily critical examination of the building and its foundations, as to their permanence and stability, the stone of which it has so far been constructed, as to its qualities, appearance, workmanship, apparent durability, &c., in interviews with the members of the two commissions which had previously reported upon the building, and with persons who are and have been employes on the work, and citizens of the place, architects, surveyors, and builders, who by long residence and experience were considered by the Commissioners to have such knowledge as would guide them in forming correct conclusions.

A journal of the proceedings of the board, and a record of the testimony taken by it and of its doings, have been made by the Secretary and accompany this report. You are respectfully referred to them for detailed information.

With regard to the four points to which you direct their attention in the letter of appointment and instructions, the commission have arrived at the following conclusions: The ground upon which the foundation of the building rests was by our direction thoroughly tested by digging, boring, and applying known weights upon known areas, thus giving us, we believe, a thorough knowledge of its nature, &c. Your commission finds that the building is underlaid throughout its whole extent with a compressible stratum composed of a mixture of clay, sand, and water, varying in thickness from twenty to twenty-five feet, below which is a hard blue clay.

They are of the opinion, after much careful deliberation, that the foundation of the building should, in the first instance, have been carried to this hard blue clay, either by piling or by masonry, and that had this course been adopted there would never have been any question concerning the safety of the building. As it is, the building rests on a continuous mass of concrete, varying in thickness from three and a half to four feet, covering the whole area of the building except the central and corner spaces and some of the areas. The concrete is excellent, and distributes the pressure over an area materially greater than that of the footing stones of the piers, so that the pressure per square foot, on the ground below, will probably not be greater than 2,000 pounds. The result of the tests applied by the board show that this ground will bear a pressure of 4,000 pounds per square foot without material disturbance. Your commission is of the opinion, too, that the weight of the building can be much reduced, and recommend that such reduction be insisted upon most strenuously.

The Commissioners, therefore, report that, in their opinion, the foundation of the building is not on firm ground, but that with the modifications already proposed, and the alterations of the foundations hereinafter mentioned, the defects in the foundation may be remedied. The absence of reliable bench marks, and the consequent confusions in the levels, prevented the board from determining whether the foundations vary from the original level; but a comparison of all the levels taken by the three boards convinced them that the building may be said to be really level in itself; the extreme difference of level in the four corners, being less than one-half inch, while at three corners the levels only differ by five hundredths of an inch. The greater height of the west side, as compared with that of the other three sides, is due to an upheaval by frost; but on account of the absence of bench marks, already mentioned, the board is unable to state positively, whether there has been settlement or not. They are, however, of the opinion, from the general appearance of the building, as well as from the general uniformity of level, that there has been so far, no material settlement, although some settlement may be apprehended in the future progress of the building. If, however, the precautions suggested by the board be adopted, they are of the opinion that such settlement will be nearly uniform, and will not materially interfere with the stability. We therefore recommend that, whenever there are voids in the concrete foundation inside the area walls, they be filled in with a uniform depth of four feet of concrete; that the concrete under the building be left undisturbed; that the entire surface be covered with sufficient concrete to bring it to the level necessary to receive the flooring, and that all the necessary drainage and sewerage of the building be completed as the additional concrete is laid.

Second—The nature and qualities of the stone of which the edifice is constructed, whether it has the durability, strength, and other qualities desirable, the board are of opinion, after a careful examination, that the stone is not that which they would have selected for such a building had they been designated to make a selection, for cheaper and better stone could have been obtained, but on account of the fact that a large amount of money has already been expended in the purchase, cutting, and setting of the stone three-fourths of the whole quantity necessary having been delivered and wrought. That it has in this building, and in such structures as the board have seen, the apparent durability of ordinary sandstone, and that its strength is sufficient for the purposes of the building. They do not think that any change should be made in the stone.

Third—The indications shown of the sufficiency or otherwise of the stone and other materials so far. The opinion of the board as to the sufficiency of the stone has been given in what has been said in their answer to the second point. As to the other materials—the brick is good and well laid; the concrete is well made and faithfully placed, and the iron work is good and well fitted, though excessive in quantity.

Fourth—Whether any changes in the plans or the material to be used should be made, and, if so, what, and an estimate of the probable cost of such changes. The board are of the opinion that the pier on the corner of Clark and Adams streets, and the two adjoining piers on Clark street, should be taken down to the sill course of the first story, their sides being out of plumb. That the stone coverings or roofs of the porticoes should be removed and iron beams and brick arches substituted, and the ceilings finished on the under side with iron; that the stone work on Clark street should be carried up to the level of the other work as soon as possible, and in the further progress of the work the walls should be kept as nearly level as practicable; that the dressing of the stone above the second floor, and wherever it may be practicable, be materially cheapened; that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury be requested to reduce the weight of the building above the second story and to omit all stone work above the line of the horizontal cornices, which they believe can be made without injury to the architectural appearance of the building or its usefulness for the purposes of its erection. In reducing weights the principle of equalizing the pressure per square foot on the footing stones should be adopted. The board lay great stress upon this recommendation, and believe that the money saved by the proposed reduction of weight and cost of finish will much more than compensate for the expense which could be incurred by the additions recommended to be made to the foundations. In answer to the direction to make such suggestions as will give practical effect to the conclusions at which they may arrive, they add to the recommendations made under the first head as follows: That all stone now upon the ground or yet to be delivered by the contractors shall be rigidly inspected, and none placed in the building which do not come up to the requirements of the contract; and that such stone now in place as have been patched in an unsightly or insecure manner, or which may have seriously disintegrated or broken, shall be replaced by stone which conforms to the requirements of the contract, and that the discolored stone now in the walls shall remain in the building until its completion, when such as have not bleached sufficiently shall be replaced or refaced by recutting or substitution; that the concrete foundation shall be thoroughly secured against frost; that no masonry work be done after frost sets in or while it remains in the soil; that permanent bench-marks be immediately made by driving one or more piles firmly to the blue clay in proper places; that the Superintendent be required to refer the levels of the building to these bench-marks at regular intervals of time, and keep a record of the results, and that the wash of the main cornice of the first story be protected by a covering of sheet copper or some other suitable appliance. The board are also of the opinion that the enormous cost of the stone cutting is due in a great degree to the mistaken principle on which this contract was made—the larger the outlay for labor, the greater the profit to the contractor. Finally, our board are of the opinion that the suspension of the work on account of the apparently dangerous crack in the wall, and the general appearance of the building after its Winter exposure without due protection and care, was a necessary precaution for the protection of the interests of the Government; but we see no reason against the immediate resumption of the work, in accordance with the suggestions herein made.

(Signed,) W. B. Franklin, Chairman; James H. Wilson, John McArthur, Jr., Henry Whitestone, Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Henry Kennedy, R. J. Dobbins.

The following are the instructions of the Secretary to the Supervising Architect:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 25.

Respectfully referred to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to take measures for strengthening and completing the concrete foundation in accordance with the recommendation of this report. He is also directed to take down the part of the building herein recommended and proceed with the reconstruction at once. He will bring the building, as near as may be, to a uniform level before hard freezing weather, when he will suspend building work and adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect the building thoroughly from exposure to the weather during the coming Winter. Before resumption of work in the Spring the Supervising Architect will carefully revise the plans of the building, redistributing the weights and lightening the structure as much as practicable in accordance with the suggestions and recommendations contained in the report, and also reduce and cheapen the character of the stone cutting on the superstructure. He will select for the superintendent of this building the most competent and trustworthy man he can obtain, and will charge him specially with seeing that all the contracts with reference to material are rigidly enforced, and that all materials furnished are carefully inspected. The Supervising Architect will also cause to be set a permanent bench-mark, from which levels shall be taken from time to time, as recommended in this report, and take whatever steps he may find necessary to carry out the recommendations of the report.

[Signed,] B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A CONVICT STABBED BY AN ITALIAN PRISONER—ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT OF THE INJURED MAN.

Late last night Coroner Croker proceeded to the Work-house, on Blackwell's Island, for the purpose of taking the ante-mortem statement of a convict named Patrick Baird, who was fatally stabbed by another convict named Joseph Salterello. On arriving at the Island and communicating with Warden Joseph Kean, the Coroner found that the case presented the following features: Baird, who is forty-seven years old, and a stone-mason by trade, formerly resided at Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue. On the 14th of last July he was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct for being drunk and disorderly, and committed to the island by Justice Kasmire. He was placed in cell No. 52, which was also occupied by two Italians—Joseph Salterello, alias Macaroni, and Antonio Bagioli. Yesterday morning a quarrel sprang up between Baird and Salterello in the cell, when Salterello drew a large spring-clasp knife which he had concealed about his person, and stabbed Baird twice, once in the right axilla, under the arm, and again in the right hip. The alarm was at once given, and Dr. Kitchen, with the Assistant Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, gave Baird every possible attention. The wound in the arm-pit was at once pronounced very dangerous and probably fatal, the knife having entered the lung. The wound in the hip is of slight character. In the hip stab, the point of the knife struck Baird's hip bone, and was bent. The ante-mortem statement of Baird, as taken by Deputy Coroner Macwhinnie, read as follows:

"I was committed to the Work-house on the 15th of July last for three months for being drunk and disorderly. Am a mason by trade. Last night I was in my cell and there were two Italians also in my cell. They kept up a great deal of talking, which often annoyed me, but I said nothing last night. This morning the Italian named Macaroni was talking loudly, and was singing, and I not feeling very well, told him to stop it or I would hit him. The other Italian said, 'No he won't,' and I replied, 'Yes I will.' He did not stop, and I got angry and caught Macaroni by the face, when he took a knife out and stabbed me twice, once in the hip, and then upon my chest; I then ran out of the cell. We never had any quarrel before, but at times, when the two Italians would be talking at night, I would call to them to keep still; I recognize the man here present, Michael Macaroni, as the man who stabbed me. The man now gives his name as Joseph Salterello. I am forty-two years of age, and was born in New-York. I recognize the knife here presented as the knife he stabbed me with. I have seen the same knife in the possession of Macaroni before, but thought he used it to cut his meat with."

A verdict having been rendered against Salterello by the jury, the accused and Bagioli were locked up under a warrant issued by Coroner Croker, to await the result of Baird's injuries.

The Warwick and Elmwood Collars so closely resemble linen that the only difference you can detect is that they look and fit better.—*Exchange.*

WHEN THE LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER use Dr. Jayne's SANATIVE PILLS, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition and get rid of many distressing symptoms. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

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Brain workers! Keep your brain supplied with PHOSPHORUS by using this famous preparation of WINCHESTER'S. It will sustain your vital forces and powers. It will invigorate the brain, endow you with mental strength, brain power, and nervous force and energy, and make you strong and vigorous, and keep you so. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Dyeing and cleaning. Fall season, 1875. "Paris black," "Seal brown," and other fashionable colors. Examine cleaning and dyeing done at LORD'S. Elegant pressing and finishing. Principal office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.; branch, No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

A SENSIBLE IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING RUPTURE.—The ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, retains Hernia; always in perfect comfort till permanently cured; worn without inconvenience; patronized by Government for ruptured pensioners, soldiers and sailors.—*Advertisement.*

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To hear Dr. Colton, at the Cooper Institute, say "All right," when you are waking from a laughing-gas sleep, to find you have lost twenty teeth, or stumps, without knowing it.—*Advertisement.*

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The teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable SOZODONT, and when they are veterans in the service they will still be as "good as new."

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Children are delighted with them.

MARRIED.

CARTER—WOOLMAN.—In St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., on the 23d inst., by Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, assisted by Rev. Dr. G. M. Hills, FRANKLIN S. CARTER to ELLEN H., second daughter of Franklin Woolman, Esq.

DOWE—BEER.—On Sept. 22, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, WILLIAM H. DOWE to HARRIET M. BEER, both of this City.

DIED.

BOGERT.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, 24th inst., CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, youngest child of Peter and Hattie A. Bogert, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, N. E. Smith, D. D., 2d st., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Liberty st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 10:30 A. M.

COLES.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, Sept. 24, 1875, GRACE DE NAVARRE COLES, daughter of Francis W. and Grace Weldon Coles, aged 16 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Edward Coles, on Sunday morning, Sept. 26, at 9:30 o'clock.

CHARLES.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 24, at the residence of her son, George E., No. 400 4th av., MARY BELL CHARLES, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 3:30 P. M. The remains will be taken on Monday morning at 9 o'clock to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

GOODRIDGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, ELIZA MADELINE, daughter of Hugh W. and Adelaide Goodridge, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., at the house of her parents, 220 9th st., South Brooklyn.

MERRILL.—On Saturday, the 25th inst., BESSIE, infant daughter of Charles E. and Lydia W. B. Merrill.

PROUDFIT.—Suddenly, 24th inst., from a fall from his carriage, at Troy, N. Y., WILLIAMS, only son of Ebenezer and Margaret E. Burden Proudfit, in the 19th year of his age.

SHIRLEY.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, HENRY SHIRLEY, son of the late William Shirley, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERHILL.—At Croton Valley, on Seventh day morning, 25th inst., SARAH S., widow of the late Joshua L. Underhill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, from her late residence, on Second day, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be at Mount Kisco to meet the train which leaves at 10:30 A. M. the Grand Central Depot.

WELLS.—At Petersburg, N. Y., on the 18th inst., MARIE B., wife of David A. Wells.

WINSOR.—On Saturday, Sept 25, of inflammation of the brain, RIO, daughter of Capt. Henry Otis and Louisa Winsor, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Gilbert F. Hays, No. 136 West 45th st., on Monday afternoon at 3 P. M.

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures WIND COLIC, and carries the infant safely through the TEETHING PERIOD. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists.

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A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN DRAWS A MAN to her side as a loadstone draws iron to it. The use of GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER, creates such unsurpassed beauty to the woman using it that men are drawn irresistibly to her side. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S only depot, No. 48 Bond st., and of druggists.

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The great frequency of such troubles fully justifies the physicians in making them a special study. Dr. Spreng has done so, and with marked success.—*Medical Gazette.*

Dr. SPRENG may be consulted daily at his residence, No. 201 West 22d st.

An interesting pamphlet on Digestive Derangements will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

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PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms—Sale of the library of the late Rev. T. N. McJilton, comprising a large assortment of theological and miscellaneous books, works on Freemasonry, &c., &c.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of the sermon in the morning: "Revivals of Religion." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT THE HARVARD ROOMS, RESERVOIR square, a Spiritual Conference is held every Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Ten minute speeches are made by ladies and gentlemen of ability and experience. All invited.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, Sept. 26, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. In the evening all seats free.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, FURnished, a beautiful hall, No. 1,266 Broadway and 6th av. Also, Lyric Hall, 723 6th av. Apply as above.

A. D. VAIL, PASTOR OF METHODIST Episcopal Church, Yorkville, will preach Sunday evening, 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in Association Hall.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE
will preach on Sunday morning
"ON WAITING FOR MOODY AND SANKEY."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11. Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. MORRIS A. TYNG will preach.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.,
in the Chapel.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

COL. O. S. OLCOTT DELIVERS A LECTURE on Spirit Materialization, Sunday at 7:30 P. M., before Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Mrs. F. O. Hyser lectures at 10:30 A. M., and assists instruction.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AV., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning—"Have we a Revelation from God?" Evening—"Who are invited to the feast?" Sunday-school at 3; Bible class at 4; general prayer service Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Morning sermon by the Rector; afternoon by Rev. Dr. Weston.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays, 10, morning prayer; 10:45, litany and high celebration; 4, vespers. Daily, 7 A. M., holy communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer, 10:30; Evening prayer, 7:30. Dr. Thompson officiates. Strangers cordially welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway,
Preaching morning and evening
by the Pastor, Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK.
Morning subject (per request)—"The Christhood of Jesus, the foundation of the Church and the creed of our religion."—Matthew xvi., 16–18.
Baptism at the close of evening service.
Prayer-meetings every evening except Saturday, to which you are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.; children's service, 3:30 P. M.; divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach in the morning, the Rector will preach in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and Bible reading at 3:30 P. M. by Rev. T. D. Anderson D. D. Prayer and Conference at 7:45 evening. Cordial invitation to all the services.

IS THERE ANY HOPE?—S. S. SNOW, MESsenger of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject: "The Valley of Achor the Door of Hope for Zion."—Hosea, ii., 14 15. All Christians made welcome.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Liberal's Allegiance to Faith."

NEW CHURCH SERVICES.—SERVICES ON Sundays at 11 A. M. have been resumed in the schoolroom of the Church of the New-Jerusalem, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

REV. C. P. McCARTHY, OF ALBANY, WILL preach in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, corner Downing st., this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Where Art Thou?" evening subject, "The Head of a Ministry of Repentance." The public is cordially invited to attend.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 A. M. Rev. Father N. Bjerring will preach in the English language. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. A cordial invitation extended to all.

REV. A. S. PATTON, D. D., WILL PREACH IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., between 9th and 10th avs., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday School, 9 A. M.; children's singing school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, the Rector, officiating. Services, 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. Walker Jackson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; strangers are invited to attend and will be furnished with seats.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION of Roma Capitale to Italy will be celebrated with a solemn Te Deum, at the Protestant Episcopal Italian Church, corner Thompson and Prince sts., on Sunday next, at 4:30 P. M.

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The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board,
WM. DORSHEIMER, Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.
FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. tax certificates:

$100,000, payable in one year.
$100,000, payable in two years.
$100,000, payable in three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Certificates."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may not be considered for the interest of the city.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS. ALSO OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT., AT VERY LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment securities our specialty 23 years.

SENT FREE — EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. $10 TO $500.

Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will be held at the offices of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d inst. and will be opened on the 29th.

HENRY H. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SILK DEPARTMENT

HAVING RECENTLY EXTENDED OUR SILK DEPARTMENT, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK IN NOVELTIES AND STAPLE SILKS AND VELVETS, BLACK AND COLORED STRIPED AND PLAID VELVETS.

FACONNE VELVETS.

COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS.
BLACK VELVETS IN ALL QUALITIES.
SUPERB 28-INCH LYONS ALL SILK VELVET.
SILK MATELASSE IN NEWEST DESIGNS.
FANCY SILKS IN FALL COLORS. PLAIN COLORED SILKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHADES.
TRIMMING SILKS, $1 25 AND UPWARD.
EVENING SILKS IN THE FINEST GRADES. BLACK GROS GRAIN, TAFFETAS, and CACHEMIRE SILKS, BONNET, TAPISSIER, and BEST LYONS MAKES. Also, our CELEBRATED "CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI"

BLACK SILK.

"SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES" FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES."

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., Will exhibit ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING THE CHOICEST STYLES AND COLORINGS, (ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.)

NEIGE DU SPITZBERG, KNICKERBOCKER, BEIGE, CAMEL'S HAIR, FUR, AND CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, MATELASSE, JACQUARDS, CASHMERES, DRAP D'ETE, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND POPLINS, AND WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS:

VIGOGNE SUITINGS, PLAIN AND MIXED, 20 AND 25 CENTS.
FRENCH SERGE, BROWN AND GRAYS, 30 AND 37 CENTS.
PARIS DIAGONALS, BEAVER and GRAYS, 40 AND 45 CENTS.
CAMEL'S HAIR, NEW FALL COLORS, 55 AND 65 CENTS.
TARTAN SERGE PLAIDS, BRIGHT AND DARK COLORINGS, VARIED ASSORTMENT. 50 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARD.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

Widow Jouvin Kid Gloves.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, A SPLENDID LINE OF

LACE GOODS.

BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, and TRIMMING LACE. POINTE, GAUZE, APPLIQUE, and VALENCIENNES. LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, and FICHUS. GUIPURE and VALENCIENNES NETS. Also an elegant assortment of LACE GOODS IN NEW DESIGNS. GUIPURE, YAK, and VALENCIENNES NET SACQUES. LADIES' TIES and SCARFS IN ALL THE NEW COLORS. VALENCIENNES, MECHLIN, POINTE, GAUZE, and APPLIQUE SETS. COLLARETTES, JABOTS, and CUFFS. LADIES' and GENTS' HEMMED, HEMSTITCHED, and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. EDGINGS, INSERTIONS and RUFFLINGS, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

A FULL LINE OF LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS, GUIPURE BEDSPREADS and PILLOW SHAMS, ORGANDIES, SWISS, and MUSLINS. FIGURED, STRIPED, and CHECKED NAINSOOK, CORDED, FIGURED, and FLEECY-LINED PIQUES, WHITE and COLORED TARLATANS, and a complete line of FELT and BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW

FALL STYLES

IN WALKING, CARRIAGE, AND EVENING COSTUMES IN THE

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,

TOGETHER WITH A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, INFANTS' OUTFITS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND FINISH, AT POPULAR PRICES.

ALL ORDERS FOR DRESS-MAKING WILL BE PROMTLY ATTENDED TO, AND EXECUTED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER IN THE LATEST STYLES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES."

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Mourning Fabrics,

COMPRISING ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. ALL ORDERS FOR MOURNING OUTFITS WILL BE EXECUTED WITH PROMTNESS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL AND COTTON HOSIERY. Also, Full lines of CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDERWEAR.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

"Widow Jouvin Kid Gloves."

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., SOLICIT AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR COMPLETE STOCK OF

Housekeeping Goods,

COMPRISING A FULL LINE OF LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE SOUTH FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 WHITEHALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1875.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the South Ferry Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Whitehall st., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing Directors and also Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year; polls open one hour.

A. W. CONOVER, Secretary.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Bondholders, holders of Receivers' Certificates, and other creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, are invited to meet at No. 58 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 1 P. M., for consultation as to the best manner of terminating litigation in respect to said railroad.

TRUSTEES OF FIRST MORTGAGE.

Sept. 24, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A SPECIALTY.—LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on City improved property, or mortgages cashed on assignment; very reasonable charges; any amount. OLIVER BRYAN, No. 229 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, Furs, Camels' Hair Shawls, Clocks, and other merchandise bought and sold back when desired at a very small advance. Watches and jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BARGAINS IN OPERA-GLASSES.—$2, $3, $4, $5, $6, and $8 each. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

AT LAST!!

After five months' continuous labor, we have finally got rid of all the masons, carpenters, painters, and carpet-layers, and our Enlargement, adding

6,000 SQUARE FEET

to the size of our Establishment, is now ready for the accommodation of our patrons.

OUR GRAND OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 28, SEPTEMBER 29.

MR. J. W. EHRICH

Returned from Europe last week, having purchased the most magnificent

PARISIAN SUITS, PATTERN BONNETS, FRENCH UNDERWEAR, &c.

It is, therefore, our intention to make this the most Brilliant Opening of the Season.

Special attention is called to our IMPORTED SUITS AND CLOAKS.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

EHRICHS',

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

Opening of Fall Novelties

IN

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

TITAN AND MOHAIR BRAIDS,
CACHMERE LACES,
POINT D'ESPAGNE LACES,
FILLE TIDIES,
CURTAINS AND SPREADS,
Ribbons, Sashes, Ties, &c.,
AND OFFERED
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Mail Orders promptly filled.

HOLIDAY SEASON, 1875-6.

THE IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' COMBINATION WILL OPEN ON BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST., ABOUT NOV. 15. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY TRADE, WISHING TO LEASE SPACE OR MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIGNMENTS, ADDRESS, FOR ONE WEEK, HOLIDAY, BOX NO. 174 TIMES OFFICE.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY,

IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY,

Invites attention to a large and elegant assortment of FALL AND WINTER HATS from the leading Paris houses. Elegant designs in MOURNING HATS, FRENCH FELTS in the new shades, &c.

NO. 30 EAST 14TH ST.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN, No. 19 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av. WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, Her new and elegant imported Bonnets, Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Feathers, &c., &c.

N. B.—Dress-making and trousseaux, a specialty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

QUICK TRANSIT AND LOW RATES.

Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad trains will leave HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT, LEFT HAND SIDE OF FERRY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 9:35 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 2:30 P. M., giving opportunity to persons wishing to attend the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL QUEENS COUNTY FAIR AT MINEOLA, near A. T. Stewart's

GARDEN CITY.

Also, to attend THIRD ANNUAL FALL MEETING of the National Rifle Association at

CREEDMOOR

BUY A LOT AT CREEDMOOR OR QUEENS.

Land high and well drained. STREETS ALL GRADED.
30 MINUTES from Hunter's Point by TWO RAILROADS.
Early and late trains.
POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoin the property.
A BUILDING, LOAN and SAVINGS SOCIETY (to be organized and controlled by purchasers of lots) will loan money to those desiring to build.
LOTS $150 to $250 each.
PAYMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
Half of the monthly payments to go to Building Fund if desired by the purchasers.
For maps and further particulars see
CREEDMOOR LAND ASSOCIATION,
BLACKWELL & RIKER, Agents,
No. 4 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

COZZENS' HOTEL.—FOR SALE, THIS ELEGANT hotel, with forty-two acres of land, situate on the Hudson, near West Point, either with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING NOS. 613 AND 615 3D AV.—MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS; all the modern waltzes taught in one quarter. Soirée MONDAY, Oct. 3.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH ST.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances taught in six lessons.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Is now open. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING at No. 1,464 Broadway, for ladies, gentlemen, and children, commences SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

Largest assortment in the market of low and half-low grates, mounted in gilt, bronze, and nickel plate, and with the attachment for dumping and shaking. Old grates altered to half-low down. Also andirons, gas-logs, screens, shovels, and tongs in large variety. Send for catalogue and price-list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized mantels. Finest selection of marble mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,

FULTON, TILLARY, AND WASHINGTON STS., BROOKLYN.

TRADE L MARK

We are now offering a very large lot of REAL THREAD LACES, which we purchased at a recent peremptory auction sale at ONE-HALF of their actual value.

Beautiful Thread Laces, 75c., worth $1 50.
Beautiful Thread Laces, $1 25, worth $2.
Beautiful Thread Laces, $1 50, worth $2 50, and upward, in the same proportion.

New and desirable patterns of GUIPURE LACES, in all widths, positively at lower prices than similar goods have ever before been offered in New-York or Brooklyn. A kind inspection is solicited.

Full line of PURE SILK MILLINERY AND SASH RIBBONS at importers' prices.

On MONDAY MORNING, the 27th inst., we will open 100 cases of the BEST AMERICAN FELT HATS, in all fashionable shapes and colors, at 85 CENTS AND $1 EACH.

Also a very large assortment of FANCY FEATHERS, BIRDS, COCK AND OSTRICH FEATHERS, of our own importation.

Our Millinery SHOW ROOMS, which are filled with exquisite PARIS PATTERN BONNETS and a large stock of TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, of our own manufacture, are very spacious and convenient, and under the management of experienced and tasteful parties.

We import all our Millinery Goods ourselves, and, selling them direct to the consumers with a very small advance, ladies can purchase of us to decided advantage. Our assortment of black and colored DRESS SILKS, of the most renowned French manufactures, is complete. We offer them as low as any other house in the trade.

We have just received, by steamer City of Montreal, 1,000 DOZEN CRAPE DE CHINE TIES, AT 25 CENTS EACH, In beautiful shades. They are fully worth 50 cents.

In our other numerous departments, ladies can find complete assortments and first quality goods at lowest possible market prices. They comprise:

Courvoisier's and Alexandre's Kid Gloves,
Gant's de Suede and Fabric Gloves,
Cartwright and Warner's Underwear,
Hosiery and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Made up Lace Goods,
Passementeries, Fringes, and Buttons,
Hamburg Embroideries and Ruffings,
Fancy Leather Goods and Belts,
Perfumeries and Toilet Articles.

White Goods, Table Linens, &c.;
Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.;
Best English Silk Umbrellas,
Mourning Dress Goods and Crapes.

Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Goods.

The largest retail stock in this country.

Infants' Outfits, Kid Shoes, &c.
Bergmann's Zephyr Worsteds, Canvas, &c.

Fancy Willow Ware.

Walnut, Rustic, and Gilt Frames.

Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs.

Children's Ready-made Suits.

We guarantee polite attention to our customers, exchange all goods when returned promptly and in good condition, or refund the money for the same.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Fulton, Tillary, and Washington sts., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—All Fulton street cars pass our doors.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in PARIS and VIENNA; *have always received highest awards in America*, and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of ORGANS in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, New-York. ORGANS sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFENONE RESUMES lessons in Singing Sept. 1. Every branch of vocal instruction taught. Patrons may apply daily, except Monday and Thursday, at his rooms, No. 238 4th av.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE, Alumnus of Leipzig Conservatory, gives instruction on piano-forte, organ, harmony; terms moderate. Address F. D. A., No. 337 West Houston st.

MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF SINGING, PIANO, AND HARP, NO. 63 WEST 35TH ST.—Lessons given in Yonkers and Brooklyn. Harp and organ for sale or hire.

A SOPRANO OF RARE VOCAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS, desires a position in a Protestant or Catholic Church. Address M. L. H., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASsortment, for sale or rent, at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

RHEUMATISM, &c., TREATED BY MANIPULATION. Hotels and residences visited. Address M. D., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

RESPECTFULLY REQUEST the ATTENTION of their FRIENDS, STRANGERS, and RESIDENTS of NEIGHBORING CITIES to a LARGE ASSORTMENT of PARIS-MADE SILK AND CAMEL'S HAIR DRESSES.

PARIS AND BERLIN-MADE SACQUES, CLOAKS, BASQUES,
EMBROIDERED VELVET SACQUES, WITH TABLIERS, VERY RICH.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, PURCHASED under EXTREMELY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, which will be OFFERED AT NEARLY ONE-HALF THE PRICES OF TWO YEARS PAST.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN WOOL, AND REVERSIBLE VELVET SHAWLS, EXTREMELY HANDSOME AND VERY CHEAP.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, THE MOST STYLISH DESIGNS, EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SCHOOL SUITS FROM $6 50 TO $15.
DRESS SUITS FROM $10 TO $20.
KILT SUITS FROM $9 TO $16.
FALL OVERSACKS FROM $6 TO $12.
WINTER OVERSACKS FROM $8 TO $16.
ULSTER OVERSACKS FROM $14 TO $18.

A CHOICE LINE OF EXQUISITE PARIS-TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS FROM VIROT AND OTHER CELEBRATED PARISIAN MODISTES.

DOMESTIC TRIMMED HATS, IN EVERY VARIETY, EQUAL IN MANY RESPECTS TO THOSE IMPORTED.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, UNTRIMMED FELT HATS, &c., &c.

LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED WHITE GOODS AND UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, LADIES' TIES, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WARDROBES, AND EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, &c.

A LARGE INVOICE OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF TWO-BUTTON LAMBSKIN GLOVES. FRESH GOODS, FALL COLORS, PRICE ONLY 75 cents per pair.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS AND LYONS

NOVELTIES IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE SUITS, CLOAKS, INDIA AND FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, MILLINERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., &c.

AND THEY WILL OFFER THE FOLLOWING DECIDED BARGAINS.

100 PIECES PLAIN CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, fully forty-six inches wide, 75c. per yard, would be very cheap at $1.

100 PIECES PLAID CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, BROWN and BLUE, fully forty-six inches wide, $1 per yard, good value, $1 50.

50 PIECES CAMEL'S HAIR CAMAIRU PLAIDS, fifty-four inches wide, at $1 50 per yard, worth $2.

ON THE FOURTH AVENUE SIDE, CENTRE SECTION, THEY WILL OFFER

1,000 PIECES OF PRINTED CALICOES at 5½c. per yard.

1,000 PIECES PRINTED CALICOES at 6¼c. per yard, about the value of plain cloth. HIGHER GRADES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

A LARGE LINE OF PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS AND SERGES, NICE QUALITY, FROM 25c. to 50c. per yard. DECIDED BARGAINS.

IN THE ROTUNDA

THEY WILL DISPLAY ELEGANT ATTRACTIONS IN PLAIN BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, PLAID BROCADE AND STRIPED VELVETS, OF EVERY VARIETY and DESCRIPTION, FROM $1 per yard upward.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, BLEACHED DAMASKS, AND NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, At REDUCED PRICES.

THEIR DISPLAY OF CHOICE, ELEGANT, AND SERVICEABLE NOVELTIES AND DRESS FABRICS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED BY ANY PREVIOUS EXHIBITION, either in QUALITY, STYLE, OR PRICE, and PURCHASERS SEEKING THE BEST VALUES cannot fail to SATISFACTORILY SELECT AND SUPPLY THEIR WANTS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, A SUPERB ASSORTMEMT OF SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, QUALITY EXTRA FINE AND PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

THEY HAVE ALSO REPLENISHED THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, AT $1 75 PER YARD.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT $1 15 PER YARD.
AND THE HIGHER GRADES OF MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, AND ROYAL VELVETS, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, THREE-PLY TAPESTRY INGRAINS,
EXTRA TWO-PLY CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED Eight per Cent. Currency Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Controller.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date. R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds, due Oct. 1 prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company due Oct. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1875.

LAUNDRIES.

ROYAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, NOS. 243 AND 245 WEST 47TH ST.—Family washing, large pieces, $1 25 per dozen; small, $1; gentlemen's, $1 per dozen; single gentlemen's linen kept in order without extra charge. Order by mail and driver will call.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES

IN

Cloaks, Costumes Millinery, &c.,

ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

SEPTEMBER 28, 29, AND 30.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET,

1875. Fall and Winter 1875.

WILL OPEN

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

LARGE AND ELEGANT SELECTIONS

OF

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

IN ALL THE

NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT THEIR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,

THEIR OWN IMPORTATIONS,

TO WHICH THEY DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THEIR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION

WILL AMPLY REPAY LADIES, AS THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO OFFER

MANY NOVELTIES not to be FOUND ELSEWHERE.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261

GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,

invite the attention of purchasers to their new stock of

DRY GOODS,

including all the latest

NOVELTIES IN

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

selected with the greatest care, expressly for their Fall sales, and which they will offer, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1875,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN..........Tuesday, Sept. 28
GEORGIA..........Thursday, Sept. 30
CHAMPION..........Saturday, Oct. 2

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

KINZEY'S

FALL GOODS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH BONNETS.

Misses' and Ladies' Hats. Felt Hats, New Shapes. Feathers and Birds.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Plain and Fancy Silks. Velvets, all the New Shades. Trimming and Lining Silks.

New Goods in Every Department.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

30,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, from auction, from 3c. to 25c. yard. KINZEY.
25,000 yards Gros Grain and Cord Edge Ribbons, 5c. to 25c. yard. KINZEY.
10,000 yards Rich Sash Ribbons, 25c. to 75c. yard. KINZEY.
30,000 Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Handkerchiefs, from auction. KINZEY.
Lot of Ladies' Chemise and Drawers, trimmed, 39c. KINZEY.
Fine lot of Chemise, Skirts, and Drawers at 56c. KINZEY.
Misses' and Infants' Hand-knit Goods, new styles. KINZEY.
Large assortment of Merino Underwear, very low. Silk Ties.
25,000 Silk imported Ties, less than half cost, 10c. to 75c. KINZEY.
Bargains in Towels, Napkins, Table Linen, Toweling, &c. KINZEY.

BARGAINS IN LACES.

Guipure, Yak, Thread, Point, and Spanish Laces.
Silk Grenadine Veils, 25c.
Sewing Silk Veils, 25c.
5,000 Crochet Tidies, from auction, 19c. to 75c.
Cashes Snow-drop Trimming, 25c. piece.
Real Lace Tidies. Closing
Real Lace Collars, 25c.
Bargains in Real Lace Goods.
Rufflings and Trimmings low. KINZEY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Special bargains in this department.
Black Silk Fringes, with and without Jet, very low.
Passementerie Gimps, with and without Jet, very low.
Colored Fringes and Gimps.
Worsted Fringes, all colors.
Bargains in narrow Gimp.
Colored and Black Galoons.
Auction lots of Trimmings, closing out very low.

GLOVES.

Two-button Kids, soiled, 25c.
One-button real Kids, 25c.
Two-button Kids, Fall shades, 50c.
Our 75c. two-button Kids warranted.
Real Reynier, two buttons, 75c.
Two-button Dog-skin and Castor, 50c.
Fine Cloth Gloves, 25c.
Gents' Driving Gloves, 50c. to $1.
Fine Kid Gloves at 39c. pair.
Gents' English Calf Gloves, $1.
Castor Beaver Gauntlets, 50c.

HOSIERY.

Full assortment of English, French, and German Hosiery.
Special Bargain in Ladies' and Misses' Striped Hose.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Full assortment at popular prices. KINZEY.

SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT, SWISS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
TOILET DEPARTMENT, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT,
WORSTED EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT, DOLLS AND DOLLS' FIXINGS,
FAN AND FRAME DEPARTMENT, BRONZES AND PARIAN DEPARTMENT,
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT, STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,
Fine assortment Real Shell Combs, KINZEY'S.
Bargains in our Jewelry Department.
We are offering special inducements in that Department. Call and see.

Goods at Wholesale below Jobbers' prices.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

CORNER NINTH ST.

Richard Meares.

Now Opening,

IN ALL OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS,

NEW GOODS,

ADAPTED TO EARLY FALL TRADE.

SPECIALTIES IN LADIES' READY-MADE UNDERWEAR, SILK, CASHMERE, AND VELVET COSTUMES, ELEGANT IMPORTED MILLINERY, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, FELT HATS, VELVETS, &c., SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, DRESS GOODS IN LATEST STYLES.

A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.

RICHARD MEARES,

Corner 6th av. and 19th st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Oct. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HINTS FOR THE FAMILY.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

In selecting poultry and game the eyes should be bright and the feet supple. Otherwise they are either diseased or stale.

Equal proportions of turpentine, linseed-oil, and vinegar, thoroughly applied and then rubbed with flannel, is an excellent furniture varnish.

Roasted coffee is one of the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but, it is also said, of actually destroying them.

At this season of colds, it may be useful to know that hoarseness is relieved by using the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A tea-spoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

If a glass stopper wont move, hold the neck of the bottle to a flame, or warm it by taking two turns of a string and see-sawing it. The heat engendered expands the neck of the bottle before a corresponding expansion reaches the stopper.

A table-spoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water will often restore the color of carpets, even if dissolved by acid or alkali. If a ceiling has been whitewashed with the carpet down, and a few drops should fall, this will remove it. Or, after the carpet is well beaten and brushed, scour with ox-gall, which will not only extract grease but freshen the colors. One pint of gall in three gallons of warm water will do a large carpet. Table and floor oil-cloths may be thus washed. The suds left from a wash, when ammonia is used, even if almost cold, cleanse these new floor-cloths well.

In the window of a store exclusively devoted to ladies' finery has recently appeared an article labeled the "New Dagger Fan." It is an ornamental but sufficiently formidable-looking dagger, sheathed in velvet, and with a silver chain to attach it to the waist-belt of the wearer. The fan is intelligible, but the dagger is puzzling, unless it may be intended for a protection in traveling. A lady's toilet can be made very expressive of her tone of mind. There was a certain style of head-dress much in vogue a few years ago which went by the name of "Follow me, my lad;" and why should not a dagger worn as an ornament say just as plainly, "Keep your distance, Sir!"

Teething children who are beginning to eat solid food can be supplied with nothing better than biscuits made from granulated wheat. The child will not attempt to swallow this food until it is softened by mastication, and the mechanical action of the biscuit upon the gums will greatly assist the teeth toward making their appearance. The act of eating this food will necessarily occupy much time, and this will give the teeth and jaws considerable valuable exercise. The food thus swallowed proves very nutritious and rapidly builds up small boys and girls, as well as larger ones. In all stomach troubles and bowel complaints it seems to have a wonderful power to regulate and restore.

It often happens that black calico and other printed goods which have a white pattern on a black ground will not bear washing, unless some precautions are taken to prevent "running," or in other words, the white spots acquire a reddish color and the black ground becomes dull and foxy. This can be avoided by the following method: Dissolve two ounces of red chromate of potash, three ounces of common salt, and two and a half ounces of sal soda in a wash-boiler full of water heated to the boiling point. Put the dress into this hot bath for five minutes, and frequently turn and stir it. Then wash it thoroughly in clean water. There will be no further danger of discoloration, and the white portions of the goods will appear perfectly bright and clear.

There is no life more exhausting and destructive to beauty than that of a belle in society. It is not pleasant to say so, yet it is true, that the faces of many of the young ladies in our large cities are ugly before their time. Months of incessant dissipation, round dances, late suppers, nights turned into day, all tell their story in the havoc they make in the flesh tints and rounded outlines of youth. There are young women under twenty-five, the daughters of parents in high position—young ladies who flourish in every society column as "belles," of course—elegant, accomplished, and beautiful, who walk the streets rouged to their eye-lashes, with close mask veils through which no one can trace the ravages made—not by time—by a life of exhausting and unhealthy excitement.

Rice is inferior in nutritious qualities to wheaten flour, and should by no means be depended on as a main constituent of the dietary for infants, but may supply an agreeable change, especially when the bowels are in a relaxed condition. It has been a favorite food for children ever since its first introduction, and is recommended by many of the earliest English writers on the management of infants and children. Every nurse has her own formula for the preparation of rice foods. The following is a very good one: Take two table-spoonfuls of the best rice and soak for an hour in cold water. Pour away this water and then macerate and gently simmer the rice in a quart of water for two or three hours. Strain through a fine sieve, and add warm milk, with a little loaf sugar and a few grains of salt.

There are few things more galling to a woman than the loss of social position. If a woman goes out to a trade, takes in sewing, sets up a shop, or does anything else she is fitted to do, she is considered to have fallen, and considers herself fallen, in the social scale. Yet men may step down from masters, become almost servants, and still, in a large measure, preserve their standing in society. But the moment a woman begins to labor with her hands for her daily bread she also begins to descend the rounds of the social ladder. This is the reason that women so invariably fly to teaching or writing to gain a subsistence. They do not undertake these departments of work because they have any talent or fitness for them, but because the idea is prevalent that in following either of these professions they do not lose caste. Is there no way in which manual labor for woman may be made as honorable and respectable as it is for men?

Love of finery has long been called the ruling passion among women. If we credit the following story we must believe that the possession of a bunch of artificial flowers will induce the sex to face starvation. Among a group of factory girls assembled outside of a certain cheap cook-shop during dinner-hour was one ragged, scantily-clothed child of about fourteen. She stood for a long time, wistfully looking in at the window. All the others had made their purchases and departed, but this forlorn object still stood there, rattling a few half-pence in her hand. Finally, with a longing look at the precious display, she paused for a last sniff at the open door, and then dashed off down the street. The observer might naturally have thought she was seeking a cheaper store, and felt sorry for her. But she stopped at a shop where second-hand finery was for sale, entered, and in a few moments returned with a somewhat faded but still gorgeous bunch of artificial flowers, consisting of a rose full-blown, a poppy or two, and a fair sprinkling of wheat. With a glow of triumph on her wizened face, she cast an eager glance to the right and left, and spying close at hand the secluded gateway of a timber-yard, darted across the road, and crouching in a corner, was soon busy with her battered hat on her knees, trimming it.

If you want to commit slow suicide, lead a perfectly quiet life; shun your neighbors, do not go to church, lecture, or theatre. After trying this plan for a year you will be quite ready to court death. One of the reasons why so many of the socialistic communities have succeeded is the insufferable and growing dullness of family life as it exists among people of average means and intelligence, not on farms only, nor in country towns, but even in cities. This dullness is due in a large part to the absence of social intercourse. The days follow and resemble each other in most homes—at least in Anglo-Saxon countries—with almost killing regularity. The husband comes back after a hard day's work to dinner or tea, which he eats in silence or in company with his wife, whose stock of ideas he has long ago exhausted, as, indeed, she has his. Social relations between the household and the outer world can hardly be said to exist. He sees business men on business matters; she at most exchanges a dry and barren "call" at long intervals with other women of her acquaintance. Except, perhaps, the affairs of the church to which they belong, the couple have no external object of interest. No current of thought or feeling ever reaches them except through the newspaper or magazine. In fact, it might be said without much exaggeration that the only time they take any formal notice of their neighbors' existence or their neighbors' affairs is when somebody happens to fall ill. The influences of such a monotonous life are, of course, unhealthy and depressing.

Somebody has said that women were natural cooks. If this is true of women as a class, it is at least sadly untrue of the women upon whom families have to depend for the preparation of the food upon which they strive to exist. They are botches and failures. It is useless to say the fault lies with the mistress of the house. It is the business of the cook to do the cooking, and there is no excuse for her if she does not understand her profession. In families where the meat is bought for the best and paid for at the highest price, it is often ruined utterly and absolutely by the dire stupidity of an ignorant creature who assumes to be a cook because she knows enough to expose food to the influence of heat, and to remove it from those influences before it is entirely burned up. At one hotel in this City the boarders were compelled by the exigencies of life, to eat beefsteak which the Irish cook habitually covered with warm water after the broiling process was ended. This was her regular custom, and no expostulation could induce a change. The object, she explained, was to make a lot of "nice water gravy." Of course her steak, with most of the savory and nutritious juices washed out of it, was about as palatable and nourishing as a damp rag. The only remedy is a class of educated cooks, women who are trained to the business. They must be possessed of intelligence sufficient to master the profession and apply themselves to learning its details thoroughly. There are hundreds of American girls barely keeping the breath of life in them in shops and factories who possess intelligence and industry, and would make most excellent cooks if they could only be persuaded to turn their talents in this direction, and rescue families from the tyranny and stupidity that now rule in the kitchen.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

MRS. TAYLOR'S AFFIDAVIT ASKING FOR THE REMOVAL OF MR. ANDREWS—CURIOUS REPLY FROM THAT GENTLEMAN—PROFESSIONAL ADVICE FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.

A large and deeply interested audience filled the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon, it being understood that some developments were to take place regarding the Taylor will case. As soon as Judge Donohue took his seat, Col. Wingate rose and read a long affidavit of Mrs. Laura B. Taylor, executrix of the late James B. Taylor, praying the court to substitute Wingate & Cullen as her attorneys in the room of Rufus F. Andrews. The affidavit sets out by reciting the history of the litigation since 1870, when Mr. Taylor died, over probate of the will between Mrs. Taylor, executrix, and E. H. Tracy, executor, and the plaintiff in the suit, Kate B. Howland, the grandchild of deceased. It then goes on to state substantially as follows: She employed Rufus F. Andrews as counsel at the outset, but she was desirous, from time to time, to have other eminent gentlemen retained, and made her last application to that effect in May, 1875, and received from Mr. Andrews a reply by letter, May 15, saying she need take no further trouble about it, as he was ready to "step down and out." She received very little money all this time, and a mortgage on her house was foreclosed, and she got no satisfaction as to what was going on. Her suit was apparently as far from settlement as ever after five years. Consequently, she wrote to him on May 24, that his services were no longer required, but he declined to "step down and out," or negotiate with the counsel named as his substitute, and he appeared for her at Utica, where eight suits were pending against her. She there applied for a substitution of counsel, and Mr. Andrews opposed by reading an affidavit that she had frequent conversations with spirits, consulting her dead husband, and that she was not competent to judge who should be her counsel. Mrs. Taylor makes affidavit that if this were true it was a breach of professional honor and courtesy to state it, but that it is not true, and she could not further continue him as counsel without loss of self-respect. She says if he has any claims against her the estate is able to pay them. She wants to have the case conducted by Wingate & Cullen.

Judge Busteed, after some remarks by his associate counsel, Samuel G. Courtney, read in reply an affidavit of Rufus F. Andrews, who states details of the various steps taken in the litigation by him up to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the Surrogate's order, and since, and the innumerable motions, cases, &c., which he had to argue, in consequence of the delays and opposition interposed by the plaintiff, but says he has been invariably successful in these suits. At Mrs. Taylor's request he associated Hon. Roscoe Conkling with him. Numerous injunctions and writs of prohibition had to be contended against, in which he and his associate, Charles Tracy, were successful, and much time and labor were expended in these suits, and the General Term recently made decision in Mrs. Taylor's favor. He advised her of the necessity of raising money to prevent the threatened foreclosure; raised a loan for her, and got a three months' stay to enable her to raise money enough, and this he did after her notice of substitution of counsel. The delays were caused by the numerous suits of Miss Howland, which were contested with vigor by him and Mr. Tracy, and Mrs. Taylor never complained or had cause to complain. When she recently made a motion for substitution at Oneida, he did oppose it, mainly because the affidavits on which it was made were untrue, and it was an unjustifiable attack on his professional character; and Judge Morgan dismissed the motion on hearing his answering affidavit. During nearly five years the greater portion of his time has been devoted to the management of her affairs individually and as legatee, and also to the affairs of E. H. Tracy, the Executor, and all the assets have been under the Executor's control. At Mrs. Taylor's request, E. W. Stoughton and Hon. Francis Kernan were associated as counsel on the appeal to Albany, and Charles Tracy, at the Executor's request, almost daily visited her and related all that had been done. She at different times wanted to employ Southmayd & Choate, William H. Anthon, Joseph H. Choate, and Clarkson N. Potter, instead of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and almost at each interview suggested fresh counsel, but he told her that would be unjust to Mr. Conkling.

Here Judge Busteed remarked, "And not a dollar was given for a retainer."

THE SPIRITS.

The affidavit continues: "I have been sent for to go to her house and consult the spirits as to the proper management of her estate, and the counsel to be employed with me; and I have received alleged communications from the late Judge Edmonds, James T. Brady, Mr. Van Buren, and other distinguished lawyers; and these were given me by the mediums in what purported to be the handwriting of the deceased. In all these communications the dead lawyers approved of all that I had done. On all these occasions one communication purported to emanate from the spirit of the late James B. Taylor, and he also signified his approval of my course."

The audience at this point indulged in considerable merriment, and Judge Busteed took occasion to remark en parenthese, "The court sees we had the approbation of the living and the dead."

The affidavit goes on to say that this disposition of Mrs. Taylor to be governed by spiritual communications led deponent to believe that while it was his duty to treat her with kindness and affection, he should not take her judgment as to business affairs, and therefore he has chiefly relied on the Executor and his associate counsel. Finally, these requests to employ one person and another as counsel became so annoying that he wrote to express his disapprobation of the advisers that surrounded Mrs. Taylor. On the 16th of May, the day after the date of her letter discontinuing his services, he received a letter from her commencing "Dear Rufus." [Letter read, expressing her gratitude to him and her sorrow at meeting his disapproval, and asking for pardon.] The letter concludes:

If you had said many more cutting things in your letter it would almost make me despair. Now, dear Rufus, Kate Fox is coming to see me this afternoon, and I wish you would come, so as that you could have a talk with Jim, and we will see what he has to say. Don't fail to come unless something urgent prevents. Yours with regards,

LAURA S. TAYLOR.

Deponent further says the person referred to is the celebrated Kate Fox, the spiritual medium, through whom he has frequently received what purported to be communications from deceased lawyers; and that "Jim" is the deceased husband of Laura S. Taylor, from whom he has received so many communications to aid him in his professional labors. He did not attend that night, and don't know what the spirits advised, but the following day was the date of her letter of substitution, and he presumed the spirits suggested the substitution of Wingate & Cullen. Mrs. Taylor is indebted to him many thousand dollars for his services and for disbursements to aid to maintain and support her in the suit, and he has been embarrassed pecuniarily by not being able to get repaid. In the Spring of this year she began to receive visits from persons of no professional standing, who gave her advice that was not sound.

They told her (as she informed him) that if a certain firm of lawyers could be employed, political influence could be brought to bear which would insure her success in court, to which he replied the men who could give such advice were unworthy of confidence. On the 24th May, when he received her letter of substitution, he wrote to the Executor, and received a reply expressing confidence in him and continuing him as counsel. This letter was from the Executor, per C. Tracy, attorney.

The affidavit, in conclusion, says the papers he holds are necessary for the accounts of himself and associate, and for settling the affairs of the Executor, lately deceased; that he would have consented to the substitution if decently approached, and not in a way that was an attack on his professional honor.

The affidavit of Mr. Andrews' managing clerk confirms the foregoing, and adds that Mr. Andrews holds Mrs. Taylor's notes for $8,000 for moneys advanced to her.

The affidavit of George Duryea, former manager for the deceased, confirms the statements as to the constant attention given to the case, and Mrs. Taylor's gratitude and satisfaction.

A second affidavit by Mr. Andrews states that if he believed he could be deprived of the general control of the case, and the opportunity of being repaid, he would not have advanced a dollar.

Decision reserved.

COOPER UNION FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The number of admissions to the Cooper Union free night classes aggregates in the art classes 930, and in the scientific 680, making a total of 1,610. The art classes are entirely filled, with the exception of modeling in clay. There are still vacancies, however, in the classes in analytical chemistry, mechanical engineering, analytical geometry, calculus, trigonometry, mechanics, algebra, geometry, astronomy, natural philosophy, and elementary chemistry. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of this week are the last evenings for the registration of applicants. In the Woman's Art School there are still vacancies in the afternoon class for amateurs, and in the normal drawing class.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—RIFLE PRACTICE.

First Lieut. Charles E. Perring, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, has resigned.

Charles F. Schulze has been elected Captain of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment, vice Richard Fahlig, resigned.

John C. Budd has been appointed Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Regiment, vice Robert C. Ogden, resigned.

The Veterans of the War of 1812, 1813, and 1814 are making extensive preparations for a grand picnic at East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

The Thirteenth Regiment has been organizing a new band, which will be enlisted and mustered into service shortly. An exhibition concert will be given at the new armory next Friday at 10 A. M.

The Fifth Regiment will parade for field practice at Jones' Woods to-morrow, assembling at the armory at 1:30 P. M. Sergt. Henry Dorris, of Company G, has been detailed Left General Guide.

First Lieut. Frank C. Brownell, of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment, having removed from the State, has resigned his office. William H. Waterman has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence vice George C. Bradley promoted.

The First Brigade, First Division, Brig. Gen. Ward commanding, and comprising the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth Regiments, will parade for review at Tompkins square on Wednesday, Oct. 20.

Major William H. King, Acting Inspector of the Second Brigade, has been examining the equipments of the Fifth and Eleventh Regiments, and recommends a new issue of drummers' equipments to the former and gun-slings and tompions to the latter regiment.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar and staff, of the Second Brigade, have offered a medal, valued at $100, to the marksman making the best individual score in the Second Brigade at the tournament of the National Rifle Association, and one valued at $80 to the marksman recording the second best score.

Arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of the several regiments in the Fifth Division to and from the rifle ranges at Poughkeepsie and Yonkers. Col. Matt H. Ellis, Chief of Staff of this command, is devoting a large share of his time and attention to promoting the interests of the division, in which he is ably assisted by the brigade and regimental officers.

Gen. J. M. Varian and staff, of the Third Brigade, have offered a handsome bronze trophy for competition by the teams representing the several regiments composing the brigade. The prize will be awarded to the team making the best average score during the rifle tournament at Creedmoor this week. The regiments eligible to compete for the trophy are the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifty-fifth.

Private John Lackemann, of Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, has been appointed Color Sergeant vice H. Kieseibach resigned. Adjt. George R. Dietrich has received leave of absence for three months. Quartermaster John M. Alsgood will perform the duties of his office during his absence. At a meeting of Company F, last Wednesday evening, Adjt. Dietrich was elected Captain vice Henry Werner resigned.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Blauvelt, commanding the Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Jackson, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of staff; Major R. Livingston Luckey, Inspector; Major Augustus M. Voorhis, Engineer; Major Frederick Shonnard, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. Constant White, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Edward P. Corwin, Quartermaster; Capt. Peter B. Vermilyea, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Thomas D. Husted, Aid de Camp.

The several Regiments comprising the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, will assemble at their respective armories for inspection, review, and muster, as follows: Twenty-third Regiment and Howitzer Battery, Tuesday, Oct. 26; Thirty-second Infantry and Separate Troop Cavalry, on Thursday, Oct. 21; Forty-seventh, Tuesday, Oct. 19. Major Theodore Livingston, Brigade Inspector, will conduct the inspection. The officers of the Brigade Staff have been directed to report to Brig. Gen. Meserole, in fatigue uniform on those occasions.

The Eighth Regiment held its second "Summer night's festival" at Terrace Garden last Thursday evening. A large attendance rewarded the efforts of the officers having the affair in charge, and the entertainment was considered a success. The regimental band performed a select programme of promenade music from 8 until 9 P. M., after which dancing was introduced and continued until morning. Capt. A. L. Whitelaw, of Company F, has tendered his resignation. Second Lieut. Richard Delap, of Company A, has also resigned.

The announcement in this column last Sunday that Col. Ira L. Beebe had been elected Captain, and Capt. J. F. Simons, First Lieutenant of Howitzer Battery, was premature. The election will, however take place to-morrow evening, when, it is authoritatively stated, this programme will be carried out. Col. Beebe was formerly in command of this organization and is very popular with its members. An election will also be held to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sergt. F. E. Tower, and Corps. Dorsch, Leverich, and Pangborn. First Corp. Henry C. Pangborn has been reduced to the ranks at his own request. The following recruits have been elected: David J. Dyer, William K. Frankish, Francis E. Tower, and Dewitt H. C. Tower.

A court-martial will be convened in the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M., for the trial of Corp. August Sillett, and Private Max Goetz, of Company G, upon a charge of drunkenness while in the ranks, preferred against them by Capt. Christopher Lutz. Lieut. Col. John Rueger will preside. Edward M. Wunder has been elected Captain of Company A, vice Capt. George Ross, appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice. S. R. Bennicke and John C. Aunsferger, recently elected Captain and Second Lieutenant in this company, failed to pass the Examining Board, and orders have been issued for a new election. Sergt. Joseph J. Klein, of Company G, has been detailed Assistant Inspector of the Recruit Squad, vice Sergt. Charles Schelldorfer, relieved.

Company C, Sixteenth Battalion, Yonkers, forty-four strong, practiced in the third and second classes at the range in that village last Monday. Twenty-three men qualified in the third to shoot in the second class. Capt. Douglas Smyth, Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the firing. Following are the scores of those who qualified to shoot for the marksman's badge:

Names.	300 Yards.					T'l.	400 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. D. Smyth	5	4	5	5	4	23	0	4	5	4	5	18	41
Capt. A. Jones	3	3	2	2	2	12	5	4	5	4	4	22	34
Private A. Smith	2	4	4	3	4	17	0	4	5	3	3	15	32
Private C. Smith	2	3	3	4	2	14	4	5	0	5	3	17	31
Corp. Emery Acker.	2	4	3	4	4	17	4	3	3	2	2	14	31
Priv. A. Tompkins.	2	2	3	2	3	12	0	4	5	2	3	14	26

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, held a meeting last Monday evening, at which eight new members were elected, and four other candidates were proposed. The strength of the company is now ninety-six men. Capt. Story has just published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Few Facts Concerning the Cost of Membership, in Company A, Twenty-third Regiment," in which he sets forth the advantages and disadvantages of becoming a member of the National Guard. In the first place he tells us that a complete outfit, including full and fatigue uniforms, overcoats, knapsacks and equipments will cost $80. As the new recruit may not be able to spare so large a sum at the outset, the company defrays the expense and allows the recipient to return the same in monthly installments of $5. The only other expenses are the annual dues, amounting to $12, and fines, which are only imposed through the indiscretion of the soldier himself.

The number of encampments at Creedmoor have been largely increased during the past week. The teams at present quartered on the range are the Seventh, Twenty-third, Twenty-second, Forty-third, Seventh, of Brooklyn; Forty-eighth, of Oswego, and the Washington Grey Cavalry troop. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club possesses the finest tent ever erected for so short a period. It is provided with a floor of matched pine, chairs for thirty persons, a large parlor stove, wardrobe, and comfortable writing accommodations. From the roof is suspended a chandelier, containing two large oil lamps, and altogether there is nothing wanting that would be found in a first-class club room, excepting a billiard table. The members of Company H attended the funeral of their late comrade, Sergt. John C. Boyd, yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place at his residence, No. 586 Seventh avenue, and the remains were taken to Boston, his native place, for interment. Sergt. Boyd had been a member of Company H for many years, and possessed the esteem of all his associates.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. F. W. Obermier, commanding, went into encampment at Ridgewood Park last evening. To-day the regular routine of camp duties will be performed, including guard-mounting and inspection in the morning, and review and dress-parade in the evening. The regiment paraded for the first time in its new uniform lately adopted, and presented a handsome appearance. Sergt. Andrew Schwerzel has been appointed Color-bearer. Anthony Felton, who was reduced to the ranks last May, has been reinstated First Sergeant of Company B, for good conduct. Albert Beck and Philip Heints have been appointed Sergeant and Corporal respectively in Company C. The following officers have been elected: George Giehl, Captain of Company H; Philip Bossert, First Lieutenant Company H, and Charles Dress, Second Lieutenant, Company A. The following officers have received commissions: Capt. William Heerdt, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. Anthony F. Hesse, First Lieut. August Kaeseman, and Second Lieut. John Baumgaertner, Company E; Capt. Christian Illig, First Lieut. Adolf Getting, and Second Lieut. Albert Fries, Company I; Capt. Francis F. Millen, and Second Lieut. Emil Schielitn, of Company C. Companies A, E, C, and D, will practice in the third class at Creedmoor on Monday; companies B, H, I and G on Friday, Oct. 8.

The value of the tripod for aiming and sighting drill invented by Col. Richard Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment, having been demonstrated, Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, has given an order for twenty-five for use in the First and Second Divisions. Company I of this command, Capt. Belnap commanding, recently presented a set of complimentary resolutions to Col. Vose, of which the following is a copy:

Whereas, In the recent encampment at Oakland Beach this company was the recipient of promised enjoyment and comfort, which was assured to the regiment by its commander, and

Whereas, Company I is not unmindful of the fact that the welfare of the regiment is the fundamental and principal object which its commandant has in view; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this company do one and all tender to Col. Richard Vose their sincere thanks for his energy, vigor, determination, and marked ability displayed in promoting the interests of their regiment;

Resolved, That this company heartily appreciates the superior advantages it has enjoyed for military instruction during the recent encampment at Oakland Beach, and that the confidence of this company in its Colonel will ever remain strong and unshaken in any effort he may make toward establishing the prosperity of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Chaddock, of this command, has been confined by illness to his room since his return from the regimental encampment at Oakland Beach, R. I. Lieut. Oliver C. Hoffman will shortly be appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, has decided by a vote of the majority to encamp at Philadelphia and take part in the Centennial Celebration next year. The command will accordingly leave this City for Philadelphia during the afternoon of July 1, 1876. Active recruiting is in progress in all of the companies in this command, and Col. Porter confidently expects to take out over nine hundred men on that occasion. The command has at present under consideration a change of uniform; consequently recruits and members not yet uniformed have been notified in orders to withhold the purchase of a uniform until further notice. Company drills in this command will begin on Monday, Oct. 4. Companies A, B, and G will drill Monday evenings; D, F, and H Tuesday evenings; C, E, and I, Wednesday evenings, and Company K on Thursday evenings, during the Winter. Recruits have been directed to report to Adjt. Waydell for instruction on the evenings of Monday and Thursday in each week. Non-commissioned officers and members of the rifle team and reserves will be relieved from drill during the ensuing month. Col. Porter, in issuing the order for drill, says:

"Attention is called to the requirement of the tactics, that all instruction should be progressive. Instructors will be expected to be patient, diligent, and pains-taking, as well as persistent in their efforts to attain a high standard of drill and discipline. Company commanders are reminded that they are responsible for the instruction of the members of their commands in such of the general regulations as it is necessary for them to be made acquainted with, as well as in the tactics."

Thomas H. Cullen has been appointed Quartermaster, vice Robbins, resigned. Capt. Van Schaick, of Company H, has resigned. The team and reserves which will represent this command at the Autumn meeting at Creedmoor this week, will be composed of the following officers and men: Capt. John S. Loomis, Captain of the team; Capt. W. J. Harding, Capt. J. H. Horsfall, Capt. S. E. Briggs, Adjutant John Waydell, Ordnance Sergt. A. F. Ferris, Sergt. W. H. Murfey, Sergt. G. P. Freeman, Sergt. B. F. Jacobs, Sergt. B. F. Briggs, Sergt. James Barry, Corporal G. A. Miller, Privates A. V. Canfield, Jr., John Magner, Hamilton Ewen, Lewis H. Greve, William Bowman, and A. J. Berrien, Jr.

COURT NOTES.

Counsel began to sum up the Hersey will case yesterday, and will continue to-morrow.

Judge Donohue entered an order, yesterday, adjourning the matter of the Bleecker Street Railroad for a week.

Judge Donohue has granted an order vacating the attachment against the Park Theatre furniture at the suit of Henry B. Hertz.

The American Timber and Manufacturing Company was dissolved yesterday, with consent of all parties concerned, by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court.

An order was obtained by Alexander H. Stevens and James Tisdale from Judge Donohue, yesterday, restraining the Sheriff of Queens County from selling the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad.

A temporary injunction restraining Henry Sternley from giving theatrical performances at the Alhambra Varieties, No. 162 Chatham street, until he pays the license fee, was granted by Judge Donohue yesterday, on application of counsel for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

James Corbett and George W. Babb, who came to this City from Boston on a spree, and who have been lying in Ludlow Street Jail over a week, awaiting examination a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 greenback, were discharged by Commissioner Shields yesterday, it appearing that they came innocently into possession of the note, and were not aware of its character.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Dickerman vs. Diggs.—Motion granted unless plaintiff serve complainant in twenty days and pay $10 costs.

Owen vs. The Hartford Accident Insurance Company.—Taxed. See bill.

Granted.—Stanley vs. Borger; Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburg vs. Gerry et al. (No. 1;) Same vs. Same, (No. 2;) Same vs. Same, (No. 3;) Same vs. Same, (No. 4;) Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fields, (No. 2;) Cram vs. McCool; in the matter of George Eskweiler, Harris vs. Daugherty; in the matter of William F. Hammell.

Meyer vs. Meyer.—Motion denied; memorandum.

Motions Denied.—Dale vs. Howe; Snyder vs. McComb; Harken vs. Bogart.

Parker vs. McOunn et al.—Granted; memorandum.

Schelly vs. Zink et al.—Bail approved.

Seigel et al vs. Heyman.—Block; writ dismissed, prisoner remanded.

Motions Granted.—Laimbeer vs. Loomis; Hertz vs. Stuart.

Brusley vs. Schulhoff.—I think the order as entered proper.

ROBBERIES BY SNEAK THIEVES.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received reports of the following robberies: The residence of Joseph Hart, No. 523 East Eleventh street, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of $50 worth of clothing.

The apartments of Christopher McGinnis, No. 334 East Twenty-sixth street, was visited by thieves on Thursday evening. They gained an entrance by wrenching off a padlock on the outside of the door and carried off $58 worth of clothing.

Some unknown thieves forced open the basement door of W. H. Cranston's residence, No. 236 Fifth street, and stole a quantity of jewelry, and a revolver, valued in all at $26.

While Isaac Steinhardt, of No. 650 Madison avenue, was passing through East Twenty-seventh street, on Friday night, he was robbed of his pocket book, containing $64.

The residence of M. N. Stick, No. 229 East Fifty-seventh street, was visited by sneak thieves, on Friday evening, and robbed of two overcoats, valued at $50.

The office of Samuel G. Smith, on the second floor of No. 46 Pine street, was robbed of a clock and a gold pen by some unknown sneak thief on Thursday.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of Charles Mertz, in the tenement-house No. 234 East Fourth street, and carried off jewelry valued at $271.

PRISONERS REMOVED TO SING SING.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Donald Harris, burglary, nine years; John Benson, forgery, four years; Michael McCarthy, grand larceny, five years; Michael Smith, petit larceny, two years and six months; William Burns, petit larceny, one year; John Gonzales, arson, life term; Joselyn Paterson, burglary, five years; Joseph Henry, grand larceny, one year; Frank Hartnot, petit larceny, two years and six months; James McCarthy, burglary, five years; Hunnima A. Jackson, bigamy, one year; Delia Welsh, grand larceny, three years; Mary Robinson, grand larceny, three years and six months; Maggie Robinson, felonious assault, one year and six months; Charles Murray, grand larceny, one year and six months; August Paul, burglary, two years and six months; James Reilly, burglary, one year and six months; Michael McMahon, burglary, one year and six months; John Mahoney, burglary one year and six months; John Doyle, burglary, two years and six months; Frank Smith, grand larceny, three years; Edward Gallagher, grand larceny, two years and six months; Freeman A. Sanger, grand larceny, two years and six months; Solomon W. Solomon, grand larceny, three years; Lewis Edwards, grand larceny, three years; James Anderson, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Hirschel, grand larceny, one year; James Smith, petit larceny, two years and six months; Michael Powers, petit larceny, two years and six months; Cornelius Fitzgerald, petit larceny, two years; Thomas Flood, felonious assault, one year and six months, and William H. McNevin, felonious assault, five years.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 Mo.6s,F.'94-5.102¼	100 Western Union... 75⅞
200 North-western... 39⅛	100 do... 76
700 do.....s3. 39⅛	200 do... 76⅛
200 do.....b3. 39¼	10 do... 76¼
100 do.....s3. 39⅛	300 do... 76
100 North-west.Pf.b3. 53⅞	1300 do... 75⅞
2000 Lake Shore... 53¾	700 do....s3. 75⅞
1200 do... 53¼	10 do... 76⅛
1000 do....c. 53¼	400 Pacific Mail... 34
10 do... 53⅜	1000 do... 34⅛
2300 do... 53¼	300 do....s3. 34
900 do....b3. 53⅜	300 do... 34⅛
400 do....s3. 53¼	600 do... 34¼
100 do....c. 53¼	10 do... 34
100 do....s4. 53¼	1400 do... 34⅜
200 do....b3. 53¼	4100 do... 34½
100 do....s3. 53½	1000 do... 34⅝
100 do....b3. 53¼	1300 do... 34½
100 do....c. 53⅜	100 do....c. 34⅜
600 do... 53¼	300 do... 34⅜
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...103	100 do....c. 34⅜
400 Erie Railway... 17¼	100 do... 34¾
1000 do... 17⅛	100 do... 34⅝
100 Ohio & Miss... 15½	300 St. Paul... 34¼
100 do... 15⅜	200 A. & P. Telegraph. 19½
100 do... 15¼	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 46¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R.121⅛	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, new...b.c.121
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.123¾	10,000 do....121⅛
10,000 do....12.123¾	10,000 do....12.121
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119	300 U. S. 5s,10-40 C., bcc....118½
700 do.....s.118⅞	1,500 do....117¾
1,500 do....119⅛	
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...123½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 51¾	10 C. & P. G'd..b.c.. 91
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 50	100 do... 90¾
6,000 Mo.6s,L.b.s3.102	40 do... 91
2,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.111½	500 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 53¼
5,000 C.& N.W. C.C.	5200 do... 53⅜
G'd bds... 87½	1100 do....s3. 53⅜
1,000 do... 87⅜	1000 do....b3. 53½
1,000 Gal.& Chi.1st.105½	400 do....s5. 53⅜
10,000 M. & Ea.1st,C.105¼	100 do... 53½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104¼	1600 do... 53⅜
2,000 L.S. C.C.1st,c.101½	100 do....c. 53⅜
2,000 Erie 2d... 99	4300 do....s3. 53¼
14,000 Cen. Pac. G.b.105⅛	1000 do....b3. 53⅜
12,000 do....b.c.105⅛	100 do....s4. 53¼
3,000 Cen. P. 1st, C.	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34¼
& O. B'h... 90½	200 do... 34⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103	500 do... 34⅛
19,000 do....103⅛	1200 do... 34
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.102⅛	100 do....c. 34
4,000 do....102	100 do....s4. 34
6,000 do....b.c.102	100 do... 33⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91½	100 do....b3. 34
3,000 do....b.c. 91¼	100 C.,M.&StP.Pf.b.c. 62¾
1,000 P.F.W.&C.1st.113½	100 C.,& N.W..b.c.b3. 39¼
5,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.113½	900 do... 39⅛
70 Grocers' Bank...100	10 do... 39⅜
13 Merch. Bank....122	800 do....s3. 39
7 do....123	400 do... 38⅞
20 Del. & H. Canal..120	1300 do... 38¾
200 Canton....b.c.s3. 48	900 do....s3. 38¾
100 do... 47	100 do....c. 38⅝
300 Am. Dist. Tel... 25	300 do... 38⅝
300 West. Un. Tel ... 75⅞	200 do... 38¾
200 do....s3. 75¾	200 do... 38⅞
200 do....b3. 75⅞	200 do... 39
700 do... 76	[illegible] do... 38⅞
200 do... 76⅛	600 do... 38¾
100 U. S. Ex....b.c. 45	500 do....s60. 38¼
5 American Ex.b.c. 58½	1300 do... 38¾
27 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.103	800 do... 38M
600 Pac. Mail....b.c. 34⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53⅝
600 do... 34¾	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 5⅞
500 do....s3. 34⅝	6 Chi. & Alton Pf..104
500 do... 34⅝	10 do....b.c.104½
300 do....b3. 34¾	50 Del., La. & West.120⅞
600 do... 34⅝	100 do....b.c.121⅛
700 do... 34½	400 do....121¼
100 do....c. 34⅜	77 N. Y., N. H. &
100 do....s4. 34⅜	H....b.c.s3.143½
200 do... 34⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 18½
1700 do... 34½	200 do....b.c. 18½
900 do... 34⅝	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 15¼
300 Mich. Cen...b.c. 56¼	100 do....b3. 15⅜
220 do... 56	200 do....b3. 15½
100 do....c. 56¼	100 do... 15⅜
300 Erie R'y....b.c. 17⅛	100 do... 15½
100 C. & R. I....b.c.c.107⅝	100 do... 15⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. P. L. G....101⅞	500 Lake Shore... 53¼
2,000 U. P. S. F.... 91¼	100 do....s3. 53⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	1000 do... 53¼
La Crosse Div. 94¼	200 do....b3. 53⅜
5,000 North Mo. 1st.. 90	100 do....c. 53⅜
300 West. Union..s3. 76	300 do... 53⅜
200 do... 76⅛	200 do... 53¼
800 do....s3. 76⅛	700 do... 53⅜
3.0 do....b3. 76¼	200 do....s3. 53¼
150 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¾	200 do....b3. 53⅜
50 do....102⅞	700 do....b3. 53½
260 do....102⅝	500 North-western... 38¾
100 Pacific Mail... 34½	200 do... 38⅞
600 do... 34⅝	10 New-Jersey Cen.111⅜
100 do....s3. 34⅝	14 Rock Island....107⅞
200 do... 34¾	100 do....107⅝
800 do... 34⅝	100 St. Paul... 34
1000 do....s3. 34½	100 do....s10. 33⅞
200 do... 34½	200 do....b3. 34
1500 do... 34⅝	800 do... 34
100 do....s3. 34½	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 15½
300 do... 34¾	100 H. & St. J. Pf... 22½
400 Erie Railway..s3. 17⅛	61 do... 22
200 do....b3. 17½	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 46
125 Mich. Central... 56	25 do... 46¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 P., Ft. W. &	100 Mich. Central.... 56
Chi.1st..b. c.114	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 6
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 15½	100 Del., L. & W....121¼
10 Adams Ex....101	500 L.-S.&M.S.b. c.b3. 53½
20 American Ex.b. c. 58⅛	500 do... 53⅝
800 West. Un.b. c.b3. 76¼	2300 do....s3. 53½
200 do... 76¼	900 do....c. 53½
200 do....b3. 76⅜	2500 do... 53½
3000 do... 76⅜	30 Chi. & Alt....b. c. 98¾
400 do....b3. 76½	400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 39
600 do... 76½	200 do... 39⅛
300 do... 76⅜	100 do... 39
1200 Pacific Mail.b. c. 34¾	200 do....s3. 39
200 do....b3. 34¾	1100 do... 39⅛
400 do....b3. 34⅞	100 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 46
700 do... 34⅞	100 Ohio & M..b. c.b3. 15½
500 do....s3. 34¾	100 do... 15½
300 do....b3. 34⅞	300 do... 15⅝
500 do... 34⅞	100 H. & St. J.b. c.b3. 18½
200 do....s3. 34⅞	100 do... 18½
400 Erie.......b. c.b3. 17⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.. 49⅞	200 Erie Railway.b3. 17⅜
1,000 Clev.&Tol.S.F.106½	200 do... 17⅜
2,500 Pac.of Mo. 1st. 90	1300 do... 17¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....102⅝	200 do... 17⅛
1000 West. Union..s3. 76⅜	500 do... 17¼
100 do... 76⅜	100 Mich. Central.s3. 55¾
1900 do....b3. 76⅜	600 Lake Shore... 53⅜
100 do....s5. 76⅜	100 do....s5. 53⅝
100 Rock Island....107⅝	800 do....b3. 53¾
200 do....b3.107¾	100 do... 53⅝
2500 Pacific Mail.b3. 35	3000 do... 53⅞
1300 do... 35	400 do....s3. 53⅞
200 do....b3. 35⅛	100 do....b3. 54
500 do....b3. 35⅛	200 do....s3. 53⅞
300 do....b3. 35¼	400 do... 53¾
900 do... 35¼	100 do....s3. 53⅜
1500 do... 35⅜	40 North-west. Pref.. 53⅝
300 do....b3. 35¼	100 do... 53⅝
2200 do... 35¼	100 do... 54
1800 do... 35⅛	100 do... 54¼
1000 do... 35¼	500 North-west... 39¼
290 Tol. & Wab... 6	100 St. Paul... 34⅛
100 do... 6⅛	300 Ohio & Miss... 15⅝
200 do... 6¼	100 Han. & St. Jo... 18½

SATURDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The bank statement showed a decrease of $623,250 in legal reserve, resulting from the loss in legal tenders and specie. The banks still hold $14,731,250 above the 25 ₱ cent. required by law.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week compared with the last:

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.	Difference.
Loans	$282,071,800	$281,616,200	Dec..$455,600
Specie	7,386,500	7,269,200	Dec.. 117,300
Legal-tenders	67,938,000	67,321,900	Dec.. 616,100
Deposits	239,880,400	239,439,400	Dec.. 441,100
Circulation	17,754,800	17,934,300	Inc.. 179,500

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day amounted to 125,400 shares, distributed principally among Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Chicago and North-western. The market exhibited firmness in the opening dealings, and there was an improvement in prices of ¼@½ ₱ cent., but at the first board Chicago and North-western Common declined from 39¼ to 38⅝, and the remainder of the list lost the early advance to a considerable extent. From mid-day until the close, however, the market was firm and advancing, the closing quotations showing an improvement of ¼@1¼ ₱ cent., chiefly in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, Chicago and North-western, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. New-York Central and St. Paul were weaker, the former declining to 102⅝ and the latter to 34. Ohio and Mississippi rose to 15⅝, and Toledo and Wabash to 6¼. Erie sold at 17⅛@17⅜.

The demand for money was very light throughout the day, and the banks had much difficulty in placing their funds, even at such low rates as 1½@2 ₱ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $677,000, making a total for the week of $3,034,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £5,000 bullion by the Bank of England, on balance, to-day. Consols were easier in the London market, and closed at 94¼, after being quoted at 94⅛@94¼. United States bonds were firm, but 1867s and new 5s showed some weakness at the close, the quotations being 107⅛@107¾ and 104¾@105 respectively. Old 1865s were firm at 106½@106⅝, and 10-40s at 105@105¼. Erie ruled steady at 15⅜@15⅝. Messrs. Kettengill & Campbell declare the rumors current yesterday in regard to their failure as utterly false. The sterling exchange market was dull at $4 79@$4 79½ for bankers' 60 days' bills, and at $4 83@$4 83½ for demand. The tone of the market was weak. Gold was quiet and firm at 116⅝@116¾, until after it became known that the banks lost only a little over $100,000 in specie for the week, when a decline to 116½ took place, and the market closed tame and dull at that figure. On gold loans the rates were 1-32 @1-16 ₱ cent. for use until Monday, but shortly before the close balances were lent at 1-64, and finally free of interest.

Government bonds were strong to-day on a moderate business. Railroad bonds closed firm, a good demand having prevailed for the leading issues. The Pacific mortgages were especially prominent in the dealings, Central and Union Pacific Firsts rising to 105⅛ and 103⅛ respectively. Harlem Coupon Firsts rose to 113½, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Firsts to 114. State bonds were quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Sept. 25, 1875.

Gold receipts	$919,852 62
Gold payments	212,770 24
Gold balance	36,403,673 18
Currency receipts	467,050 75
Currency payments	970,007 74
Currency balance	58,617,813 48
Customs	426,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	116⅝	116½
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 80	$4 79½
New-York Central	103	102⅝
Rock Island	107¾	107¾
Pacific Mail	33⅞	35¼
St. Paul	34¼	34
St. Paul Pref	62⅞	63
Western Union	75⅞	76½
Union Pacific	70½	70½
Lake Shore	53¼	53¾
Wabash	5¾	6¼
North-western	39	39¼
North-western Pref	53⅞	54¼
Del., Lack. & Western	120½	121⅜
New-Jersey Central	111	111⅜
Panama	135	135
Erie	17⅛	17¼
Ohio & Mississippi	15	15⅝
C., C. & I. C.	4	4
Harlem	132	132

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	103	102⅝	877
Erie	17⅜	17⅛	5,300
Lake Shore	54	53⅛	41,410
Wabash	6¼	5⅞	690
North-western	39¼	38¾	12,710
North-western Preferred	54¼	53⅝	540
Rock Island	107¾	107⅝	514
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅜	34	3,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	63	62¾	100
Pittsburg	90¾	90¾	150
Del., Lack. & Western	121⅜	121	550
Michigan Central	56¼	55¾	965
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18½	18½	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	23	22½	161
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅝	15¼	2,100
Missouri Pacific	46¼	46	325
Western Union	76½	75¾	14,520
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	19½	19½	200
Pacific Mail	35⅜	34	39,610
Canton	48	47	377
United States Express	45	44⅞	125
Total sales			125,493

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123½	124	5-20s, 1865,n.c.	119⅜	119½
6s, 1881, r.	121	121½	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅝	120⅞
6s, 1881, c.	123¾	124	5-20s, 1867, c.	121⅛	121¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, r.	121¼	121¾
5-20s, 1862, c.	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, c.	121¼	121¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¼	118¾	10-40s, r.	116⅝	116¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	119⅛	119⅜	10-40s, c.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, r.	119	119¼	5s, 1881, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅜	119¾	5s, 1881, c.	118	118¼
5-20s, 1865,n.r.	119¼	119½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $16,000 for interest and $230,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$31,900,000
Gold balances	973,050
Currency balances	1,745,562

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$59,067,754
Currency balances	2,766,759
Gold exchanges	2,216,803
Gold balances	460,480

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$405,863,314
Currency balances	17,919,405
Gold exchanges	22,787,820
Gold balances	3,285,477

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Georgia 7s, new bds.100½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 19
Georgia 7s, gold bds..100	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 19
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877.101½	N. C. N. C. R., J.&J. 50
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879.101½	N. C. N. C. R., A.&O. 50
Illinois War Loan...101½	N.C.N.C.R., c.o.J&J. 35
Kentucky 6s....101½	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A&O. 35
Louisiana 6s... 36	N. C. Fund.Act,1866. 10
La. 6s, new bonds... 36	N. C. Fund.Act,1868. 10
La. 6s, new fl't'g dbt. 36	N. C. New bds.,J.&J. 10
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	N.C.New bds.,A.&O. 10
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36	N. C. Sp. Tx., class 1. 3½
La. 8s, Lev. bds.,1875. 36	N. C. Sp. Tx., class 2. 3
Michigan 7s, 1890....106	N. C. Sp. Tx., class 3. 2¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..101	Ohio 6s, 1875....102
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101¼	Ohio 6s, 1881....104
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..101	Ohio 6s, 1886....107
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..101	Rhode Island 6s....105½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..101	South Carolina 6s.... 28
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..101¼	South Car. 6s, J. & J. 29
F'd'g bds, due 1894-5.102¼	South. Car. 6s, A.&O. 28
Long bds,due'81-'91in102	S. C. Fund. Act,1866. 28
Asy'm or Uni. due'92.101½	S. C. L. C., 1889,J.&J. 28
H. & St. Jo., due 1875.101	S. C. L. C.,1889, A.&O. 27
H. & St. Jo., due 1876.101	South Car. 7s, 1888.. 29
H. & St. Jo., due 1886.101⅞	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 5
H. & St. Jo., due 1887.101¾	Tennessee 6s, old.... 51⅛
N.Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.106⅝	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 50
N.Y.Coup.B'ty Loan.106⅝	Tenn. 6s, new series. 50
N.Y.6s,Can.L'n.1875.114	Texas 10s, 1876.... 99½
N.Y.6s,Can.L'n.1877.114	Virginia 6s, old.... 40
N.Y.6s,Can.L'n.1878.114	Va. 6s, new bds.1866. 40
N.Y.6s,G'd Reg.1887.116	Va. 6s, new bds.1867. 40
N.Y. 6s, G'd C'n.1887.116	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.... 68
N.Y. 6s,G'd.L'n.1883.117	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 63
N.N. 6s,G'd.L'n.1891.120	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8
N.Y. 5s,G'd.L'n.1876.114	Dist. Col. 3-65s, 1924. 63

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.111¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.106¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.108¼	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.103
Ald. & Susq. 3d bds.102	C., P. & Ash.old bds.102¼
Bost., H. & Erie, 1st. 19½	C., P. & Ash. n. bds.104
B., C. R.&M.1st 7s,g. 37½	Det., Mon.& Tol.bds.100⅜
Ches.&Ohio 6s, ex c. 25	Buffalo & Erie n. bds.103
Chic. & Alton S. F..100	Buffalo & State L. 7s.101
Chic. & Alton 1st...110½	Lake Shore D. B....102¼
Chic. & Alton Inc...105	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.101
St.L., J. & Chic. 1st.102½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.100¾
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c.1st.115	Mich. Cen. C. 7s. 1902.104
C., R. I.&Pac. 1st 7s.110	Mich. C.1st,8s.'82S.F.116
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I6s'95. 99	N. J. South. 1st, 7s... 28
C.R.of N.J. 1st, new.111½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102¾
C.R.of N.J.1st Con..108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....103¾
C.R.of N.J., Conv...110½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102½
M.&St.P.1st8s, P.D..109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...100
M.&St.P.2d73-10,P.D. 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100
M.&St.P. 1st G.R.D. 88	N. Y. Cen. C. 7s, '76..100⅞
M.&St.P. 1st, La.C.D. 94¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.115
M.&St.P. 1st, I.&D.. 83½	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.113⅛
M.&St.P. 1st, H.&D. 77½	North Missouri 1st... 90
M.&St.P. 1st, C.&M. 85	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..105⅛
M. & St. Paul 2d.... 90	Cen. Pac. San J. B.. 92¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F..108	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st 90
Chic. & N. W. C.bds. 97½	Cen. P. Land Gr.bds. 94¼
Chic.& N.W.Ex. bds. 90	Western Pacific bds. 93¾
Chic. & N.W. 1st....100	Union Pacific 1st....103⅛
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds. 87½	Union Pac. L. G. 7's.101½
Chi. &N.W.R.G.bds. 86¾	Union Pacific S. F.. 91¼
Iowa Midland 8s,1st. 82	Pacific of Mo. 1st.... 90
Gal. & Chicago Ex..106	Pacific of Mo. 2d.... 75
Pen. 1st, Conv.... 95½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st.113½
Win. & St. Peters 2d. 50	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 2d.106½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.109	Pitts., Ft.W.& C., 3d. 98
C.,C.,C.& I. C. M. bs. 97¾	C. & P. Con. S. F....107
Del., L. & West. 2d.109	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...102
Morris & Essex 2d..107½	C., C. & I., 1st.... 41
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900..100¾	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 90
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71.107½	St. L. & I. M. 2d ... 54
M. & E. 1st, C., G'd.105	Alt. & T. H. 1st....106
Erie 1st, Ex.ended..104	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. 88½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.... 95	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 65
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 92	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d... 25
Long Dock bonds...103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 83
Han. & St. Jo. L.Gts.107	T.&W.1st, St.L. Div. 58
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 51
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d... 6	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 79
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..102¾	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 50
Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7 p.c.107¼	Quincy& Tol. 1st, '90 51

And the following for City Bank shares:

America....150	Gold Exchange....118
American Exchange.117	Importers' & Traders'.205
Chemical....1600	Irving....132
City....300	Mercantile....108
Commerce....121	Merchants'....123
Corn Exchange....134	New-York....130
Fourth National.... 95⅞	State of New-York....108
Fulton....158	Union....141

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	106	106¼
City 6s, new	109½	109⅝
Camden and Amboy	129¼	129½
Pennsylvania	50¼	50⅜
Philadelphia and Reading	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley	61⅝	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	20½	20⅝
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103½	105

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Sept. 23—Steam-ship Pommerania, London—Silver bars	$157,000
Sept. 23—Steam-ship Pommerania, Paris—Silver bars	30,600
Foreign silver coin	9,600
Sept. 23—Steam-ship Celtic, Liverpool—Silver bars	65,366
Sept. 23—Steam-ship Carondelet, Aux Cayes—American gold coin	2,500
Sept. 23—Steam-ship Carondelet, Hayti—American gold coin	1,779
Sept. 23—Steam-ship City of Montreal, Liverpool—Silver bars	13,500
Total	$280,345

The coupons from the bonds of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William street.

A quarterly dividend of *Two and a half per cent.* on the capital stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has been declared, payable Oct. 20.

The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company will meet informally on Thursday, Sept. 30, at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, to consider measures designed to protect their interests.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛.

1:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 65c.

3 P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

PARIS, Sept. 25—P. M.—Rentes, 65f. 77½c. Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. for Short Sight.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25—P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 99⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 1,700 bales; no American. Cotton to arrive weaker; free sellers at last night's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, per sail, at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., September delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., October delivery, 6 13-16d. Of the sales to-day 4,000 bales were American. Provisions—Cheese, 51s. ₱ cwt. for fine American. Lard, 60s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@11d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 25—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 53s. 3d.@53s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for 1875.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25—P. M.—Petroleum, 28¾f. for fine Pale American.

THE TRIPOLI AFFAIR.

JEALOUSY AMONG THE FOREIGN CONSULS AT TRIPOLI—THE PASHA'S INSULT TO CONSUL VIDAL—THE INVASION OF HIS PREMISES BY SAILORS—INTERNATIONAL LAW DISREGARDED.

The following letter appears in the London *Times* of the 10th inst., from its Malta correspondent:

I have abstained so far from giving currency to the numerous reports which have been circulated here regarding the misunderstanding between the United States Consul at Tripoli and the authorities of that place, as I considered them very unreliable. I am, however, now able to give you the following particulars, which are authentic:

The recent difficulty, which was settled on the 26th ult., was, in reality, the culminating point of a long series of quarrels between the several United States representatives and the officials at Tripoli, the first of which occurred upward of thirty years ago. They say that the garden of the Hesperides was in the Regency of Tripoli; it may be so, but beyond doubt the mansion of the Goddess Discord was, in times past as well as at present, in the City of Tripoli. There the Consuls of foreign powers are known to be for ever on bad terms with one another, or with the Pasha. For instance, some twelve years ago the European Consuls General took upon themselves to alter the etiquette in regard to official visits, and decided that on the occasion of the arrival of a new Consul, he would have to pay the first visit to his colleagues of equal or superior rank. Mr. Porter, and his successor in the United States Consulate, Mr. Vidal, spent whole years without making the acquaintance of half of their colleagues, rather than submit to the new rule, unknown in any other country. Mr. Vidal, who was one of the first organizers of the Republican Party in Louisiana, a State which he subsequently represented in Congress, has been doing his best to put an end to the shameful traffic in negro slaves between the Soudan and Constantinople by way of Tripoli. In the second place, he advised his Government to be in no hurry to follow the example of France, Great Britain, and Italy, who, in 1872, signed a convention with the Ottoman Minister to declare the Regency of Tripoli one of the *vilaiets* of the Ottoman Empire. But the greatest cause of the hostile feeling against Mr. Vidal was a dispatch of his, subsequently published by the United States Government, advising the latter to negotiate with the Porte for the purchase of a seaport on the coast of the Regency, to be used as a coaling station by the United States Navy. His dispatches published by the Washington Government, coupled with his journey on horseback along the coast of Cyrene and Marmarica, had made him an object of suspicion at Tripoli and perhaps also at Constantinople.

On the 24th of June last, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne, the Consuls were invited by the Pasha to pay him an official visit. When the United States Consul presented himself in the hall of reception, the French Consul General was conversing in the Turkish language with the Pasha; the latter got up to shake hands with Mr. Vidal, and, after inviting him to sit down, resumed his conversation with the French Consul, and took no more notice of Mr. Vidal, who remained some time in this awkward position, but at last got up, congratulated the Pasha on the anniversary, and left, showing by his manner that he felt hurt at being slighted, and as the neglect of the common rules of etiquette on the part of the Pasha.

On the 4th of August the Consul's family, who were occupying a villa belonging to his Highness Mahmoud Pasha, lately Grand Vizier, a short distance from the town, were at dinner in a pavilion not far from the sea shore. On that day the Consul had been delayed in town, and, in consequence, the family were at their meal at 2:30 P. M., instead of at that hour taking their *siesta* in the sleeping-rooms, situated at a distance of five or six hundred yards from the pavilion. At this moment the waiting maids saw on the threshold of the dining-room a sailor belonging to a party sent from one of the vessels of the Ottoman squadron to take fresh water from a well hard by. When the maids saw that the man must have passed through two or three rooms to reach the spot where he was standing, without knocking at any door, calling for any one, or making any kind of noise, they, alarmed, asked him what he wanted; he answered that he wanted a light for a cigarette he showed. They then ordered him to go away, but he did not stir, but impudently looked about the room, which is a very large one. At that moment the Consul, who could not see the man, nor could he be seen by him, got up from the sofa and took a step or two in the direction of the door. The sailor, on seeing him, took to his heels and ran away as fast as he could, pursued by the Consul. The fugitive passed by two petty officers who were standing by the well; the Consul, on approaching them, asked where the sailor was, and was answered by one of the officers that the intruder had gone to his boat. The other officer then said to the Consul, "What has that man done, after all? He went to your house to get fire, for we wanted to smoke." To those who know that if any man enters the private residence of a Mohammedan family, without the permission of the male inmate, instant death is the punishment, the officer's remarks will seem at least very unceremonious, but the worst feature is that the officers did not want lights, for they were smoking at the time, a fact to which the American called the attention of the Ottoman who had just spoken to him, the former putting his hand on the latter's shoulder. He had no sooner done so when a sailor called for help, and a few minutes later the Consul had to face about fifty sailors, many of whom were armed with sticks, and all of whom were looking at him in a very threatening manner.

On the following day, when the Pasha was informed of what had occurred by the United States Consul, who offered to go with his witnesses before the Court-martial which was to try the guilty parties, he was surprised at being told by the Pasha that he was expected to apologize to the Admiral of the squadron. But that was not all; the Pasha, on a mere statement of a sailor, wrote an insulting letter to the Consul, and, further, boldly sent him a summons to appear before a court composed of five objectionable inhabitants of the place, which is contrary to the treaties with Ottoman countries, where Consuls enjoy the right of exterritoriality, which in Christian countries is accorded to foreign Ministers only. At this stage the native inhabitants had had their religious fanaticism excited by the narration of the occurrences in the Ottoman version, and, as ultra-fanatics are always found along the Barbary coast, these did their best to fan the flame, and mutterings of dislike to the hated *giaours* were rife, alarming the Christian portion of the community. The United States Consul therefore sent his Secretary to Malta to telegraph to Washington. A few days later the United States frigate Congress cast anchor before Tripoli, and on two of her officers landing to communicate with their Consul, they were insulted by a mob of natives, thus further complicating the already sufficiently knotted difficulty. Negotiations now went on with the Pasha for a settlement of their trouble, but he offered no satisfactory reparation. However, the United States frigate Hartford had also been ordered to Tripoli, and on her arrival the ruler of the place lost all assurance, and wrote a letter consenting to the demands of the United States Consul. In consequence, on the 26th of August the Pasha called at the United States Consulate in full uniform, and there made an ample apology in the presence of the officers of the Congress and Hartford; he also withdrew the offensive letters, promised to have the sailor duly punished, and has given the Consul the choice of two members of the court, who are to be dismissed from office with the proviso that they can never more be employed by the Government in an official capacity.

ACCIDENT AT A PIGEON MATCH.

At a pigeon match at Dutch Kills yesterday, between William Payntor and Charles Van Winkle, for $100 a side, a sad and painful accident occurred. Van Winkle fired at a bird, but missed it. The bird flew along the ground, and Patrick Kavanagh, who was loading his gun at the time, took aim at it, forgetting, however, to take the ramrod from the gun. When he fired, a piercing cry rent the air and upon inquiry it was found that Henry Hugel was shot, the ramrod piercing his right thigh and inflicting wounds which necessitated amputation. Kavanagh attempted to draw the rod, when it broke, leaving one-half in Hugel's thigh.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE REMOVAL OF ADMIRAL LE NOURY.

NARROWNESS OF FRENCH POLITICAL JOURNALISTS—THE CASE OF ADMIRAL LE NOURY—WHAT PRESIDENT MACMAHON ONCE SAID—THE GERMAN PILGRIMS—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 10, 1875.

The political campaign is opening with unusual vigor, and within the past few days we have had some speeches, letters, and manifestoes that will hold a prominent rank in the political records of the time. All of them are exceptionally virile in tone and in form. I cannot help feeling that great progress has been made in the art of self-government when prominent men dare to come out boldly with their opinions, and have the courage to place themselves under one or another of the various banners between which the people are invited to make a choice. Unfortunately, the French press does not take the same view. It is a matter of grave doubt to me whether or not we have any journalists who understand the real principles of liberty about which they write so glibly, for when put to some practical test I find them demanding liberties for themselves and their friends which they invariably refuse to their adversaries. In France, political arguments are nearly always one-sided, for one party or the other is heavily handicapped by the authorities of the moment. The friends of the dominant party can say whatever they please, and make a most liberal use of their license; their adversaries can hardly write on words without being menaced with penalties of some sort for having exceeded the limits of legitimate discussion as presented by existing laws. To descend from these generalities to particulars, let me say that I have rarely seen anything here which struck me as more deplorable than the present conduct of Edmond About and his friends. They demand the utmost liberty for themselves, and use it constantly, but the moment an adversary replies they make a great outcry instead of fairly meeting the argument, and call upon the Government to punish their enemies by virtue of the laws of the state of siege. The result of this is that it encourages dissimulation, makes all fair discussion next to impossible, and leaves the field to the most unscrupulous and shameless of partisans. When Gen. Carré de Bellemarre wrote to the Minister of War to say that, in case the legitimate monarchy was established he should not continue to serve, the journal of M. About loudly applauded "these patriotic words," and for a long time attacked the Government for the punishment it inflicted upon this officer; but when the Admiral La Roncière Le Noury says that he will serve the present Government as long as it is confined within conservative limits, over his own signature M. About demands the official execution of the Admiral. The question of principle seems to count for nothing. We have recently had a manifesto from M. Naquet, giving the policy of the Radicals; a declaration from M. Thiers in favor of the moderate Republic; a speech from the Marquis of Castellane in the interests of the constitutional monarchy; one from Raoul Duval in a Bonapartist sense, and a letter from Admiral La Roncière, read at a Bonapartist dinner, in which he tries to uphold the principle of Conservatism irrespective of party. I find all of these documents of exceptional interest, and it seems to me that the country has more to gain from encouraging such open declarations of opinion than from trying to suppress all adverse criticism and comment.

THE ADMIRAL'S LETTER.

The following is a translation of the letter written by Admiral De la Roncière le Noury, and read at a banquet given by the Bonapartists of the Eure, at Evreux. It is addressed to the editor of the *Courrier de l'Eure*, but was not designed for publication. M. Tardiveau was only instructed to communicate its contents at the banquet given by some two hundred of the Admiral's electors:

ON BOARD THE MAGENTA, Sept. 2, 1875.

MY DEAR MONSIEUR TARDIVEAU: I am much annoyed at not being able to accept the invitation which you send me for the dinner which is to be held next Sunday. The public service keeps me at present afar off. I have always at heart the wish to associate myself with every manifestation of the union of the Conservative Party, of which I claim to be in my own sphere one of the immovable supporters; and in the Conservative Party I make no distinction of opinion. He is a Conservative in my eyes, whatever be the shade to which he belongs, who repudiates the doctrines of the Revolutionists of the 4th of September, and of their sectaries. It is in this vein of ideas that I should have liked to join my fellow-citizens, to be able once more to affirm my present convictions, and to present them as a title for their future suffrages. While remaining the impartial appreciator of the facts which were accomplished before May 24, I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon as long as he shall not be borne outside of the Conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts; but I assert that when the nuance should become free to choose, and thus once more take the place among the European hierarchy which is denied her by the present form of Government. What you may say is that I shall unceasingly fight against that which my sense of rectitude orders me to fight against—namely, compromises and the dissolvent actions of extremes, the defections and shameful alliances of hatred; defections and alliances, alas, which are not new, but which remain a stigma for those who have not known how to escape them, for those who even to-day are preparing themselves for such a course. Transmit to my friends the expression of the regrets which I feel at my absence. I know enough of my dear fellow-citizens of the Eure to be certain that they will believe in my sincerity. I am honored by a great command, perhaps the last step of my long career which I shall hold for some time longer, a command, however, which does not keep me far enough off to prevent me from going now and then to shake hands with them, and to serve their interests with the ardor which I have always employed. I am ambitious to exercise my command with honor, for my constant thought is that they should be proud of their compatriot. This feeling has always guided me in my career abroad, as also during the painful trials of the siege of Paris. Tell them I hope sincerely that the union of which the banquet which is being prepared is a striking manifestation will serve as an example to all Conservatives. It is an honor for the Department of the Eure to have taken the initiative, and I offer you, my dear M. Tardiveau, my liveliest congratulations for having been one of the promoters, and for having remained the determined champion of the great party to which we belong.

Receive, &c.,

Vice Admiral DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURY,
Deputy for the Eure.

The publication of this letter created a great commotion, and the Republican journals, denouncing the passage in which the Admiral speaks of the position of France in the family of nations, called upon the Marshal to relieve the Admiral from the command of the Mediterranean squadron. The Radical members of the Committee of Permanence assembled in haste, and after a short consultation resolved to call an extra meeting with reference to this incident. The outcries of the press and the attitude of the Opposition made it impossible for the Government to overlook the matter, and at a Cabinet council it was resolved to relieve the Admiral from his command. A brief note in the *Officiel* of yesterday stated that Admiral Roze had been sent to relieve Admiral La Roncière Le Noury in command of the Mediterranean fleet. The note does not contain any blame, as in the case of Gen. Carré de Bellemarre, nor any motives whatever for the decision of the Government. I do not know about MacMahon, since various stories are afloat about his feelings with regard to the Admiral's popularity; but so far as the Ministers are concerned, this measure was pushed upon them against their will. They were forced into it, however; but one of the most Republican among them remarked at the time that it would not be apt to *porte bonheur*. There is a vague presentiment that this incident will lead to something serious, and that the Marshal's Government will not derive much profit from it in the end. Some think that the Admiral will now come out frankly Bonapartist, others imagine that he will go over to his old friend, M. Thiers, and join the latter in the campaign he is now preparing.

In the first moment of passion it is not easy to give a calm appreciation of such events as this. Yesterday my attention was called to some remarks made by Senator De MacMahon during the Empire, which are very similar to those used by the Admiral. The Marshal-Senator was pleased to say that he would support the Government under certain conditions, which is all that the Admiral now says; and he was at that time in command of a *corps d'armée* as well as a Senator of the Empire. The Duc d'Aumale, who commands a military division, said about as much not long ago; and Gen. Chanzy has frequently put his Republican feelings on record. The question resolves itself into one of form, therefore, and I cannot say that I think the Admiral shows as much tact in his expressions as the other officers mentioned. His friends naturally claim that he wrote as a Deputy and not as an officer of the Navy; and this brings up the question of incompatibility existing between the posts of Deputy and commanding officer in either branch of the service. The position is one of great delicacy, it must be admitted, and an officer Deputy has to use very great caution when speaking of the Government that he serves. Very many rumors are afloat about this matter, and there is an impression that there is some secret reason for the Admiral's language yet to be developed. Certain personal griefs are hinted at. Only a few days ago the Admiral said in my presence, when he was acting in his quality of President of the French Geographical Society, that he had been in the active service of his country for very many years, and that the time was near at hand when he could devote himself entirely to those scientific studies that had always been his delight. Some think that he foresees the complete disintegration of the Marshal's Government in the coming elections, and is preparing to enter the political field, like M. Thiers. My own impression is that this was a slip, and that in saying just what many other public men have said before him, the Admiral did not give sufficient thought to the form of his sentence.

THE OFFENDER'S HISTORY.

Camille-Adalbert-Marie-Clement, Baron La Roncière Le Noury, the hero of the hour, is incontestably the ablest, most scientific, and most brilliant officer of the French Marine. In a profession that is full of rivalry and jealousy, he is accorded pre-eminence even by all his brother officers. On every occasion his conduct has been splendid, and he has carried the French flag around the world in a way that made his countrymen very proud of him. He has always acted with a boldness and independence that other officers envied, but which no other dared to imitate. It is the unanimous opinion here that he is the strongest man of the French Navy. He was the first who dared to perform the usual manœuvres with a fleet of iron-clads, and he came after others had failed to perform prodigies with masses of these vessels. He was selected as the officer to accompany the Empress to the inauguration of the Suez Canal, and only yesterday he astonished everybody by his manner of handling the Mediterranean fleet. He was sent down to take command because things were in a dreadful state, and a man of energy was necessary. Scarcely had he hoisted his pennant when he began the work of organization, and he imposed an amount of work upon his squadron that they had not seen for years. On the 6th of last June he took his whole fleet to Corsica, went to the Bay of Navarino, and entered the Pinée in line of battle, a thing never seen before. He visited Smyrna and a dozen other ports, astonishing everybody by the admirable discipline of his fleet, and dispensing everywhere a splendid hospitality. On his arrival at Marseilles he hastened to Paris to preside at the Geographical Congress, and as his fame had made him a hero with all, he was regarded as the lion of the day. Three rounds of applause were given him when M. Wallon bestowed upon him the palm of an Officer of Public Instruction. After the Congress adjourned he hastened back to his fleet, and every day he has given the journals occasion for talking about him. Never was a French fleet in better condition than that which he will turn over to-day to his successor, Admiral Roze.

Baron La Roncière Le Noury was born at Turin under very romantic circumstances. He was the son of a Major General in the French Army, then on duty in that city, and on the night of his birth his parents had gone to a Court ball. His mother was ascending the staircase of the palace, and was near the grand landing, when taken with labor pains. A few ladies gathered about her, and a doctor was sent for, but before the lady could be moved she gave birth to a son, which the General wrapped up in his uniform coat and carried away. When a mere lad, the child thus born, entered the naval service, and rapidly advanced in rank. He was Commander in 1861, a Vice Admiral in 1868. During the war his conduct was brilliant, for he organized the corps of sailors and marines who did such good service during the siege. On the 8th of February, 1871, he was elected Deputy for the Eure, and came in first on a list of eight. He was also elected in Paris, but by right of option became Deputy for the Department of Eure. He took part in the battle of Champigny, where he saved Ducrot by a vigorous diversion, and directed the attack upon Bourget. After the war he wrote a book upon the operations of the corps that he commanded, entitled, *La Marine au Siége de Paris*. Admiral La Roncière Le Noury is a tall, finely-formed, handsome man, with strong Roman features, and an air of great intelligence. He has too much energy to remain idle, and, now that his career in the marine has been brought abruptly to an end, he will doubtless make himself heard from in political life. I have no doubt whatever that he will find means for resenting effectively the action of the Marshal in this matter.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

The German pilgrims have arrived, but the number of them is more limited than we had reason to fancy from the noise made about their project. At the French frontier they were met by the Police, who examined the band with great care, as if expecting to find some Communists among them, and ordered them to take off their scapularies and all other outward symbols that would serve to designate them to the crowd. They were thus shorn of their glories at the start, and were forced to sneak through France, as it were, in disguise. They assembled in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, where the services were conducted in German by a Bavarian Abbé, and after leaving their *ex voto* started off for Lourdes. The *Univers* says that the pilgrims were insulted when coming out of the church, but as it is the only paper that speaks of the alleged fact, it may be taken with some distrust. The pilgrims are followed by numbers of Police officers, and every effort will be made to protect them, but their best protection will be secrecy and the absence of all demonstrations. Of course this will remove all the pleasure anticipated from this movement. In order to remove all doubts concerning the matter, the Duc Decazes communicated freely with the Cabinet of Berlin, and received the assurance that the pilgrims would be left to themselves. In a very courteous letter Prince Bismarck informed the French Government that it would not be held in any way responsible for the manifestations of the Ultramontanes from beyond the Rhine. Thus far no deplorable incidents have occurred.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

We hear a great deal just now about Monsignor McCloskey's visit to Rome, and every day have one or more telegrams recording the movements of "his Eminence, the American Cardinal." Even the crowned heads and the Royal Princes fail to get so many and so favorable notices, and the Cardinal is having a royal reception. At 7 o'clock night before last, we are informed by telegraph, Cardinal McCloskey was received by the Pope, his Holiness conversing with him for more than half an hour, and asking him a great many questions about the state of the Catholic Church in the United States. The Cardinal was accompanied by his Secretary and the Rector of the American College, and two Cardinals and many high prelates were waiting to receive him in the throne-room of the Vatican. Pope Pius IX. rose and cordially embraced Cardinal McCloskey as he entered, and on going out he passed through two lines of high Church dignitaries, waiting to do him honor, and bestowing upon him the warmest felicitations. There is no doubt that the hopes of the Roman Curia are now turned in our direction, and for some time to come Cardinal McCloskey will play an important rôle in the affairs of the Church of Rome.

RAISINS AND WINE IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 18th inst. says: "More grapes have been produced in California this year than ever before. The season has been favorable and the crop has ripened admirably. In some sections, however, the vines are threatened by an insect which has committed great ravages in France, and for which no remedy has yet been found. It is hoped, however, that French experience may come to our aid before the evil assumes very serious proportions. During the present season 790,000 gallons of wine has been received in this city, of which 459,000 gallons came from Sonoma, and the greater portion of the remainder from Los Angeles County. The yield from the former county will probably reach 1,000,000 gallons. The curing of raisins from certain varieties of the grape has proved a success, and some 40,000 boxes will be produced this year."

FINE ART IN THE WEST.

THE ART GALLERY OF THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

A NOTABLE COLLECTION—THE TRIALS OF THE COMMITTEE—GOSSIP ABOUT THE PICTURES—M'ENTEE, LEUTZE, EASTMAN JOHNSON.

From a Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1875.

At a time when every well-regulated Chicagoan interspersed his conversation with profuse references to the phœnix, that is, during the era of shanty-building that followed the Great Fire—these words, set in ordinary type, mean only the blaze of 1874; duly heralded by capital letters, they refer to that of 1871—a colossal shanty was constructed on the strip of land between the business quarter and the lake, and the First Grand Annual Inter-State Exposition of the Arts, Industries, and Manufactures of the United States—such is the modest title of our yearly show—was opened inside the shanty. One of its attractions is an art gallery.

There are several new features about the gallery of this year. For that matter any display of art in our mortgaged but money-making metropolis is new. Ten years ago, when the most good-natured of distillers decided that his best way into society here would be through the door of his own Opera-house, he proceeded to build one. His rare willingness to receive advice resulted in his accumulating a large stock of that cheap commodity. He only needed to be told that such and such an idea was "quite the thing," to straightway put it in practice. We owed to some chance suggestion our first art gallery, perched above the Opera-house, and containing a few good pictures. Studios were grouped around it. Their occupants had beautifully long hair and smoked incessantly. With the exception of Mr. G. P. A. Healy, they never painted anything to speak of, but they were supposed to supply that vague atmosphere of art about which people prate, but which is not to be found in America, outside of a few dozen homes. The little colony did not share the fluctuating fortune of their landlord. They were not disturbed when the Opera-house was raffled off to a miller (killed, it is said, by his good luck and the liquor he drank in consequence,) but the Fire destroyed the Opera-house and banished the artists. With this scanty development, it is not surprising that the artistic tastes of the Chicago community are not wondrously keen. We are now, however, holding our third exposition, and this year's gallery is a great improvement on its predecessors.

The committee charged with the collection of pictures dealt directly with the artists, and not with the dealers. The work paid, but their task was more than doubled. The truth of the maxim about *irritabile genus*—shall we translate this into "irritable genius?"—was impressed upon the committee. The capacity of an artist for getting into a state of mind is something remarkable. The fluency with which he swears on paper is surprising. He may paint in subdued or in sensuous colors, but his style of composition on canvas does not seem to affect his style on paper. His words are strong, whether his colors are or are not. The study of the True, the Beautiful, and the Good does not seem to produce the results that might be expected *a priori*. I doubt, in fact, whether, if he should study all the other adjectives with capital letters in the English language, it would exercise a softening influence upon him. The committee had to meet every imaginable suspicion. It did so successfully, and the result is a collection of American art which is probably better than anything of the sort ever exhibited in the country. I believe that Mr. William H. Beard can be quoted in support of this statement. To bring this about, much was necessarily sacrificed. There is scarcely a foreign painting in the gallery, and the eye roves in vain search of well-known touches and names. But, in compensation for this, we have pictures from nearly every American artist of note, as well as from a mighty army of the unknown, most of whom, it must be said, are deservedly nameless. Their works, however, are mostly shelved in one room, and the other five are hung with paintings of exceptional excellence.

There is something new in the way of hanging the pictures. The suggestion of it had much to do with the success of the gallery. The works of each artist who has sent as many as four pictures are hung together in a group. The walls of the six rooms are hung with a sober red stuff, which is arranged in folds in such a way as to separate the groups. Above each set of paintings the cloth is studded with a dangerous multiplicity of rosettes. The general effect, however, is good, and the groups are valuable in impressing untaught eyes with the characteristics of each notable artist. When the arrangement was made known, it stimulated the different men to send a large number of their works. This generous rivalry has been of substantial value to the gallery. If we summarize the catalogue, we find that the six rooms contain 858 paintings, about one-third of which are arranged in groups. A. D. Shattuck has 10 pictures; A. F. Bellows, 7; Winslow Homer, 6; J. G. Brown, 4; M. F. H. De Haas, 8; Le Clear, 11; Casilear, 6; S. R. Gifford, 6; Sellstedt, of Buffalo and the National Academy, 6; Kensett, 6; Eastman Johnson, 8; McEntee, 9; Cropsey, 10; Whittredge, 4; William Hart, 8; Moran, 6; Inness, 4; William H. Beard, 9; W. T. Richards, 4; Lambdin, 8, and Perry, 9. A number of these have other paintings outside their groups, and the rest of our noted American artists are all represented by from one to four pictures. Poor Pierre Vaini, who shot himself at the New-York picnic on the last day of August, has one small painting here. Mr. W. H. Beard, who superintended the hanging of the gallery, was putting this in place almost at the minute when Vaini fired the fatal shot.

SUGGESTIONS OF CRITICISM.

It is not my intention to indulge in technical criticism, though Disraeli's aphorism, slightly changed, would suit my case.

"Who are the critics?"

"The men who would fail in art—should they try it?"

Nevertheless it may be permitted me to exercise the journalist's function of judging the universe, as far as the part of the universe contained in these six rooms is concerned. The collection, as a whole, is an encouraging one. It is a good sign that this new and material city should be able to gather and enjoy such a set of paintings. There is no pretense in the enjoyment, either. The gallery is constantly crowded. The conversation shows an ignorance that is great, but an interest that is greater. One wretched bit of vulgarism that was painfully noticeable last year is not nearly as prominent this. Its partial disappearance may fairly be noted as a proof of artistic education among the mass. Last year the nude pieces were stared at in a very offensive way—in a way that even the rude Saxon peasants who pour pell-mell through the Dresden gallery on festal days would despise. There is far less of this now. Ere many years it might be possible to show the mass a foreign gallery, stocked with naked nymphs and goddesses, without fear of exciting the lowest, instead of the highest, passions.

The room devoted to Western paintings, and chiefly filled with those of Chicago artists, affords, of course, the chief field for criticism in the sense in which that word is generally used—and misused. That is, most fault can be found here. But I reserve this, with some other matters, for a future letter.

The most striking painting in the McEntee group of nine, is the "Danger Signal," which portrays a shadowy train whirling through the snow. There is a lurid light from the head-lamp of the locomotive, which half shows the figure of a man who is energetically waving a red lantern. Design and drawing are admirable, but the color is laid on, in Mr. McEntee's wonted way, in such thick masses that you need to stand a good way off to get anything like the possible effect of the picture. Distance lends enchantment—and a great deal of enchantment—to the view. An old gentleman, standing within a foot of the picture, and peering through his eye-glasses, loudly declared that it was an excellent representation of a shipwreck. The locomotive head-light did duty in his eyes for a light-house; a solitary telegraph-pole was the mast of a disabled vessel; and the man waving the lantern was a wrecker trying to allure the laboring craft to destruction on a reef. No picture, it is said, looks alike to two men. My aged friend certainly need not fear that any other eyes will see the "Danger Signal" as his do. Mr. McEntee seems to invite comparison of this painting with Turner's treatment of a somewhat similar subject. The Turner hangs low in the left-hand corner of one of the rooms in the Trafalgar Square Gallery. It is larger than this, vaguer, more cheerless. Judged by its capacity to give pleasure, I doubt whether it is a better painting.

There are two pictures by Leutze here, "The First News From Lexington," and "The Battle of Monmouth." These are loaned to the gallery by David Leavitt, Esq., of your City. The proverbial sayings about looking a gift-horse in the mouth and speaking only good of the dead, ought perhaps to make me silent on any possible defects in these two exceedingly interesting paintings, but the first sight of the "First News" irresistibly suggested some sayings of Ruskin about a Claude Lorraine—"The Mill"—in the Palazzo Doria, at Rome. Ruskin finds something to praise in it, but sums up his review by saying:

"This is a fair example of what is called an 'ideal' landscape; i. e., a group of the artist's studies from nature, * * * selected with such opposition of character as may insure their neutralizing each other's effect, and united with sufficient unnaturalness and violence of association to insure their producing a general sensation of the impossible."

This is precisely the sensation produced by the "First News from Lexington." There is a ludicrous incongruity between the elaborately-dressed women who are sitting, not to say sprawling, beneath the trees in the foreground of the picture, and the rude house in the background in which they are supposed to reside. A picnic like this, too, is not a likely occurrence on a New-England April day. Nor would it be easy to find the landscape anywhere in Eastern Massachusetts. But despite these things and a few other points at which an unkindly critic might carp, the picture is a striking one. It attracts great attention, partly, no doubt, because it feeds the centennial spirit. The "Battle of Monmouth" is better drawn. Fiery Harry Lee is taking his rebuke a trifle too tamely, but Washington is swearing with a vigor that delights the carnal mind. That volley of oaths at Monmouth is one of those delightful irregularities that, as Thackeray says, "gives you a hold on otherwise smooth and perfect characters," and enable you to like them, notwithstanding their usual icy perfection.

One of the most charming pictures in the collection is Eastman Johnson's "Old Stage Coach," which was loaned, on Mr. Johnson's personal application, by its owner, Mr. George Whitney, of Philadelphia. The sunny contentment of the merry group of children takes you out of the work-a-day world. This painting is unfortunately surmounted by one of a square-built girl, who is stamping with Scotch solidity along a desolate road. Mr. Johnson calls this "Maidenhood," but the catalogue has it "The Girl I Left Behind Me." No one could be blamed for leaving this particular maiden behind him. She might parody Isaak Walton, and say, "I, Sir, am a sister of the angle," without fear of contradiction, for she is composed of right angles and squares. Another picture in the Johnson group—"The Prisoner"—is well known for its terrible power. It is a striking proof of versatile genius that this doomed, hungry-eyed man and the Arcadian group of boys and girls about the old stage coach should have been born from the same brain and brush.

A LACK OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Times.

Elder John Hook, the well-known evangelist, had rather an unpleasant experience in North Hampton the other day. He was on the way from Springfield, Mass., to Seabrook, to attend campmeeting, and to his dismay found that his train did not stop at Seabrook, and he was carried by, so he decided to get off at North Hampton and stop with a friend there. Inquiring at the station he learned that his friend was dead. He could procure no conveyance to Seabrook or to a hotel except at exorbitant rates, and decided to seek lodgings near by. He was directed to house half a mile away, where, after making known his wish, he was told to apply to a Mr. B., still further on. He did so, but found Mr. B. equally averse. Wondering at such inhospitality, he explained his situation and told who he was. But Mr. B. was inexorable. He directed the Elder, however, to the house of a Mr. D., who, he said, was in the practice of keeping wayfarers, and thither the Elder trudged. It was some time before he could find any one about the premises, and when he did the man of the house gruffly said: "Yes, we keep tramps here, and make them work out their board!" Recovering from his amazement, the Elder replied: "But I am not a tramp; I am minister of the blessed Gospel; I preach glad tidings." But the man was as incredulous as his neighbor B., and said: "If you are a minister, why don't you apply to Mr. ——? He is forehanded, a church member, and will take you in."

Elder Hook decided to try the "Christian," who lived a long way back on the road he had come, and there he was met by two dogs, who kept stern guard while their master who had just driven up ordered the tramp off his premises. Mr. Hook tried to explain, but the man would not listen, and with his dogs assumed a threatening attitude, so the Elder hastily retreated, saying as he did so: "Don't treat me so; I am a servant of the Lord!" The reply, as the Elder reports it, was hardly consistent with the man's reputation as a "forehanded" Christian. It was: "Well, then, if you are a servant of the Lord you should go to him for a place to stay." Returning to the station he learned that a train for this city would soon arrive, which he gladly took.

Now the Elder has pitched his tent among those inhospitable North Hamptoners, and is praying hard for a work of grace among them.

DEATH OF LESTER SYKES IN THE WELL.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "The announcement in the *Republican* that the rescuing party in the search for Lester Sykes, after working twelve hours from 2:30 Wednesday afternoon, had finally reached the conclusion that he was dead and suspended work for the rest of the night, of course left no hope that the unfortunate man would be got out alive; but the news soon got abroad that his neighbors had been too hasty in giving him up, and that he still lived at the bottom of the well. It was about 3 o'clock Thursday morning when Sykes, after previously complaining that the sand was again falling in upon him, had ceased to speak, and was supposed to have been smothered to death; but when his neighbors returned between 6 and 7 o'clock to recover his dead body, they discovered, to their great surprise, that the man was still alive and able to converse with them through the hole which had fortunately been left in the sand above his head around the ladder on which he stood, by the falling of one of the timbers. Elijah Sackett, of this city, who had been summoned on Wednesday night and advised the cessation of work till morning, then assumed charge of the operations, and, under his directions, the large excavation about the well which had been begun the day before was deepened, and after it had been carried down some feet further a large curbing was constructed to protect men who should remove the earth in the well from over the man's head.

The rescuers were encouraged, however, all through the forenoon by the knowledge that Sykes was alive, and occasionally exchanged words with him. About noon, however, he began to grow somewhat delirious in his replies, then almost unintelligible, and finally, between 2 and 3 o'clock, entirely ceased to speak. Hope of recovering him alive was then given up, but the slow work of digging him out was continued until 3:30 o'clock this morning, when the body was reached. The most wonderful thing about the case is that the man should have lived as long as he did—full twenty-four hours—in that terrible position, with the sand pressed in upon him to his head, unable to move hand or foot, with one arm broken, without food or drink, and with only such air as the little hole left by the ladder and the pipe afforded him. But it does seem most discreditable to Yankee ingenuity and skill that a man who had shown the power to survive so long should at the end of that time die in the pit."

BOSTON REMINISCENCES OF TRADE.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* relates the following:

One of the most methodical and unimpassioned men was Buckram, the former dry-goods potentate of Boston. His manner of discharging one of the "young men who, after trial, was found not up to the requirements of the business," is related as follows: The youth would be summoned to Buckram's desk and be thus addressed:

"James, how long have you been with us?"

"Two years and a half, Sir."

"Two years and a half! Ah! Have you had any vacation, James?"

"No, Sir," would be the response, as James began to entertain a more kindly feeling toward the "old man," who would terminate the interview by saying:

"Well, James, you had better go up home for a while; Mr. Balance, give James $30, and, James, we will send for you when we want you again."

One of the aforesaid boys, who did not develop a decided talent for the dry-goods business, incurred the displeasure of Babbidge, the partner of Buckram, and, being found unemployed one morning, was ordered peremptorily to assist in sweeping out. The youth did not obey the order, but sought an interview with the chief. Obtaining an audience he said:

"Mr. Buckram, I do not think Mr. Babbidge likes me, and he does not treat me fairly at all, Sir. This morning he ordered me to sweep out, and, as I have been here three years, I do not think I ought to be called upon to sweep out, and I did not."

Buckram settled his head a little firmer into his stiff shirt-collar, and replied:

"Ah! is that so, Edward? Well, if there is such a difference between you and Mr. Babbidge, we shall have to part with you or him. Mr. Balance, won't you please to look up Edward's account?"

FASHIONS OF THE SEASON.

TASTE IN DRESS.

COIFFURES, BONNETS, AND VEILS—INDICATIONS FOR WINTER STYLES—FALL SUITS—NEW DESIGNS IN HATS.

The beauty of new styles depends altogether upon the manner in which they are employed. It is not sufficient to have a good milliner and dressmaker, ample means to purchase the best materials, and good taste in the selection of colors. One must also know how to adapt, as it were, the designs to one's own individuality, as well as to combine all their elements in accordance with the rules of art and fashion. Formerly there was but one shape in bonnets, and only one style of arranging the hair; now there are numberless ways of dressing the hair, and necessarily as many forms of bonnets. A woman of taste knows how to dress her hair in a style becoming her face and to select a bonnet to suit the coiffure, and at the same time she keeps in the fashion. Sometimes only raising the brim of a bonnet and changing the position of a flower will greatly alter the general appearance. It is advisable never to wear a new bonnet or suit without having first made the slight modifications necessary.

Some hints may be given as to the forms and colors suited to the different figures and faces. Bonnets with raised brims are most becoming to ladies who wear their hair falling over their foreheads, whether grown persons or children. For the former garlands or diadems of flowers may be under the brim, and are very becoming when the hair is arranged in Russian bandeaux or waved. When the brims are turned down it is absolutely necessary that the hair should be bushy or dressed in frisettes which fall below the brim in front. The hair dressed in this way is only becoming to blondes, and smooth hair to brunettes. With bonnets which are placed upon the back of the head high braids and chignons in ringlets are most suitable, and when the bonnet has a cape the nape of the neck must always be covered and the hair fall from under the cape. Strings tied under the chin are becoming to all; the effect is completely changed when they are loosely tied, but very few persons adopt this fashion, as it exacts an uncommonly handsome neck, in which case it is not urgent to wear any strings. Persons with a high color should never wear white veils, and those having fair complexions should avoid wearing black lace or colored gauze veils. Veils tightly drawn over the face are not very well suited to marked features; it is better to fasten them in a small hollow plait at the top, and then draw them tightly at the bottom and fasten them against the back hair. A middle-aged lady must not wear a veil without a border. A half tight-fitting garment makes both a stout and slight figure appear large.

Some insight may be got into the Fall fashions from the following information: Dresses continue to be without much fullness, but are not as tightly tied back. Confections will be very long. Supplementary aprons are not likely to be worn, and the princess dress will appear in a new shape; the latter change, however, presents some difficulties, for after the draperies, shirrs, and looping up of the dress, the total absence of trimming would make too great and sudden a change, and some means will have to be resorted to by which the transition will be satisfactorily accomplished.

Among the Autumn fabrics there are beautiful brocaded silks, which cannot be puffed or shirred in any way, and magnificent Scotch plaid goods, to be be used with velvets in one color. Suits will be made for ordinary wear of heavy woolen plaid goods, in different shades; they will comprise a skirt and a new shape of polonaise. Woolen guipures have had their day; henceforward Chantilly lace will be employed. Tulle insertions and lace, worked with silk and straw, promise to be in active demand; this kind of trimming is exceedingly effective when combined with handsome valenciennes on faille or black velvet dresses. In addition to the various galloons which will be universally worn, there is a great variety of passementeries which serve admirably for the flat trimmings which are likely to be used for the coming styles. The Jeanne d'Arc belt has hardly been successful, as it is not considered in good taste. It is generally advisable to avoid all tinsel for street wear. The famous "colliets noirs" of the conspirators in "Madame Angot" threaten to become part of the future fashions. They have already been employed in a new style of large Winter paletot. It is also whispered that the famous Louis XIII. and Marion Delorme guipure collars will be revived.

A Fall suit may be made as follows: The brown faille skirt is trimmed in front with a flounce, a deep puffing, surmounted by a double heading, and a single one at the bottom; above the deep puffing are many small ones. The train is trimmed with a gathered flounce, above which are a plaited one, five small puffs, and a plaited heading. The tunique is not brown, bordered with three rows of heavy black galloon. The tight-fitting casaque has flaps cut in quille shape and fastened on the sides by three passementerie buttons; three rows of galloon form a point down the back. The gray felt Leah hat has a falling brim in front and is raised in the back; around the crown is a twist of crêpe lisse. On one side toward the back is a red bird, and under the brim, where it is turned up in the back, are a number of faille loops.

A handsome walking suit may be of foulard in several shades, in dove color, brown, or brown and white plaid. The foulard skirt has a short train perfectly plain, and is trimmed in front with a plaiting of the same material. Up the front are three arrons placed one slightly over the other; the lowest one is of brown foulard, the other two are of plaid; they are all three plaited lengthwise, and bordered with brown knotted fringe. The plaid foulard waist is adorned in the back with a dove-colored foulard fichu, forming a breast piece in front, where it is fastened and buttons with the waist. The outer bordering of the fichu is trimmed with a brown fringe, and the inner one with a brown foulard ruche. On the side pieces of the waist are ribbon bows. The dove-colored foulard sleeves are finished at the wrist with plaitings, and a cornet-shaped trimming in the different colors of the dress. The black straw bonnet fitted to the suit has a raised brim lined with velvet, and trimmed underneath with black velvet and poppies, which fall in a long spray in the back. On the outside is a straw-colored and blue scarf gracefully tied and draped in the back, with ends.

A toilet Louis XIV. may be made of soft pearl-colored goods. It has neither tunique nor apron; the skirt is very full and mounted in the back in many plaits; it is made still wider at the bottom by a shirred flounce about sixteen inches deep, with heading. The lower part of the flounce is trimmed with another flounce about five inches deep. The front and side breadths are shirred crosswise; the side ones have small headings. The lower part of the front of the skirt is trimmed with a plaiting *à la vieille*. The vest to correspond is trimmed with black faille plaitings. The black cachemire Louis XIV. corbeillon is without sleeves, and has large arm-holes; it is trimmed with plaitings.

A dinner toilet may be of gray faille. The skirt is surrounded by two small gathered flounces, surmounted by silk galloon in the same color. The second skirt, or tunique, is very long in front, and trimmed with fringe, a small gathered flounce, and a deep galloon; it has a train in the back, surrounded by knotted fringe, and is drawn through a heavy silk cordelière, from which it falls over the side. This cordelière is fastened in the back to the middle of the waist, crosses the tunique and waist in front, and is fastened on the side, forming loops and tassels. The cuirass has a turned-down collar in a darker shade of faille; the basque is trimmed with fringe to match that upon the tunique. The sleeves are ornamented with cuffs matching the collar, on the outside of which are ribbon bows; below the cuffs are small plaitings.

A Fall bonnet may be made of black velvet. The crown and brim are covered plain; in the back is a cape. It is lined underneath with light-blue silk, which forms a binding on the outside. On the top of the crown in front is a black faille Alsacien bow; on the back are black feathers and a bird. The mentonnières are of black lace.

Another bonnet may be made of brown felt, with a high crown and broad brim, lowered in the middle in front à la Marie Stuart, and raised on the sides. A cream-colored scarf is draped around the crown. The outside of the bonnet is trimmed with a shaded havane-colored amazon feather falling down the back; where the feather starts from the middle of the brim is a bird with outspread wings. The trimming beneath is composed of ruched muslin and roses with leaves.

Another bonnet may be made of dark-blue felt. The brim is raised and lined with an organdie plaiting, in the centre of which is a large bow in the Alsacien style, made of blue damasse foulard and crossed by a bird's wing and a half garland of white grapes with leaves. The outside of the bonnet is adorned with a large blue shaded feather and grapes.

A brown velvet capote hat is pretty when made of brown velvet and surrounded by a havane-colored feather placed on flat; large brown velvet bows are on the side and top of the crown.

HOW OTHER HEARTS SUFFER.

The Milford (Del.) *News* says that the arrest of Charles G. Fisher, son of George P. Fisher, for a felonious crime committed at Washington, brings a good deal of sorrow to the friends of the family in that town and vicinity, and is adds: "The organic lack of all moral consciousness on the part of Charles is well known here, and his bad deed creates no surprise; but the warmest sympathies of this community go out toward his mother, who is a native of this town and one of the purest and most excellent of women. With this wayward son she has labored day and night, both by the best example that a mother could set before a son, and the most persistent effort to inculcate the highest moral and Christian precepts, as well as by prayers and tears, to lead him to a higher moral life, but without avail. There appears to be a defect in his organization, in consequence of which he does not clearly realize the enormous difference that exists between right and wrong doing."

MR. SHERMAN ON RESUMPTION.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has written the following letter to the editor of the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* in reply to an inquiry whether any of his speeches or writings gave in detail the process and probable effects of a return to specie on Jan. 1, 1879, according to the existing law's provisions:

SENATOR SHERMAN'S LETTER.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th was forwarded to me here. I have read the extracts inclosed, and see what you want, but there is no published speech that will give it in detail. Perhaps if you will read the short debate in the Senate on the passage of the bill, just before Christmas, you will find an answer to your question. The bill itself gives to the Secretary of the Treasury almost unrestricted power to prepare for resumption, by the sale of bonds and the accumulation of coin. The general reduction of the greenback circulation, and the accumulation of gold, backed by the power to use all surplus revenue and to sell all the bonds necessary to prepare for and maintain resumption—all these together are ample to secure the end desired. And when it was seen that he had the power and the disposition to use it, a specie standard would be reached by as quiet a process as now we see gold advancing or falling daily in value. As I go away in a few minutes I cannot write more fully. My feeling has always been that we must reach

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family of adults can secure a permanent home, with every comfort, in a strictly private family, owning their own house, near the Windsor; elegant suite on second floor, with every convenience, and dining-room and parlor on first floor; private table if desired. Address W., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER. A private family who have never taken boarders will receive into their family for the Winter gentleman and wife, offering two front rooms, either in the second or third story; the house is located on Madison av., below 35th st.; terms will be moderate, and first-class reference required. Address L. S. D., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO GENTLEMEN WITH or without board, two hall and two large rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; has all the modern improvements. Apply at the house, or address by letter, H. RHODES, No. 304 Clinton st., between 3d and 4th places, South Brooklyn. References exchanged and required.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 44TH ST., SHERWOOD Apartment Buildings.—To Lease—A spacious suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, sunny exposure, entire floor; will accommodate a large family; also one unfurnished suite; table d'hote or meals served in apartments. Apply to J. P. COTT, No. 531 5th av.

NEAR 5TH AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board, and appointments of a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 19 East 46th st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, may be had in the house of a private family, near a good restaurant. Apply at No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOURTH DOOR west of Broadway.—An elegant floor, handsomely furnished, to a family; with private table only; references.

NO. 17 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—To let, desirable furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished, first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

MRS. S. W. BOOTH, NORTH-WEST CORner Madison av. and 31st st., has one suite of rooms to offer, with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST., A FEW DOORS FROM UNION SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, on first, second, and third floors; references exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms suitable for families and gentlemen, with board; location unexceptionable; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three and the other of four, light, large, and handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a parlor suite, with ample closets and bath; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO CONNECTING second story front rooms; also handsome front parlor; references given and required. Apply at No. 29 West 16th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th st., between Union square and Irving place. References.

A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-STORY room, with extension, to rent, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN—A handsomely-furnished floor, by a private family. Address Family, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suites of apartments with or without private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, in thoroughly first-class houses, No. 22 East 49th st., or 46 West 31st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; special rates to a party of gentlemen; near elevated railroad and all west-side cars.

NO 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO GOOD rooms in second story front, and one in third story, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 55 East 9th st., near Broadway.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, two handsomely-furnished rooms, third floor front, with ample closets; every convenience; two blocks of Broadway.

NO. 81 5TH AV.—M. E GAGE HAS NOW READY handsome suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; also, two rooms separately; references exchanged.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, their handsomely-furnished second floor to first-class parties, at reasonable prices. No. 53 West Washington place, just west of 6th av.

NO. 53 WEST 35TH ST.—ROOMS WELL FURnished, with first-class board, in this elegant four-story brown stone house, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Reference.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room for two, with board; also elegant second floor with board or private table and special attendance.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged.

AT NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—TO RENT WITH board, two large front rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 40th st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS table, may be had for the Winter at No. 51 East 21st st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a handsomely-furnished back parlor, with board, at No. 229 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant Park.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—MRS. A. E. CHEETHAM has two suites and one square room to offer, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., (NEAR 5TH AV.)—Furnished rooms to let with board to families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS three very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board or private meals. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished; complete in all its appointments, with private table.

NO. 51 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house desire to rent some pleasant rooms, with excellent board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, with or without private table; also a single room on the fourth floor. No. 1 East 17th st.

BOARD.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the first floor to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, second floor handsomely furnished. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH FIRST-class board, handsomely-furnished rooms on first and second stories, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURnished rooms to let, with first-class board; also single rooms for gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites or separate; private table if desired; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large elegant apartments, en suite, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

FAMILIES CAN FIND EXCELLENT BOARD in the most desirable part of the city by calling at No. 33 West 45th st. References first class.

NO. 313 EAST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with or without board; terms moderate.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 432 West 23d st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO LARGE AND ONE small room, thoroughly modern, on fourth floor, with unexceptionable board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. Reference exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—TH RD STORY FRONT rooms; first-class order; one hall room; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO PIMPLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first-class.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 62 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen, from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BEDROOM OR ALCOVE room, furnished, without board, very nice, to gentlemen, in private house on 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best reference required. Address COMFORT, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT FLAT.—SIX ROOMS, DINING-ROOM and kitchen; heat and gas; $90 per month; parlor and bed-room, (velvet carpet,); without board, to gentleman and wife; $12 50 per week; gas and heat included; splendid neighborhood. No. 320 West 46th st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, first-class neighborhood, close proximity to Elevated Rail-road, newly-furnished room, large closet, and all conveniences; table unsurpassed; price, $20 per week for man and wife; references given and required. Call at No. 356 West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR entire, and parlor and bedroom on third floor, to rent, handsomely furnished, by private family occupying their own house, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; man waiters; French cooking; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Broadway, above 34th st., would accommodate a gentleman and wife with handsome rooms and unexceptionable table; terms, $40 per week. Address HUNTLEY, Box. No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A MARRIED LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, having a pleasant home in a good neighborhood, would board and take full charge of a little girl from two to twelve years of age. Address A. A., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a few elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or separately, with board; private table if desired; also, a few single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., (WINDSOR BLOCK.)—Elegantly furnished third floor, en suite or separately; also other rooms, with superior board; house, table, and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a fine large room, with dressing-closet, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also, rooms for three young gentlemen; a few day boarders taken. Apply for one week.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, BY OWNER—TWO furnished rooms, with wardrobes and pantries attached, to man and wife, or to single gentleman; willing to let them for light house-work; best of reference. No. 366 West 31st st.

A PARTY DESIRING ONE CHOICE LARGE room, over parlor, with bath connecting, and superior board, in a select family, elegant house and neighborhood, near Madison square, can address MORGAN, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, also one small room, to let to gentlemen, without meals; house first-class, 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 47 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms with board for the Winter; convenient location for business gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL handsomely-furnished rooms, with complete closets and first-rate board, in a cheerful house; dining-room up stairs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Elegant rooms en suite; house, appointments, table, and attendance first class; situation delightful; also one single room. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 5TH AV., NO. 224.—Parlor floor elegantly furnished; single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; front basement as a physician's office; references.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 307 AND 309.—PARTIES looking for superior accommodations can find an entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also other floors; references.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family residing at No. 409 West 22d st. References required.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, FOUR LARGE FURnished rooms, with a private family, with or without breakfast; references. Apply at No. 66 West 36th st., from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, CORNER 15TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; house and apartments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Several finely furnished rooms at reasonable rates to parties for Winter; all modern improvements; references.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. and Broadway, adjoining private entrance of the Gilsey House; choice rooms, single or en suite; with or without board.

A FAMILY BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY of Friends, on Murray hill, between 5th and 6th avs., take a few select boarders, without children. No. 54 West 36th st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FIRST AND SECOND floors elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 west 23d st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, furnished; also large front room on second floor partly furnished to let, with board; prices to suit the times.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms for families and single parties, with board; house first-class; location unexceptionable.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent, in whole or part, with or without board; also, two rooms for single gentlemen, all newly furnished.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, without board; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WAVERLE PLACE.—ROOMS NEWly furnished, to let with or without board; moderate prices; good, abundant table; references; table board, $5.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS; location first-class; terms moderate; convenient to restaurants, &c. Apply at No. 832 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. Can be seen to-day.

NO. 5 5TH AV., HAVING CHANGED HANDS, is newly refitted; two elegantly-furnished floors to let, together or separately; private tables if desired; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or single. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, A LARGE room on second floor; also, small room on fourth floor; excellent table; references.

NO. 115 WEST 38TH ST.—A NEW-ENGLAND private family will rent, with first-class board, two connecting rooms on second floor; terms very moderate.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with all the conveniences for a family, with private table.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SECURE A COMfortable home, with first-class board, are requested to call at No. 49 7th av., third door from 14th st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON third and fourth floors, either with or without board.

TWO OR THREE FLOORS IN A NEWLY-furnished house on 46th st., near 5th av., to let, with first-class board. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A BASEMENT TO LET FOR A PHYSICIAN.—Splendid location; first-class board. No. 56 West 39th st.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS can be obtained, with board, at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS'.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—Newly-furnished second and third floors to let, with first-class board, with every convenience.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. BEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished parlor and third floor, with private tables, for the Winter.

NO. 34 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., to let, furnished, without board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; rooms en suite or singly.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large sunny room, third floor, very desirable. No. 150 West 34th st.

FOURTH AV., NO. 965, CORNER OF 21ST ST.—Very fine rooms, en suite or singly; table first-class.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Two elegantly furnished floors to let, with board, with or without private table.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.
Furnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. H. Pents,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR KONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Reopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

A GENTLEMAN WANTING A PLEASANT second-story room, at a reasonable price, in a private family, centrally located, may address A. W., Box No. 5,445 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—NO. 69 West 12th st.—Private family will rent two rooms, furnished, on second floor, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offers handsome suite of three rooms; closets, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; also small sitting-room and bedroom, third floor.

MRS. M. E. JEENS, NO. 48 WEST 15TH st., having some very pleasant rooms, will rent them for the season, with good table; moderate terms.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, GOOD ROOMS, &c., splendid location, can be had at No. 36 West Washington square. Mrs. WHITE.

A FINE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, AND A single bedroom, well furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 263 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIvate family. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

BOARD WANTED.

LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND FIRST-class board in a family where there are no other boarders; two front rooms required, with southern exposure; location north of 20th st., west of 4th av.; references expected. Address HUGUENOT, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. state location and terms.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES TWO front rooms, well furnished and with good board, for himself and mother, in a quiet house and respectable neighborhood, between 10th and 25th sts; terms must be moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Post Office Box No. 1,573.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for his daughter (a young lady) in a strictly private family in the City; will be permanent if suited; unquestionable reference given and required. Address, with terms, which must be reasonable, also, location and size of family, PLEASANT HOME, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, IN GOOD POSITION, a fine musician, &c., accustomed to live among cultivated, sociable people abroad, wants a home here with such in exchange for instruction; highest references. Address Stranger, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS wanted, unfurnished, or with carpets and shades, with or without board, by lady and daughter, in first-class private house; location central; reference given and required. Address, with full particulars, HOME, West-side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILity wishes a pleasant bedroom in a private family or small boarding-house, in a good location up town; permanent if suited. Address, stating terms, which must be very moderate, M. C., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE BOARD in a family, where her services for the morning hours would be accepted in exchange; best references given. Address M. H. A., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, no other boarders, for gentleman, wife, baby, and nurse; first-class appointments at fair price; quiet, pleasant home desired; Murray Hill or West of 5th av.; give all particulars. Post Office Box No. 5,502.

WANTED.—SITTING-ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, and board, with private table, on second floor, for gentleman and wife, child, and nurse; terms must be moderate. Apply, with full particulars and terms, to A. B. Box No. 3,528 Post Office.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD BY A GENTLEman with occasional accommodation for wife and daughter; must be first class. Address F. W. E., No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BREAKFAST FOR GENtleman, wife, and daughter for October. Address B. W., No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 18.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT NEWARK, N. J., IN A PRIVATE family.—A handsomely furnished front room for gentleman and wife; all modern improvements, and three minutes from Newark and New-York Depot. Call at No. 343 Washington st.

ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate two or three adults with fine rooms and excellent board for Fall and Winter months; house and location very desirable; near depot. Address C. R., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.
First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.
Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 24th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th.....4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th.. 8:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 27th.. 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 29th.. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th.. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1st..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2d. 9:30 A. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. as 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, White Mountains, Montreal, and intermediate points.—Steamer leaves Peck slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR KONDOUT CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. H. Pents,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success." [French Proverb.

"NEW ERA,"
(Nine years old,)
"IN LIFE INSURANCE."
THE GREAT REVOLUTION,
(Not merely reform,")
INAUGURATED NINE YEARS AGO,
STILL GOING FORWARD.

DECENNIAL YEAR
CELEBRATED BY ANOTHER
NEW DEPARTURE!!
ANOTHER ADVANCE!!

THE COST
FURTHER REDUCED
TO
"Hard-Pan" and "Bed-Rock"
Rates for
BEST GRADE RISKS!
REBATED.

$10,000! ASSURANCE
FOR
$60! PREMIUM,
From 25 to 55 Years of Age.

(This company does not believe in the increasing risk of dying from year to year in the best grades; it has proved that this is a fallacy of the actuaries of the old plan, arising from averaging the inferior with the superior grades. For explanation of this interesting point send for document.)

The success of nine years' experience in the grading and rating of lives has proved that the only true and safe principle and methods of Life Insurance are those practiced by the

AMERICAN POPULAR
LIFE INS. CO.

1. The lessons of Biometry (the science and art of measuring lifetimes) are thoroughly applied as yet, by this company *only*, and form the grand basis of its business.

Its ratio of deaths to policies—the true test of successful principles in this business—is, and has been from its inception, the lowest of any company in existence, averaging per year less than FOUR PER THOUSAND among ALL grades, and only *one per thousand in its* BEST GRADES.

An Insurance Editor says:

"The Annual Report of the Secretary, Dr. Cruikshank, gives facts, the cause of which it would be well for other companies to investigate, to wit:

DEATH CLAIMS PER 1,000 PERSONS INSURED.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
American Popular Life all grades.	4.5	3.7	3.7
All New-York Co.'s averaged.....	11.2	12.7	11.0

(The reason for the small ratio in all grades is owing to the fact that most of the insured belong in the best grades. The inferior grades prefer generally to risk insuring in the old-plan companies, at their average premiums, which, of course, are lower to the inferior risks than the graded rates of the American Popular.)"

Another Insurance Editor says:

"The ratio of losses of the Company, according to the New-York official report, during 1872-73-74, was the smallest of any Company, and while the ratio of the American Popular was only 37, and the percentage in its best grades was almost nothing, that of the companies collectively was more than 100."

This demonstrates the fact that the ordinary premiums for Life Insurance are entirely too high for the *best grade risks;* working to *them* the greatest injustice by compelling them to pay an inequitable proportion of the losses resulting from the insurance of inferior risks, which in other companies are placed upon the same footing as the best grades.

True, some companies claim that they accept only the best risks! But read their ratio of losses!! 8 to 30 per thousand!!!

In all other companies the selection is always against the company, as well as against *the interest of the best grade risks.*

The *principle* of grading each risk, and rating its premiums accordingly, (as in the Fire and Marine,) is styled

"Bed-Rock" Insurance.

This grading and rating in accordance with the Laws of Biometry—the science and art of measuring lifetimes—is easily understood and easily done. We do not deny that it requires thorough and expert knowledge, but we mean to say that it is no mystery, is not occult, and that it can be soon learned and expertly applied by any well-educated medical man of judgment, skill, and tact.

For our purpose we require the same general filling of blanks as is usual, only we must have much more complete descriptions and account of the Ancestry, Constitution, Habits, Vocation, Residence, &c., than has been usual; and from such well filled "preliminary blank" we can readily "make up" the appearance and physical character of the person, and grade and rate him.

2. The true purpose of Life Insurance is to protect the dependent family from the loss of income occasioned by the untimely decease of the bread-winner. It should be divested of all speculative ideas and practices, and is legitimate only when so conducted.

Much so-called insurance is not insurance; many so-called insured do not need insurance, in fact, cannot, properly speaking, be insured, having no anxiety about any dependant; they pay premiums, but do not receive a consideration in peace of mind, which is the true object of all insurance.

(Send for documents upon the point, "Who should not insure?")

To this ideal the *American Popular* conforms its METHODS, hence recommends "*Term-Life*" *insurance*, (natural premiums,) "Pay as you go." "*The most insurance for the least cost,*" for the *period* during which insurance is *required.* This "Term-Life" (natural premiums) *method* is styled,

"Hard-pan" Insurance.

It also is neither occult nor complicate, but is so plain as to be entirely comprehensible by ordinary persons. It consists merely in paying yearly the estimated yearly cost, as in Fire and Marine—the why and wherefore of which is easily explained, (see Document,) nothing in advance or for any other pretext. It is, in fact, nothing more or less than pure Life Insurance, and the whole of it, and begets security both because the security or insecurity of a company doing only it can be readily seen by any one, and because it does not require nor obtain "large accumulation," (Assets,) which (or the desire for them) are the temptation to all the wrong-doing so much accused against Life Insurance, or rather against that which has assumed that name.

3. The experience of this Company imparts a facility possessed by no other of very nicely adjusting the premiums in each case, naturally according to its grade, and it now offers what may be styled the

COMBINED
"Bed-Rock" and "Hard-Pan"
INSURANCE.
TO BEST GRADE RISKS (Age 25 to 55)
FOR $60 PREMIUM
$10,000 ASSURANCE,

and for other grades in proportion. For example, $60, $150, $300, $600, and even higher premiums, for precisely such persons as in other companies are called "best" or "insurable," and "averaged" by them at a premium of about $200 for $10,000; too small, in fact, for all such grades together, but *vastly too large for the best grades, classed by themselves, as is done in this Company* ☞ *and as yet and thoroughly in this Company only.*

We insert in the policy the yearly premiums, payable at a person's option, without a second examination, about one-third less to best grades than they can have elsewhere by the averaging plans. But if the second examination is made, which is optional with the assured and the risk is found to be A1, as at first, why should he not be rebated to $60 as at first? He should be. He is. He will be, up to at least fifty-five years of age.

Is not This the Ne Plus Ultra of Life Insurance?

Let no one believe that this "cannot be done safely," that $10,000 for $60 "cannot be afforded," &c., &c. It *can* be done, it *has been* done, and IS done *daily* with *profit* to the Company and its agents, as well as with great advantage to the *best grades.*

Do not ask the opinions of ☞ *agents personally interested in speculative plans.* Listen to what they say if you will, and then come and see and judge for yourselves how little *it really costs* to insure the "best grades" by the PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF THIS COMPANY, which are *the best and cheapest in the world* for all who can obtain the best grading.

This Company offers to grade and rate all cases without charge. It can be done through the mail. Insurance can also be effected through the mail.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., LL. D., President.
(Lecturer; Author "Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene," "Biometry," "Longevity," "Brain Food," &c., &c.)
MOREAU MORRIS, Surgeon in chief and Vice President.
(Member Acad. Med. Co., Med. Soc., Med. Lib. and Jour. Asso; Surgeon Seventh Reg. N. G. S. N. Y.; formerly

LOCAL POLITICS.

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—DIVISIONS AMONG THE DEMOCRATS—WHAT THE MORRISSEY WING HOPE TO DO—POPULARITY OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Popular interest in the approaching election has been steadily increasing in this City ever since the adjournment of the Republican and Democratic State Conventions, and now that the State tickets have been put in nomination, the attention of party leaders on both sides has centred upon local matters. Aside from the County ticket, there are no less than fifty-five local offices of importance to be filled and for each of these offices there are a score of candidates in training. This is particularly true of the heavy Democratic Wards south of Canal street. On the west side, and in the central and eastern portions of the City, where the power of the "gin-mill Democracy" is on the wane, and in districts where the respectable people are in the majority, the leaders have been compelled to take candidates whose records will bear some inspection. In the large majority of the districts, however, the Democratic aspirants for office are of the old familiar type, and it is safe to say that by the time the local nominations are concluded two-thirds of the candidates will be either representatives in some form of the liquor interest, or ward politicians of the most questionable type. The Republicans, on the contrary, are endeavoring to nominate none but their best men, and in those districts where the preliminary canvass has already begun, have put forward in nearly every case men with unexceptionable records. While the ranks of the regular Republicans are practically united, the Democracy is everywhere split up into factions, each with its own pet interests or grievances, and all more or less disgusted with the policy of the Tammany leaders. Not only has the lopping off of the Morrissey-Ledwith-Hayes wing seriously weakened the party in its local organizations, but the action of Gov. Tilden's convention in placing a Republican at the head of the State ticket, and nominating another for the Controllership, has incensed a large and influential class, who believe that Democratic conventions should nominate Democrats. "If we must have Republicans," they say, "we prefer to choose them ourselves." The choice of Frederick W. Seward for the leading position on the Republican ticket seems to have been a master-stroke on the part of the Republican leaders, thousands of Irish citizens, who remember his father's liberality toward the religious sentiments of their race, preferring to vote for the son rather than assist in putting in office what they call a renegade Republican who had no claims upon them. Good judges estimate the number of votes by which Mr. Seward will lead his ticket in this City at from 5,000 to 10,000, while the rest of the Republican candidates will not fail to profit by their colleague's popularity. In the field of local politics the feeling against Kelly & Co. is equally strong, and is being constantly fed by the head strong and impolitic course of the Tammany leaders in making fresh enemies instead of conciliating old ones. The "pruning-knife," which, in the hands of the celebrated Committee on Discipline, was so vigorously used in lopping off the heads of Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes last Summer, has evidently cut deeper than those who used it intended. In every ward, and almost every election district, clubs and associations of independent Democrats have been formed for the purpose of fighting Tammany Hall, and as these organizations are backed by the money and influence of the leaders whom Kelly and his partners have outlawed, the prospects of the "regular" ticket in many cases are far weaker than those of the outside nominees. This is especially true of the numerous candidates for the Civil Justiceships, a majority of whom are either of the pot-house politician stamp, or "shyster" lawyers of little experience and less reputation. For the Senatorial nominations the same class of politicians who have heretofore filled the office will be put forward, and the party called upon to support them, irrespective of fitness, because the "Boss" wills it. The contests in the different Aldermanic and Assembly districts has degenerated, as far as the Democracy is concerned, into an ignominious scramble of the small-fry politicians, with here and there a more capable man, who despairs of getting anything better. In half a dozen of the Assembly districts the Republicans will make a strong fight, and probably elect their men, while in the majority of the remainder the Democratic candidates of different stripes will divide the honors between them. Three weeks or more will elapse before the meeting of the nominating conventions, but a fortnight will suffice to narrow down the choice to the successful candidates. Following is a summary of the political situation in each of the Senatorial, Assembly, Judicial, and Aldermanic districts, up to the time of writing:

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The chief interest in the Senatorial contest lies in the famous Fourth District, the home of Tweed. This district, which contains a voting population of some 22,000, has never been known to elect a Republican Senator, and is consequently looked upon by the Democratic leaders as certain to return whomsoever they may put up. Nicholas Muller, the Erie Railway emigrant agent, is pushing his claims as a friend of John Kelly, and relies largely upon his position as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee to secure him the nomination. On the other hand, Senator John Fox, who represents the immense Irish vote of the district, is making a strong fight for the candidacy, and though probably not as popular with the "boys" as Muller, is more of a worker, and has a stronger hold upon the various local interests. The irrepressible Timothy J. Campbell, who has filled office under every ring, faction, or party which has controlled the Democracy of the past twelve years, hopes to carry off the nomination from both Fox and Muller, but as his backing is not over strong, and the "Boss" is said to prefer some one with a less odoriferous record, his chances are not considered formidable. "Tim" himself is popularly supposed to be holding back for the Civil Justiceship, and in the event of his losing that, for the Assembly, so that the people are in no danger of losing his valuable services in some capacity. In case Fox gets the regular nomination Morrissey will probably enter the lists against him, and in that event the Republicans, who number between six and eight thousand votes, will stand a good chance of winning. So far the only candidates talked of on the Republican side are Col. Michael W. Burns and Matthew Stuart.

The Fifth District is generally admitted to be Republican on a full vote. Hon. James W. Booth, the present capable and popular incumbent, will probably receive the regular Republican nomination, while the Independents will put forward ex-Charity Commissioner James Bowen. Two or three Democrats have been mentioned as candidates, among them Alderman Edward Gilon, the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee who piloted King Kalakaua about town in December last. Two years ago, when only a two-thirds vote was polled, the Republicans elected their candidate by 800 majority.

In the Sixth Senatorial District the Tammany leaders have "slated" Assemblyman James Daly for the Senatorship. Among the outside candidates are George Hencken, a pork packer, who ran for Assemblyman last year with a Republican indorsement, and Albert Klamroth. The latter has achieved considerable popularity from his advocacy of the introduction of the German language into the public schools, and, in the event of his nomination, will bring out a strong German vote.

The Eighth or "Harlem" District is represented in the present Legislature by Hugh H. Moore, brother of "Rocky" Moore. The Hon. Hugh is pushing his claims for a renomination, and it is thought that the opposition to him within the district will not be strong enough to warrant the "Boss" in setting him aside. Harlem politics are just now in a "mixed" condition, and as half a dozen combinations are quarreling over the minor offices it is impossible to predict the final result with any certainty. Moore, however, is thought to be reasonably sure of the Senatorship. On the Republican side ex-Mayor George Opdyke and Granville P. Hawes are talked of as candidates.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Candidates for the Assembly on both sides are so numerous as to seriously interfere with the personal comfort of the leaders, so strong is the pressure brought to bear on behalf of the would-be nominees. In the First District Assemblyman James Healy is slated as the regular candidate in the event of Muller getting the Senatorship. Healy is a boss carman by trade, and has already served four terms in the Legislature. The Republicans, who cast only one-third of the total vote, will probably indorse an independent candidate, unless the diversions among the Democrats give them an opportunity of winning.

In the Second District the leading Democratic candidate is Assemblyman William Kirk. He is opposed by Thomas Wilds, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house in Water street. The Republicans have not yet named any candidate, and will possibly support an independent nominee.

The Third District (the Fourteenth Ward) has long been known as "Jimmy" Hayes' district, and before that statesman was ignominiously expelled from the Tammany councils, was always counted on as good for the regular ticket. It now remains to be seen whether Hayes possesses the local strength he has so often boasted of. As he has already announced his intention of running on the opposition ticket, and the partisans of Kelly are divided between Assemblyman John Brogan and Owen Cavanagh, a liquor dealer, a triangular contest of unusual acerbity may be looked for. Both Brogan and Cavanagh are members of the Tammany General Committee, and the latter claims to be a personal friend of the "Boss."

In the Fourth Assembly District a hot fight is in progress between Thomas Shiels, liquor dealer, and Edward Shandley, ex-Police Justice and one of Tweed's old henchmen. Of the twenty-five members of the General Committee from the district, Shiels claims thirteen and Shandley twelve. Shiels is the wealthier of the two, and Shandley the most popular with the "boys." Both are ward politicians of the lowest type. Charles Reilly, the present Assemblyman, is talked of as a compromise candidate, but his chances are very slim.

The Fifth Assembly District is pretty evenly divided between the two political parties, and the Republicans have it within their power, by uniting on a good man, to carry the day. The Republican candidates are ex-Assemblyman Austin Leake and John D. Vries, printer, of Greene street. The latter is Master of the Keystone (Masonic) Lodge, and is represented as both popular and capable.

In the Sixth Assembly District ("Tim" Campbell's) there has been little or no canvassing among the Democrats. "Tim" looks on the district as his own personal property, and, in case he gets the Senatorship or Civil Justiceship, will probably bestow it on his next of kin, or some personal friend. The Republicans, who came within one hundred votes of electing their candidate last year, now talk of nominating Matthew Patten.

The Republicans of the Seventh District will probably offer the nomination to Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia College. Prof Dwight's distinguished talents as a lawyer and debater, will make him eminently qualified for the position, and, should he accept, as it is thought he will, the Republicans will elect him by a handsome majority.

In the Eighth District the Republicans are pressing Solon B. Smith. John D. Lanthier has a strong support from the regular organization and may obtain the nomination. The only Independent candidate talked of is Frederick Gugel, Jr., (anti-Tammany and Liberal.) Gugel is a pork butcher, and a general favorite among the Germans. The Tammany nominee will probably be George Stauf, the present member.

Local politics in the Ninth District are comparatively quiet as yet. The Republicans talk of renominating William H. Gedney, the present member. Andrew J. Campbell is also mentioned in connection with the Republican candidacy. So far the Democrats have not brought forward any leading man for the office.

In the Tenth Assembly District, the leading Republican candidates are Ferdinand Erhardt, a plumber, and Joseph Rheinboldt. The latter is one of the German patriots that sought refuge in this country after the revolution of 1848. He is a capable and earnest worker, and popular with his fellow-countrymen. On the Democratic side George F. Langbein, a lawyer, has been mentioned for the office, but as he is "slated" for the Tammany nomination for Civil Justice in the Fourth District, the candidacy for the Assembly will be given to some other regular Democrat. The average Democratic majority in this district is 1,400.

In the Eleventh District now represented by Col. Knox McAfee, the Republicans have generally concentrated on Charles A. Peabody, Jr., a young lawyer of ability and good standing, and who, if nominated, would draw out a large Republican vote. On the Democratic side the candidates are numerous. The Morrissey interest is backing Oliver P. Buel, the old opponent of Col. McAfee, the sitting member. None of the Democratic candidates stand any chance of success.

In the Thirteenth Assembly District the only Republican candidate named is John McLean. He is a new man and one whose popularity with the rank and file of the party would make him a formidable antagonist. William Wade is also mentioned in the same connection. Mr. Wade was president of the last board of Assistant Aldermen, and is an active worker. The Democrats talk of nominating George Springstead, a builder, but the leaders have not yet decided on any candidate. The district is generally a close one, the Democrats electing their man last year by only fifty-eight majority. With a first-class nominee the Republicans can easily succeed.

In the Fourteenth Assembly District the Republican candidate will probably be John J. Kehoe. He is popular with the mass of the party, and would undoubtedly make a good run with the chances in his favor. The Democrats are talking of John Tyler Kelly and John Reilly, with the odds in favor of the former. The Democratic Assembly nomination in this district depends largely on the local combination for Alderman.

John H. Titzjen is looking after the Republican nomination in the Fifteenth Assembly District. He is a pork-packer, belongs to the German Republican local organization, and is popular with his fellow-countrymen. George Hettrick, a livery-stable keeper and former Councilman, is also a candidate for the nomination. William Montgomery is said to be the favorite with local leaders, and will probably be the Republican candidate. On the Democratic side, Martin P. Killian, a member of the Tammany General Committee, is "slated" for the candidacy on the regular ticket. The anti-Tammany interest, represented by Joseph Blumenthal, John Hardy, and Thomas A. Ledwith, will probably nominate Thomas Costigan, the author of the ill-starred "Costigan bill."

In the Sixteenth District the two Republican candidates named are Capt. Michael Cregan and ex-Alderman John D. Ottiwell. Peter Woods will run on the anti-Tammany ticket, and, owing to the general dissatisfaction with the Kelly leaders, will draw off a large proportion of the Democratic vote.

In the Seventeenth District the Republicans are thoroughly organized, and, though they have not named a candidate, are known to be united upon a popular man, and one who, in the event of a split among the Democracy, would have an excellent chance of winning.

Hon. Bernard Biglin, the faithful and efficient Republican representative in the Legislatures of 1872 and 1873, will probably be nominated in the Eighteenth District. In case he declines the nomination it may go to Frederick Wilderming, stock broker, of Wall street. An independent faction is supporting the claims of Michael J. Murphy, but with little or no prospects of success. The Democratic favorite in the canvass thus far is a "Swallow-tail," Dr. Oakman S. Paine. The doctor is a member of the Dick Croker Association. Joseph MacDonough is also in training for the Tammany nomination, and Hugh Farrell, an outside liquor-dealer, is putting in a claim for recognition. If the Democrats run two tickets, the Republicans will elect their candidate without difficulty.

In the Nineteenth District the canvass so far has been without any noteworthy incidents. Hon. Richard Henry Green has been spoken of in connection with the nomination; and should he become a candidate he would undoubtedly poll a full vote. The Democrats are at loggerheads among themselves, this District being one of the number which was reorganized at the late purification. The Mastersons, John and Peter, together with Judge Coulter, are the ruling clique in this District; but whether Kelly will take one of their nominees or run a new man, is still unknown.

In the Twentieth Assembly District the canvass, so far, has been quiet and without much interest. Assemblyman Jacob Hess is named by the Republicans as a possible candidate, and Orlando L. Stewart, his competitor in 1874, by the Democrats. The district is generally considered good for a Republican member, Hess being elected last year by a plurality of 664.

The Twenty-first District, which, under the annexation act, comprises the entire territory between Seventy-fourth street and McComb's Dam on the north and south, and the East River and Eighth avenue on the east and west, contains a population of 70,000, of whom over 16,000 are voters. The Democrats united have a majority of several thousands, but as both parties are divided into discordant factions, each with a different candidate and opposing interests, it is difficult to say which has the strongest prospect of victory. The Anti-Tammany Democrats have organized in every election district, and are engaged in an agressive war on the Kelly party, while the Republicans are at variance over the claims of Granville P. Hawes and William Haw, Jr. The former is the regular candidate for the nomination, and will probably get it. Haw, Jr., who represents the Anti-Custom-house interest, is intriguing for support with the Anti-Tammany Democrats. A fifth combination is in favor of concentrating the Anti-Custom-house and regular Republicans on a new man, John N. Grey, and giving the nomination either for the Senatorship or for Civil Justice to Hawes.

THE HUDSON BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

The Hudson Boat Club, of Jersey City, yesterday held their final regatta of the season, in the South Cove, Jersey City. The attendance was small, but much interest was manifested by those present. The first race was a single-scull race between J. P. Hardenburgh, J. N. Gregory, and H. C. Pierson. Hardenburgh won easily in 13m. 30sec., Gregory following close behind. The next was a working-boat race between W. Clarke, Jr., and H. C. Pierson. The contestants kept very close to each other over the whole course, but Clarke won in 15m.

A SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

A very sad shooting accident occurred about 7 o'clock last evening at No. 111 Wolcott street, by which Miss Margaret J. Fitzgerald lost her life. Patrick Fitzgerald, the father of the girl, sent his son Francis, a lad of thirteen years, to bring him a glazier's diamond from a writing desk in the sitting-room. The lad went to the desk, and finding a large one-barreled pistol in the pigeon-hole where the diamond lay, he took out the weapon, and, pointing it at his sister, remarked jokingly that he would shoot her. The pistol exploded in the boy's hands and the ball entered his sister's temple, killing her instantly. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age.

SALE OF THE MONTCLAIRE RAILROAD.

The Montclaire Railroad was sold yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, by order of the Court of Chancery. A number of speculators and others interested were present. The condition of the sale was the payment of ten per cent. to the auctioneer and the balance on Saturday next. The bidding began at $10,000, but ran up gradually until Messrs. Marcus L. Ward and and Abram S. Hewitt, in trust for the first mortgage bondholders, bid $200,000. The hammer fell, no higher bids being offered. A majority of the bondholders of the road have joined in a scheme for the reorganization of the road, which will be carried out at once.

A LIBEL ON MOODY AND SANKEY.

THE STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO A PROPOSED VISIT TO THIS CITY STAMPED AS UNTRUE—THE PROGRAMME OF THE EVANGELISTS NOT COMPLETED.

The approaching commencement of the series of revival meetings to be held all over the country by the great revivalist preachers, Moody and Sankey, has elicited everywhere among religious people a feeling of enthusiasm proportioned to their great Christian expectations; and in all the commercial centres of the Union preparations are in progress for the adequate entertainment of the evangelists. The short period of repose to which these gentlemen reluctantly acceded on their return from their European endeavors is about to conclude, and the question is again assuming prominence, where shall they make their first appearance before the American public? It was intimated in these columns several weeks since that a programme for the Winter campaign would be definitely determined upon before the end of the present month, and such was the intention on the part of Messrs. Moody and Sankey and the prominent leaders of the Evangelical Churches, but when they came to a consideration of the question recently in Northfield a number of insurmountable objections presented themselves. In the first place there arose the subject of adequate accommodation to the exigencies of the occasion, and upon a consideration of the capacity of the principal public buildings in the large cities a conclusion was reached that nowhere was there a structure disposable for immediate use to receive the immense multitudes which it was expected the revivalists would draw around them. The suggestion of the construction of large temporary buildings met with approbation from several municipal corporations apart altogether from the question of expense, and after a conference between the evangelists, and William E. Dodge, Jr., of this City; George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Mr. McWilliams, of Brooklyn, and other prominent gentlemen, it was resolved to postpone the completion of the programme for an indefinite period. New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn were spoken of as the cities where it was expected they would first appear, and prominent delegations vainly endeavored to obtain a promise in favor of their respective cities. The understanding finally reached was that the community which would soonest prepare the most available edifice for the reception of the revivalists would be gratified with their first appearance among them, and with this knowledge the great cities throughout the Union have set themselves to work. Another consideration presented during the discussion was the length of time which Moody and Sankey should spend in each city; but to a definite resolution in this regard Mr. Moody was strongly opposed. He believed that the length of their visit should be governed altogether by the product of their work, and that their presence in each city should extend as long as their efforts resulted in good. By prematurely resolving during their mission in Liverpool to visit London on a given day they lost the opportunity of doing great Christian work, and Mr. Moody was firmly determined that no restraint of that kind should be imposed upon him here. Added to this question was one originated by Mr. Moody that a united invitation on the part of evangelical ministers was necessary to its acceptance, but as there was no possibility of that question arising in this City it could not have any application to New-York. Indeed, last June, previous to the arrival of the revivalists, a meeting of over one hundred and fifty clergymen, representing all evangelical denominations was held at the Young Men's Christian Association, and it was unanimously resolved to invite them to this City at the earliest opportunity. Since then, subject to the conditions imposed by Mr. Sankey, negotiations have been on foot to secure their early presence in New-York, but no result has yet been obtained. The Colosseum and Gilmore's Garden have been considered as places wherein to hold the revival meetings, but nothing has been done to secure either of them up to the present time. A statement was made yesterday in a journal not remarkable for its accuracy to the effect that Moody and Sankey would publicly appear in this City in November; that a large vacant lot had been offered by Mr. Vanderbilt for their use, but that it was not accepted, and that, finally arrangements had been entered into with Mr. Sheridan Shook by which they had obtained a lease of Gilmore's Garden during the coming Winter. It was also asserted that the Young Men's Christian Association, which was to bear the expense, was to be recompensed by the sale of books and tracts, and that they were to undertake all the expenses of the revivalists, together with paying them a regular salary. A prominent officer of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has charge of the committee which invited Mr. Moody, stated yesterday that these assertions were without a shadow of foundation, and he could not conceive the cause of so false a publication. No arrangement, he said, had been entered into with Mr. Shook for the lease of Gilmore's Garden, and no understanding had been reached with Mr. Moody to come here on Nov. 1. As for the statement that a stipulated salary for each of the revivalists had been fixed, it was stigmatized as a libel, and an injustice to the past record of Moody and Sankey. The statement would seem to imply that the evangelists had converted a religious movement into a business enterprise, whereas their own acts attested the sincerity of their professions. This was illustrated in the sale of their hymn-books in London, when on the eve of their return to New-York they were presented with a royalty of £5,130 as the proceeds of the sale. This amount, which would be deemed by many an ample fortune, they at once handed over to a religious society in London, and left that city as poor as when they entered it. Their work is purely heart work, and insinuations to the contrary are a libel on them and the cause they preach. But whatever may be said of their contemplated visit to this City, this fact is assured that their reception here will be generous and hearty, and that no religious bickerings will mar the result of their Christian labors.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republican delegates to the Richmond County Convention met yesterday afternoon at Schwartz Kopf's Hall, Clifton, Staten Island, to nominate candidates for Assembly and local offices. Hon. George W. Curtis presided, and the attendance of delegates was exceedingly large. In opening the proceedings the Chairman briefly reminded the convention of the importance of the trust committed to their charge, and counseled a dignified and conciliatory spirit in the selection of candidates presented for nomination. On motion of Dr. Golder, it was resolved to fill vacancies that may possibly occur in the nominations of candidates from the members of the General Committee. The first office for which a nomination was made was that of Member of Assembly, and Mr. Kneeland Townsend and J. W. Judd were respectively proposed. Mr. Judd, however, declined, and Mr. Townsend was nominated by acclamation. For the office of School Commissioner the name of Rev. Mr. Brownlee, of Port Richmond, was presented without opposition and adopted without objection. The nomination for the position of County Judge was contested by Tompkins Westervelt and J. H. Headley, and on a ballot Mr. Westervelt's name was selected as the candidate of the convention. The following nominations were also made: William V. Connor, Middleton, County Clerk; Abraham E. Corson, Superintendent of the Poor; Dr. R. Henry Golder, Justice of Sessions, and E. M. Connor, Coroner. The ticket is in every respect deemed a strong one, and sanguine hopes are entertained of its success.

MADISON COUNTY.—For Sheriff, Wilber W. Henderson, of Madison; Treasurer, Otis Storrs, of Eaton; Superintendent of Poor, Allen Curtiss, of Madison; Justice of Sessions, George H. Benjamin; Coroner, A. D. Smith, of New-Woodstock.

THE KLINE INQUEST.

Coroner Reinhardt, of Jersey City, last evening impaneled a jury, who viewed the remains of Henry R. Pugh, who claimed in his ante-mortem statement to have been pushed from a Northern Railway train at West End Wednesday evening, and will commence the taking of testimony at the Morgue on Jersey avenue next Wednesday evening. Peter Kline, the conductor of the train, and James Grogan, the brakeman, who were arrested on suspicion of having thrown the deceased off the train, had an examination before Justice Keese yesterday. Kline showed beyond doubt that at the time of the alleged ejection he was in another part of the train, and Justice Keese discharged him from custody. Grogan was unable to clear himself as completely as Kline, and he is held to await the result of Coroner Reinhardt's inquest. Considerable ill feeling exists between Coroners Whelan and Reinhardt over the inquest. Whelan took first action in the case, and thinks that the County Physician ought to have given him the precept for the inquest.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the failure of Levinger & Co., of College Point.

Postmaster James reports that during the past week his receipts for the sale of stamps have amounted to $60,900.

Theodore Tilton will deliver his lecture, "The Problem of Life," at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening next.

The ball of the "Lodge la Sincerite," which was to take place last night, at Irving Hall, was postponed until the 29th of October.

The favorite steamer Mary Powell, after a very successful season, makes her last trip to-morrow, leaving her wharf at the usual hour, 3:30 P. M.

The Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, which arrived at Sandy Hook at 6:30 A. M. yesterday, made the voyage from Queenstown in the short time of 7 days, 18 hours, and 2 minutes, actual time.

Robert C. Clark, aged forty, while at work at the Chemical Works of William Curley, No. 255 Bowery, last evening, was severely injured about the head and face by the explosion of oxygen gas. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Convention of Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents met yesterday morning in executive session, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, President Chapman in the chair. It was finally agreed to hold the next annual meeting at Harrisburg, Penn., on the 20th of September, 1876. The convention then adjourned.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee in attendance at their rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday were Gen. Sharpe, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., S. B. Dutcher, and Henry A. Glidden, and among the visitors was Judge Settle, of North Carolina. Communications were received from the different counties of the State in regard to the organization of their County Committees.

The steamer City of Dallas, for Texas, yesterday took out 701 letters and 6 bags of newspapers; the Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall, 388 letters and 2 bags of newspapers; Etna, for Jamaica, West Indies, 1,482 letters and 8 bags of newspapers; Bolivia, for Glasgow, 1,555 letters and 8 bags of newspapers; Celtic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 23,560 letters and 36 bags of newspapers; the Oder, for Southampton and Bremen, 20,375 letters and 22 bags of newspapers.

A telegram was received in the street after business hours yesterday announcing the suspension of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago. This is the bank which was connected through its President with the failure of a Detroit institution last Spring, and also with the lawsuits of Allen, Stephens & Co., of this City, arising from the same cause. It was given out at the time that it was not affected by Mr. Allen's misfortunes. Its correspondents here are the Bank of New-York, a notably strong institution.

John Beyer was arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday, charged by John Stebling with committing an aggravated assault on him. Stebling swore that on returning home with his family and a party of friends from an excursion to King's Bridge he was assailed at the door of his residence, at Seventy-sixth street and Ninth avenue, by Beyer, who threw a cobble stone from the second-story hall, striking Stebling on the head and inflicting severe injuries. Beyer was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Edward Roney appeared as complainant in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against John O'Donnell, of No. 74 East Houston street. According to Roney's story, he and O'Donnell went on a spree together on Thursday, which they kept up until Friday night, during which they drank large quantities of Houston street wine at $4 a bottle. On Friday night they went into O'Donnell's saloon, where Roney fell asleep. Awakening he missed his silver watch and chain valued at $65, and his bank book. He accused O'Donnell of stealing them from him. O'Donnell admitted taking the valuables, but said he took them to take care of them. He was held in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 520 arrests during the past week.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church congregation will dedicate their new church edifice, corner of Clinton street and Church place, to-day.

Mayor Hunter, after consultation with the Controller and Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, has published a statement of the city debt, placing it at $38,871,613 61.

In the case of the People against the Fiske Pavement and Flagging Company, Judge Pratt has granted the application to dissolve the company, on the ground that it failed to complete its articles of incorporation. H. H. Wheeler was appointed Receiver, on giving $5,000 security.

Some doubts having been expressed in a religious paper as to the adherence of the members of the Hanover Place Baptist Church to the doctrine of close communion, a church meeting was held on Friday evening, at which resolutions were passed reaffirming the doctrine.

LONG ISLAND.

The Democrats of Queens County will hold their County Convention on Friday, the 7th of October, and the Republicans on the Monday following, the 11th.

The Kelsey case will be argued before the Court of Appeals next week, on the motion to change the venue from Suffolk to Kings or Westchester County.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Board of Supervisors, at their meeting on Friday last, held at Richmond, balloted several times for a Police Commissioner in place of Mr. Barrett, whose term of office expired some time ago, but without result. Mr. Barrett still holds over, and appears likely to continue to do so. The board passed a resolution authorizing Mr. Corry, President of the Board of Trustees of Edgewater village, to issue bonds to the amount of $1,060 for the purpose of maintaining and further macadamizing the Richmond road, and an additional amount of $3,000 for building and opening a boulevard from Richmond avenue, Clifton, to New-Dorp. This boulevard, as projected, will constitute one of the finest drives on Staten Island, and the expenditure of the money will prove of special advantage to a considerable number of workmen.

NEW-JERSEY.

An eagle, five feet from tip to tip, was shot in Plainfield on Friday.

Prof. Atherton, of Rutgers College, has been tendered the Presidency of Howard University, Washington.

The Newark pastors, of all Protestant denominations, at a meeting held Friday night, appointed a committee to invite Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, to visit that city.

John Miller, a bricklayer, fell from the top of a new four-story building in course of erection on Steuben street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and was so severely injured that he died a few hours later.

Quintus C. Shuler, the Trenton banker, who was reported to have eloped, was in Trenton yesterday, and denied that his relations with the widow with whom he was charged to have eloped were at all improper.

Several of the horses belonging to the Newark Fire Department have been attacked by a disease very much like the epizootic. The disease is very prevalent in Orange, the horses of several expressmen having been attacked.

The examination of candidates for the West Point cadetship from the Fourth Congressional District, thrown open to competition by Hon. Miles Ross, took place at New-Brunswick yesterday. Ten candidates were examined. The result will be announced to-morrow.

In the case of William Stuhr against Freeholder James Curran, Jr., brought to recover a seat in the Board of Freeholders now occupied by Curran as member from the Seventh District, the jurors yesterday rendered a verdict unseating Curran and awarding the seat to Stuhr. Mr. Curran will appeal to the higher courts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Dyeing and cleaning, Fall season, 1874. "Paris black," "Seal brown," and other fashionable colors. Examine cleaning and dyeing done at LORD'S. Elegant pressing and finishing. Principal office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.; branch, No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.

Edward Day,
J. Bennett,
James Ross,
Dr. W. E. Gunning,
Dr. Sanderson,
John Liddon,
Thomas C. Russell,
Charles W. Brooks,
William Wiseman,
William Harrison,
John R. Reynolds,
S. J. Daw,
James A. Clinch,
Dixon Harkness,
Augustus P. Brown,
T. P. Casey,
John McCredy,
William Derryman,
Jonas Sill,
W. T. G. Anderson,
Mrs. W. T. G. Anderson,
N. Macleod and nurse,
John M. Wheeler,
Mrs. J. M. Wheeler,
Miss Mary Wheeler,
Miss Clara Wheeler,
H. Goderich,
Mrs. H. Goderich,
Henry Parry,
John Hutton,
Robert Hutton,
Mr. Bell,
Jennie McCauldless,
Mary Porter,
Elizabeth Lynch,
Anne Gould,
Rose McDonough,
Mary Simpson,
C. J. Jaderholm,
William N. Snow.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.

B. Woodhouse,
Dr. Walter Gurley,
Mrs. Walter Gurley,
Capt. John E. Whitehead,
Hon. Allan Rutherford,
Charles E. Brayton,
John M. Waa[illegible]
O. S. Firmin,
Adam Pinkerton,
Dr. William Center,
F. Howard,
T. W. Overton,
Mrs. Juleth A. Overton,
Dr. John D. Malone.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.

William Clark,
Miss McMahon,
William Cumming,
Mrs. William Cumming,
Capt. Jamieson and family,
George D. Brush,
John Gilerdi, wife, and six children,
Miss Elise Crippa,
A. C. Henderson,
Mrs. Thomas Hicks, child, and infant,
Miss L. Maria Hicks,
R. Schuyler Lansom,
John Ferguson,
George Cockburn,
The Misses Hutchinson,
S. Bastow,
Rev. Mr. Day,
Miss Day,
Miss Cassels,
F. A. Butterworth,
E. A. Brown,
Henry Godfrey,
Miss Fanny Botta,
Norberto De Basterreches,
A. E. Jones,
Frederick Morgan,
Horace Morgan,
Mr. Descarres.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.

Georg Borgfeldt,
O. Steinberg,
W. Gratenau,
John Menke,
Rudolf Bartel,
Mrs. Ernestine Elich,
Mrs. Marie A. Otto and child,
Ferd. Graeser,
A. Kusswetter,
Mrs. Henriette Riesmeyer and son,
Hans Iverson,
Mrs. Capt. Mullner,
Mrs. Clara Kahn and child,
Mrs. Luise Louis and child,
Charles F. Schnitzer,
Josef Wiessert,
Master H. Heyn,
Mrs. Emilie Westenberg,
Miss Bertha Hols,
Karl Ziegler,
Mrs. M. Friedel.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. C. B. Handley, Thomas Kenneday, W. A. King, H. A. Pease and wife, Miss Katie Pease, G. W. Allen, A. J. Hedrick and wife, Miss Lizzie Green, Miss Nora Kennedy, S. E. Theus, R. B. Hillyard, L. D. Ball, wife, and infant, C. E. Borden, D. W. Borden, A. N. Seymour, C. M. Holst, T. M. Millett and wife, Miss E. H. Carter, Mrs. H. Carter, W. L. C. Stevens, J. M. Gannon, Noah Cooper, John Butts, William Doyle, C. W. Jewell, Mrs. George W. Sills and child, John Thomas and wife, Mrs. R. C. Lindley, two infants, and nurse, Charles Singleton, Miss Annie Burke, Miss B. McShane, W. E. Ryan, D. Flanders, Mrs. James Lindsey, Master Mames, Miss Ellen Riley, Philip Walter and wife, Charles Ellis, C. C. Green, Master Happle, Miss C. Pfiffer, Miss Jennie E. Robinson, A. DesBoulons, wife and son, Miss Sarah Joel, Miss Flora F. Low, Mrs. C. A. Poore, C. W. Lacey, Capt. T. Stone and wife, James A Johnson, T. A. Harrison, J. S. Kearney, Miss Ella Stout, Miss Nellie Hamilton, J. M. Maker, Miss R. M. Hunter, George Wagener, Mrs. Mary Kay, James Ready, William Cushing, P. McCann, Henry Cuff, Thomas Maloney, H. Curry, George Belata, Charles Storms, Henry Phillips, W. C. Snow.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Kingston.—George Lotus, Grant Allen, William W. McCartney, T. L. Connor, Mrs. T. L. Connor, J. P. Kilborne, Mrs. J. P. Kilborne, A. W. Gregory, Mr. Watkins, Conrad A. Watts, Louis Haines, Samuel Vincent, Luis F. Ogliast, Ricard Rincon, T. E. Rincon, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, F. W. Douglas, F. C. Douglas, Peter McLaughlin.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, for Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Bellgrade and child, Mr. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Johnson, Miss Lulu Johnson, Charles Johnson, John Johnson, A. W. Vartines.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

Mrs. Davies,
J. C. Benson,
Miss E. Sinnamon,
Miss M. Crowder,
Joseph Crowder,
L. F. Benson,
J. B. Graham,
Mr. Hopper,
Emil Bunting,
George Bunting,
Leslie Warner,
Mr. Bamford, Jr.,
Rev. L. Nulty,
Miss Mary J. Nulty,
Mrs. Southworth,
Very Rev. M. Riordan,
Dr. W. E. Ward,
H. Parkes, Jr.,
Miss Lezinka E'liston,
Miss Marie T. Laurent,
J. S. Whitfield,
Mrs. Whitfield,
P. J. Dacey,
W. G. Lathrop,
Miss Wight,
A. B. French,
George C. Ward,
Miss Kate J. Ward,
Miss Mary J. Ward,
E. Spear,
F. E. Hutchings,
R. C. Trenbath,
Mrs. Trenbath,
James A. Hamilton,
Mrs. Hamilton and infant,
Mrs. Freeman,
Charles Bradlaugh,
Miss Carrie B. Meriam,
Miss Julia A. Mills,
Miss Cane,
Joseph Swift,
S. R. Robinson,
Mrs. Robinson,
Dr. F. N. Otis,
Mrs. Otis,
Miss May Otis,
Master W. K. Otis and infant,
Mr. Bringemann,
Edward Dobell,
John Lockitt,
Charles Lockitt,
Miss Eliza Lockitt,
Miss Lillie Lockitt,
Dr. R. Ludlam,
Dr. J. T. Talbot,
M. V. Daly,
Miss Mary L. Daly,
Miss Carrie Daly,
Master J. Daly,
Lucas Moore,
Miss E. Goldsmith,
C. J. Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson and child,
Edwin Hornsby,
Mr. Tonks,
Rev. M. Smyth,
John J. Shanahan,
John B. Ward,
Miss M. E. Curran,
Miss M. E. Clancy,
E. G. Woodford,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Wilkinson,
A. G. M. Friend,
Mr. Jones,
John Sheehy,
L. Mel,
David Adams,
Jolly Nash,
Philip Phelan,
Mrs. Phelan and child,
William Haynes,
George Gamger,
Miss Mary McCarty,
Miss Gamger,
Miss S. V. Ely,
B. R. Southworth,
Joah Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson,
Maskin Cooper,
Mrs. Horton,
J. C. Houghlands,
Mrs. Houghlands, 2 children, and nurse,
William Zeigler,
Mrs. M. D. Turlay and 2 children,
Rev. Thomas Greenbury,
John Sinclair,
F. Freeman,
T. S. Serrill,
Leon Lefevre,
E. C. Delabarre,
Miss Marples,
J. K. Upton,
J. C. Russell,
Edward B. Hooker,
Adolph Roda,
Mrs. Roda,
Mr. Eicken,
Samuel H. Kennedy,
Frank Kennedy,
D. J. Foley,
Mrs. C. Foley,
Miss M. Foley,
T. H. McConkey,
F. H. Wiggin,
S. B. Horton,
John F. Kelly,
William Barker,
Rev. K. McKenna,
Miss Jennie Hughes,
N. W. Kingsley,
D. C. Giddings,
J. C. Cannon,
Mr. Clarke,
Alexander Strong,
O. B. Jameson,
C. J. Van Wick,
H. Moss,
Rev. J. M. Scully.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.

Mlle. Titiens,
Miss Kruls,
R. D. Peebles,
D. Bruce Peebles,
Albert Crosby,
Mrs. Albert Crosby,
Miss A. C. Elliott,
Mrs. A. A. Phillips,
Miss Kerry,
N. Rath,
Ira C. Bellows,
Major A. G. Bierce,
Rev. H. H. Waters,
G. Vaughan,
T. C. Gedge,
Thomas Whitegrave,
G. Forwood,
Mrs. G. Forwood,
P. D. P. Ricketts,
Mrs. P. D. P. Ricketts,
H. Woods,
Henry Alcock,
John McCullough,
H. Gillig,
E. D. Lauton,
C. Morgan,
Henry Killog,
John Johnston,
Robert Dunlop,
J. F. Medina,
G. R. Blanchard,
S. D. Harrison,
Alexander W. Anderson,
John Lynes,
Master Spencer Lynes,
Master George Lynes,
Master Robert Lynes,
Miss Agnes Lynes,
Miss Frances Lynes,
Miss Ethel Lynes,
G. H. Rutherford,
Mrs. G. H. Rutherford,
Miss Rutherford,
F. W. Collett,
Lewis Stoiber,
Mr. Malcolm,
Mrs. Malcolm,
T. G. Shearman,
Mrs. T. G. Shearman,
Miss Partridge,
Miss J. Partridge,
Samuel Radcliffe,
Mrs. Radcliffe,
Miss A. M. Radcliffe,
Miss M. Buckley,
H. Vaughan,
Mrs. H. Vaughan,
James Lyons, Jr.,
Mrs. Douglas,
Miss Minnie Douglas,
Miss Lizzie Douglas,
Mrs. Morse,
Miss Morse,
B. C. Flannagan,
C. O'Connell,
Mr. Spalding,
Mrs. A. E. Stoughton,
Miss E. C. Wilson,
Mrs. Pierce,
Miss Fay,
W. D. B. Elliott,
Henry Endicott,
W. H. Pratt,
George Lynes,
Mrs. Harriet Lynes,
Thomas Lynes,
Miss Martha Rutherford,
Miss Laura Rutherford,
Miss Ada Rutherford,
Miss Maud Rutherford,
Miss Amy Rutherford,
Master Percy Rutherford,
Rev. Father Beaugards,
Mr. Becker,
Alexander Henry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:51 | Sun sets...5:51 | Moon rises..2:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:33 | Gov. Island. 6:22 | Hell Gate...7:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, England, John G. Dale; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, England, F. W. J. Hurst; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; William P. Clyde, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Oder, (Ger.,) Van Oterendorf, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Henry Chauncey, Ankers, Savanilla, Aspinwall, &c., Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallet, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool, England, R. J. Cortis; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Dallas, Hines, Nassau, N. P., Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; New-York, Tripp, New-Orleans, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Barks Aquila, (Norw.,) Ysorard, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Marino, (Aust.,) Jalach, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Paolo, (Ital.,) Simonetti, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Admiralen, (Norw.,) Gitmarck, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Ageidius, (Ger.,) Joppe, Santos, Brazil, via Richmond, Va., C. Tobias & Co.; Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, D. W. I., P. Hanford; Success, (Norw.,) Hanson, Rosbock, Ger., Benham & Boyesen, formerly British bark Atlantic; Emma Parker, (Br.,) Kelly, Port Natal, Africa, Connor Bros. & Co.; Jonsberghus, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Baltimore, Md., C. Tobias & Co.; Angelina, (Ital.,) Capurro, Gloucester, Eng., Lauro, Story & Scarpati.

Brigs Favorite, Woodward, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge & Son; Pearl, Brightman, Port Spain, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Abando, (Span.,) Yausi, Cardenas City for plaster; Louisa, (Br.,) Hebbs, St. John, N. F., Hatten, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zopher Mills; Curtis Akerly, Norton, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Charley Miller, Jones, Salem, Mass., George C. Blair & Son; Hero, Baker, Salem, Mass., Charles F. Robbins; L. P. Thompson, Hull, Providence via New Haven, H. W. Jackson & Son; L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Norfolk, Va., Sleight & Petty; Martha J. Granger, Nelson, Norfolk, Va., Isaac R. Staples; Brasos, Tryon, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Son.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Sept. 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Sept. 20, lat. 49 38, lon. 36 34, passed ship Andrew Johnson, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; same day, lat. 49 35, lon. 36 46, passed bark Eastham, (of North Shields,) water-logged and abandoned; 23d, lat. 43 17, lon. 59 59, passed a Guion steamer bound E. The A. brings 86 cabin and 178 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Sept. 4 and Moville 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Sept. 11, broke the main shaft and since made passage partly under canvas.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Sept. 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 139 cabin and 274 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Lightning, (of St. John, N. B.,) Watson, London Aug. 16, in ballast, to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Defiant, (of Boston, new, 1,898 tons,) Thompson, Kennebunkport Sept. 18, in ballast to Sutton & Co.

Bark Robinson Crusoe, Robinson, of and 3 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Alpheus Hardy.

Bark F. L. Carney, Jackson, Old Harbor, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Sarah, (of Boston,) Smart, Baddeck, C. B., via Boston, 6 ds., with 700 tons plaster to H. P. Brown & Co.—vessel to Blakslee & Lewis.

Bark Southern Belle, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Greenock Aug. 16, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Monte St. Angello, (Ital.,) Masellorne, Belfast 41 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ricardo, (Ital.,) Vaidi, Rotterdam 53 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Srecna, (Aus.,) Gargucovich, Cardiff 34 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Anto, (Rus.,) Olin, Bristol 46 ds., in ballast to master. Sept. 5, lat. 48, lon. 46 30, saw eight icebergs.

Bark Christiane, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Arendal 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Salvesin, Bordeaux 48 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Esau, (Aust.,) Marassi, Bristol 41 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Sept. 15, Paula Wretich, seaman, aged 16 years, fell from the foreyard overboard, and was lost.

Brig Beaver, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wallace, Rockland, N. B., 13 ds., with ston to Bartram Bros.

Schr. William H. Mailler, (of Calais,) Crowley, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 210 tons plaster to C. V. & V. C. King—vessel to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Martha A., (of St. George, N. B.) Glass, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 300 tons plaster to C. V. & V. C. King—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. S. P. Hall, (of Bucksport,) Smith, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. H. S. Bridges, (of Pembroke,) Landeck, Windsor N. S., 27 ds., via Pembroke, with 330 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. A. Hatfield, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Westfield, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Congress, (of Bath,) Hamilton, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Ernest T. Lee, Allen, Fernandina 15 ds., with lumber to John Gilchrist—vessel to master.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Isard, Baltimore.
Schr. H. R. Rawley, Rawley, Baltimore.
Schr. Sarah F. Bird, Hall, Baltimore.
Schr. John D. Williams, Pearce, Baltimore.
Schr. Annie E. Moore, Phillips, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. Etta M. Barter, Rogers, Baltimore.
Schr. A. M. Bailey, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Delan, Mears, Virginia.
Schr. Henry H. Pitts, French, Virginia.
Sloop A. C. Harmer, Endicott, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Celtic, Spain, and City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Kingston, Jam.; Etna, for Port-au-Prince; New-York, for Brashear City; Cortes, for New-Orleans; City of Dallas, for Nassau; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. E. Knight, for Washington; ship Norris, for New-Orleans; barks Try, for London; Regia, for Charleston; Thomas H. Woods for St. Jago; Liefjeld, and Maggie M., for ——; schrs. J. H. Krans, for New-Orleans; H. M. Howes, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Arr. steamer Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans; brigs Winnefield, Bibber, Pensacola, (with loss of sails and deck load;) Daphne, Copeland, Pascagoula.

Sld. 22d., brig Lena Thurlow, Corbet, New-York; 23d, brig St. Michael, (Br.,) Bond, Dalhousie, N. B.; schr. Jennie Wood, (Br.,) Bissett, Utilla.

MATANZAS, Sept. 22.—Brigs Harry Virdin, Collins Vineyard Haven; Harry Barnes, Baltimore; schrs. Thomas W. Holder, Sanders, Fernandina; Ida Richardson, Bedell, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Sld. for the United States, Fram, st. John Patten, Udaire, Wentworth, Annie Burrill, Fram, Whitehall, John F. Rottmann.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Favorit and Elvira.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Minnie G. Loud and Othello.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Fornjot, Inga, Admiral Tromp, Elieser, Queen of the Mersey, Eolus, Sarpen, and Freva.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., W. L. J., the latter at London, Alexander Marshall, Andrew Lovitt, Cultivator, Ruby, and Mary Varwell.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Bothnia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Sept. 15, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day at 2 P. M.

HAVRE, Sept. 25.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer France sld. from this harbor at 6 o'clock this evening, for New-York.

OLD HOUSE OF BREWSTER.
Established 1838.
Having kept their entire force of men at work during the Summer months, and on full time, now offer to the public a well-selected and elegant stock of
First-class Carriages,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.
They desire to call special notice to the
"Demi-Landau,"
a specialty confined to this house, adapted for either SUMMER or WINTER use, for one or two horses. Susceptible of being changed from an open to a close carriage in a moment.
J. B. Brewster & Co.,
NO. 145 EAST 25TH ST.
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Le Boutillier & Bride,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.
THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
Rich Fancy Goods.
Wedding Presents,
IN VERY GREAT VARIETY.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1. THREE-PLY, $1 20. INGRAINS FROM 50c. UP. OIL-CLOTHS FROM 40c. UP. ENGLISH DRUGGETS, ALL SIZES. AGENTS FOR ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER PEARL ST.

A. T. Demarest & Co.,
NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CARRIAGES.
WE OFFER A
LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY
OF ALL STYLES,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
EVERY CARRIAGE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW
WILCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC?
Greatest Sewing-machine Invention of the day.
Completely Revolutionizes Machine Sewing.
Removes all Difficulties.
Perfect and Durable Work always Assured.
No Instruction or Experience Required.
Practically without a Tension.
Most Powerful Feed ever Invented.
New Stitch Regulator.
The Only Machine in the World with Automatic Tension.
Absolutely Noiseless in Operation.
Other New and Valuable Features.
CALL AND INVESTIGATE.
MAIN OFFICE:
No. 658 BROADWAY, cor. Bond, New-York.

Le Boutillier Bros.,
NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST.,
Have now a most attractive variety of
NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
COLORED SILKS in new shades, from $1 25.
FANCY SILKS at popular prices.
BLACK SILKS made specially for them.
VELVETS, COLORED AND BLACK, cut bias.
CASHMERE, MERINO, ARMURE.
DIAGONAL, MOUCHETTE, CAMEL'S HAIR, &c. in all the new dark colors.
CHEAP DRESS GOODS 25 CENTS TO 45 CENTS.
ENGLISH PRINTS, in new designs.
RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES,
PERINOT'S KID GLOVES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC UNDERGARMENTS,
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS,
NEW FANCY HOSE,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, &C.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

CHOICE DIAMONDS.
Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.
The finest grades of Precious Stones, and the most Artistic Mountings.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY.
Great Reductions to Suit the Times
IN
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
FANCY GOODS.
CHANDELIERS
AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.

FURNITURE,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
B. L. Solomon & Sons,
657 and 659 BROADWAY.

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Metallic Weather Strips
812 Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
HERRING'S SAFES
HAVE EVER PROVEN "TRUE TO THEIR TRUST."
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NOS. 58 AND 60 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
PARLOR. DINING-ROOM.
LIBRARY. CHAMBER SUITS.
A great variety of new and elegant designs, both plain and ornamental; also DECORATIONS, BEDDING, &c., at extremely low prices.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring st., cor. Crosby, N. Y.

ALLEN'S PHOSPHATED LOZENGES—AN excellent sour-drop for the table. 25 cts. At HUDNUT'S, No. 218 Broadway. Box No. 3,859 New-York.